

UNITED NATIONS

REPORT
OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Covering the period from 18 August 1947 to 29 August 1948



GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 18 AUGUST 1947 TO 29 AUGUST 1948

INTRODUCTION

This report of the Economic and Social Council covers the period subsequent to the Report to the second regular session of the General Assembly—*i.e.*, from 18 August 1947, the day following the close of the fifth session, to 29 August 1948, the closing date of the seventh session. It consists of three volumes, namely, this volume and the two printed volumes of Resolutions of the sixth session (document E/777), and of the seventh session (document E/1065).

Before the seventh session of the Council, I had circulated as a basis for discussion a paper on the form and character of the Council's report to the General Assembly (document E/832). At the seventh session, the Council took up this paper in plenary meeting and discussed the desiderata and the various other factors bearing on the Report.¹ The results of this discussion are summarized in a second paper (document E/912). At the end of the debate, the Council delegated power to the President to prepare the Report of the Council to the General Assembly, in consultation with the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat.¹

The Council was of the view that the main desiderata to be aimed at were:

- (a) The Report as a whole should provide a comprehensive conspectus of the year's work of the Council.
- (b) There should be continuity between successive annual Reports.
- (c) The arrangement of the Report should correspond to the organization of the business of the General Assembly.
- (d) The Report should not duplicate unnecessarily other documents available to the General Assembly, but should include such essential information regarding the more important resolutions and actions of the Council and its subsidiary bodies as would make the Report by itself a reasonably comprehensive document for the purposes of the General Assembly, and a useful source of information for the general public. Where it would be likely to facilitate the work of the General Assembly, short indications of the grounds of the important actions of the Council should be included in general terms. It was felt, however, that to

include statements of the positions taken by individual Members (except in a few cases where the account would be unintelligible without them) would not only lengthen the Report beyond a useful point, but would amount to a virtual duplication of the records, which, it was stressed, contained these statements *in extenso*. At the same time, it was decided that extensive references should be provided to the records of the Council, to enable the views expressed by Members, and the votes in the Council and its Committees, to be readily consulted.

The Council recognized that a very strict limitation on the production of the Report was imposed by the time factor, in view of the relatively short interval between the close of the seventh session of the Council and the commencement of the General Assembly, and in view of the fact that this period coincides with the peak period of preparation for the General Assembly by Delegations, and the Departments and technical services of the Secretariat.

The Report is thus the product of a number of conditioning factors which are sometimes in conflict. It represents in effect a practical compromise. It was the view of the Council, however, that the plan it endorsed for the Report would meet the needs of the General Assembly more closely than previous forms, and no doubt the Council will wish to give the question attention again next year in the light of the experience at the third regular session of the General Assembly.

In particular, I myself should like to say that the working out of the desiderata, and the limitations to which I have referred above, necessarily result in a document which cannot convey the life and spirit of the proceedings of the Council. The living movement of thought is thereby sacrificed or attenuated. In many instances, however, the fundamental theoretical confrontation of ultimate position and doctrine in the unfolding of a debate is more important than the resolution, where there is one, in which it issues. For some indication of this theoretical movement, and of the ultimate viewpoints therein articulated, members of Delegations to the General Assembly, and other readers, must go to the summary records, to which ample references are provided. I would particularly call attention in this respect to

¹ See records of plenary meeting 181.

the following debates which have either been marked by a high intellectual quality, or which have raised particularly final issues in the world scene today:

Sixth Session

The debates on the world economic survey; the reports of the specialized agencies; the Yugoslav gold reserve item and the constitutional issues that arose out of it; and the subject of equal pay for equal work for men and women.

Seventh Session

The debates on the reports of the Regional Economic Commissions; the Report of the International Labour Organization; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana; the report on refugees; freedom of information; on statistical classifications; and some of the debates in committee on the status of women.

The first of the volumes I referred to—*i.e.*, the present volume—is organized in seven chapters as follows:

- Chapter I Constitutional and Organizational Questions
- Chapter II Economic Questions
- Chapter III Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Questions
- Chapter IV Other Economic and Social Questions (*i.e.*, other questions which have a major bearing in both the economic and social fields and can be allocated only arbitrarily to either)
- Chapter V Questions of Co-ordination
- Chapter VI Non-governmental Organizations
- Chapter VII Financial implications of the actions taken by the Economic and Social Council.

There is also annexed to this volume for convenience of reference the provisional agenda, together with supplementary items subsequently admitted by the Council, for the sixth and seventh sessions; together with lists of the items deferred at each session.

Each Chapter in the present volume is designed to be referred *in toto*, should the General Committee of the General Assembly so desire, to one of the Main Committees of the Assembly, or to the Joint Second and Third Committee which has been established at previous regular sessions. Chapter II is concerned with the field of the Second Committee, Chapter III is concerned with the field of the Third Committee, while Chapters I, IV, V and VI deal with topics which either relate to the Council as a whole, or have a major bearing in both the social and economic fields, and would thus be appropriately dealt with by the Joint Second and Third Committee. Chapter VII is designed to indicate the process of consideration given by the Council to the financial implications of its actions, and to provide information which will be useful in relation to the rest of the Report. Since the budgetary dispositions of the Secretary-General resulting from the actions of the Council are submitted to the Fifth Committee in final and more detailed form in the Budget, it may be found that the most convenient course regarding Chapter VII is a formal reference to the Fifth Committee of the Assembly.

The resolutions of the Council contained in the second and third volumes of the Report which appertain to the subject-matter of each chapter in the first volume are listed at the end of the chapter, so as to facilitate the reference of them along with the chapters to the appropriate Committees of the General Assembly.

A number of questions included in the Report form the subject of separate items on the agenda of the General Assembly. These items are indicated in the list of contents and in the text, and will receive additional separate documentation.

To my honoured colleagues, the two distinguished Vice-Presidents, I am indebted for counsel and support. I must also express my deep appreciation of the co-operation I received from the Secretariat in the preparation of this Report. Without that selfless and unfailing co-operation, this Report could not have been made.

Geneva,
14 September 1948

CHARLES MALIK,
*President of the Economic
and Social Council.*

CHAPTER I

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Membership of the Council

1. At its second session, the General Assembly elected six member States to replace the following retiring members of the Economic and Social Council: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, India, Norway, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom. The States elected were: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom, the last two States being re-elected.

The Council was therefore composed as follows for the year 1948:

	Year of retirement		Year of retirement
Australia	1950	Netherlands	1948
Brazil	1950	New Zealand	1949
Byelorussian		Peru	1948
Soviet Socia-		Poland	1950
list Republic	1949	Turkey	1949
Canada	1948	Union of Soviet	
Chile	1948	Socialist Re-	
China	1948	publics	1950
Denmark	1950	United Kingdom	1950
France	1948	United States	1949
Lebanon	1949	Venezuela	1949

Section II. Officers of the Council¹

2. In the first meeting of its sixth session on 2 February 1948, the Council elected Dr. Charles Malik (Lebanon) President; and Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile) and Mr. Leonid Kaminsky (Byelorussian S.S.R.) first and second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1948.

Section III. Subsidiary Organs of the Council

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

- A. *Functional Commissions and Sub-Commissions*²
- B. *Regional Economic Commissions*²
- C. *International Children's Emergency Fund*
- D. *Committees of the Council*

¹ See records of plenary meeting 122.

² Details of the terms of reference of the Commissions, the members and terms of office are contained in documents E/INF.21/Rev.1 and E/INF.21/Rev.1/Corr.1.

A. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS

4. The following are the nine functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council and their Sub-Commissions:

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

Eight functional Commissions—*i.e.*, the Economic and Employment, Transport and Communications, Fiscal, Statistical, Population, Social, Human Rights, and Status of Women Commissions—consist of representatives from members of the United Nations selected by the Council. With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the Commissions, the Secretary-General consults with the Governments so selected before the representatives are finally nominated by these Governments and confirmed by the Council. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is composed of representatives of members of the United Nations directly nominated by their respective Governments.

5. The Sub-Commissions on Employment and Economic Stability, Economic Development, Statistical Sampling, Freedom of Information and of the Press, Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities are composed of persons selected by the parent

Commissions indicated above in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the Governments of which the persons are nationals.

6. In the left-hand column below are listed the States selected by the Council as entitled to nominate members of the functional Commissions (other than the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) in 1948. At its seventh session¹, the Council selected States entitled to nominate members for one-third of the functional Commissions (except the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) in accordance with the arrangements for renewal of membership on a system of rotation in their terms of reference. The resulting membership of the Commission for 1949 is shown in the right-hand column.

7. *Economic and Employment Commission*

1948	1949
Australia	Australia
*Belgium	Belgium (re-elected)
*Brazil	Brazil (re-elected)
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Byelorussian S.S.R.
Canada	Canada
China	China
Cuba	Cuba
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
*France	France (re-elected)
India	India
Norway	Norway
*Poland	Poland (re-elected)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
*United Kingdom	United Kingdom (re-elected)
United States of America	United States of America

8. *Transport and Communications Commission*

1948	1949
*Brazil	Chile
Chile	China
China	Czechoslovakia
Czechoslovakia	Egypt
Egypt	France
France	India (re-elected)
*India	Netherlands (re-elected)
*Netherlands	Norway
Norway	Poland (re-elected)
*Poland	Union of South Africa
Union of South Africa	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom (re-elected)
*United Kingdom	United States of America
United States of America	Venezuela (newly elected)
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia

* The retiring nominating States.

¹ See records of plenary meetings 202 (pages 3-4) and 206 (pages 4-5).

9. *Fiscal Commission*

1948	1949
*Belgium	Belgium (re-elected)
China	China
Colombia	Colombia
Cuba	Cuba
*Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia (re-elected)
France	France
*India	Lebanon
Lebanon	New Zealand (re-elected)
*New Zealand	Pakistan (newly elected)
Poland	Poland
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
*United States of America	United States of America (re-elected)

10. *Statistical Commission*

1948	1949
Canada	Canada
*China	China (re-elected)
France	France
India	India
Mexico	Mexico
*Netherlands	Netherlands (re-elected)
Norway	Norway
Turkey	Turkey
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (re-elected)
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
*United States of America	United States of America (re-elected)

11. *Population Commission*

1948	1949
Australia	Australia
Brazil	Brazil
Canada	Canada
*China	China (re-elected)
France	France
Netherlands	Netherlands
Peru	Peru
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (re-elected)
*United Kingdom	United Kingdom (re-elected)
*United States of America	United States of America (re-elected)
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia

* The retiring nominating States.

12. *Social Commission*

1948	1949
Canada	Canada
China	China
Colombia	Colombia
*Czechoslovakia	Denmark
Denmark	Ecuador
Ecuador	France (re-elected)
*France	India (newly elected)
*Greece	Iraq
Iraq	Netherlands
Netherlands	New Zealand
New Zealand	Peru
Peru	Poland
Poland	Turkey (newly elected)
*Union of South Africa	Union of South Africa (re-elected)
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (re-elected)
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom
United Kingdom	United States of America (re-elected)
*United States of America	Yugoslavia
Yugoslavia	

13. *Commission on Human Rights*

1948	1949
Australia	Australia
Belgium	Belgium
*Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Chile
Chile	China (re-elected)
*China	Denmark (newly elected)
	Egypt
Egypt	France
France	Guatemala (newly elected)
India	India
Iran	Iran
*Lebanon	Lebanon (re-elected)
*Panama	Philippine Republic
Philippine Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	United Kingdom (re-elected)
*United Kingdom	United States of America
United States of America	Uruguay (re-elected)
*Uruguay	Yugoslavia
Yugoslavia	

14. *Commission on the Status of Women*

1948	1949
*Australia	Australia (re-elected)
*Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	China (re-elected)
*China	Costa Rica
Costa Rica	Denmark
Denmark	France
France	Greece (newly elected)
*Guatemala	Haiti (newly elected)
*India	India (re-elected)
Mexico	Mexico
Syria	Syria

Commission on the Status of Women (contd.)

1948	1949
Turkey	Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States of America	United States of America
Venezuela	Venezuela

15. At its seventh session, the Council decided to confirm the term of office of the present members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as extending to 31 December 1949, and also to defer to the next session of the Council the discussion of the procedure to be followed in respect of the election of members of this Commission. Therefore the Commission on Narcotic Drugs will be composed for 1949, as in 1948, of the following States:

Canada	Peru
China	Poland
Egypt	Turkey
	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom
India	United States of America
Iran	Yugoslavia
Mexico	
Netherlands	

The membership of sub-commissions in 1948 was as follows:

16. *Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability* (7 members)

Mr. J. Belin (France)
 Mr. Alexander Danilov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Mr. Ragnar Frisch (Norway)
 Mr. R. F. Harrod (United Kingdom)
 Dr. Oscar Lange (Poland)
 Mr. Leslie G. Melville (Australia)
 Mr. Winfield W. Riefler (United States of America)

17. *Sub-Commission on Economic Development* (7 members)

Mr. Jose Guimaraes (Brazil)
 Mr. Manuel Brazo Jimenez (Mexico)
 Mr. D. K. Lieu (China)
 Mr. A. P. Morozov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao (India)
 Mr. Beardsley Ruml (United States of America)
 Mr. Emmanuel Slechta (Czechoslovakia)

18. *Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling* (5 members)

Mr. G. Darmois (France)
 Mr. W. E. Deming (United States)
 Mr. P. C. Mahalanobis (India)
 Mr. F. Yates (United Kingdom)
 [place vacant]

Mr. R. A. Fisher — Consultant

* The retiring nominating States.

19. *Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press*¹ (12 members)

- Mr. Zechariah Chafee (United States of America)
 Mr. P. H. Chang (China)
 Mr. Christian A. R. Christensen (Norway)
 Mr. R. J. Cruikshank (United Kingdom)
 Mr. Jose Isaac Fabrega (Panama)
 Mr. George V. Ferguson (Canada)
 Mr. Roberto Fontaina (Uruguay)
 Mr. Andre Geraud (France)
 Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (Netherlands)
 Mr. J. M. Lomakin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Mr. Salvador Lopez (Philippine Republic)
 Mr. Lev Sychrava (Czechoslovakia)

20. *Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities*² (12 members)

- Mr. A. P. Borisov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
 Dr. C. F. Chang (China)
 Mr. Jonathan Daniels (United States of America)
 Mr. Einar Ekstrand (Sweden)
 Mr. M. R. Masani (India)
 Mr. W. M. J. McNamara (Australia)
 Miss Elizabeth Monroe (United Kingdom)
 Mr. Josef Nisot (Belgium)
 Mr. Arturo Menesses Pallares (Ecuador)
 Mr. Herard Roy (Haiti)
 Mr. Rezazada Shafaz (Iran)
 Mr. Samuel Spanien (France)

21. *The Drafting Committee on the Bill of Human Rights had the following membership* (States):

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Australia | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| Chile | United Kingdom |
| China | United States of America |
| France | |
| Lebanon | |

B. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

22. The Council at its fourth session established an Economic Commission for Europe.³ The members are the following States:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| Belgium | Czechoslovakia |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | Denmark |
| | France |

¹ On 20 April 1948, the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information recommended continuation of the Sub-Commission for three years: see Final Act, document E/Conf.6/79, resolution 39.

² The Commission on Human Rights recommended that, in the first instance, the Commission not having had the time to select the members of the Sub-Commission, the Economic and Social Council choose at its fourth session the members of the Sub-Commission in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the Governments of the countries of which the persons are nationals; that this choice be made from among lists of persons submitted by such members of the Commission on Human Rights as wished to make nominations, each member nominating not more than twelve persons from Members of the United Nations.

³ See resolution 36 (IV).

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Greece | Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic |
| Iceland | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| Luxemburg | United Kingdom |
| Netherlands | United States of America |
| Norway | Yugoslavia |
| Poland | |
| Sweden | |
| Turkey | |

23. The Council at its fourth session established an Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East¹ with the following members:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Australia | Pakistan |
| Burma | Philippine Republic |
| China | Siam |
| France | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics |
| India | United Kingdom |
| Netherlands | United States of America |
| New Zealand | |

Associate Members:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| British Borneo | Hong Kong |
| Cambodia | Laos |
| Ceylon | Malaya |

24. The Council at its sixth session established an Economic Commission for Latin America². Membership of the Commission is open to Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America, and in the Caribbean area, and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; provision is also made for associate membership. Representatives from the following countries attended the first session:

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

C. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

25. The General Assembly by its Resolution 57 (I) established an International Children's Emergency Fund. The Fund is being administered by the Executive Director under policies, including the determination of programmes and allocation of funds, established by an Executive Board in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission.

The Executive Board is composed of representatives of the following States:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Argentina | Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic |
| Australia | Canada |
| Brazil | |

¹ See resolution 37 (IV).

² See resolution 106 (VI).

China	Poland
Colombia	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Switzerland
Denmark	Ukrainian Soviet
Ecuador	Socialist Republic
France	Union of South Africa
Greece	Union of Soviet
Iraq	Socialist Republics
Netherlands	United Kingdom
New Zealand	United States of America
Norway	Yugoslavia
Peru	

D. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL ¹

26. Apart from the sessional Committees (Economic, Social, Human Rights, Co-ordination), which met only during the sessions of the Council, the following Committees of the Council met during the year under review:

- (i) Agenda Committee
- (ii) Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies
- (iii) Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations
- (iv) Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings
- (v) Ad Hoc Committee to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East
- (vi) Ad Hoc Committee on Genocide
- (vii) Council's Special Committee on United Nations Appeal for Children
- (viii) The Council also decided that its Committee on Procedure would meet between the seventh and eighth sessions.

(i) *Agenda Committee*

27. The Agenda Committee is composed of the President, the two Vice-Presidents and two other members elected at each session of the Council to hold office until replaced at the next session. The President is the Chairman of the Agenda Committee subject to the provisions of Rules 20 and 21 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

On 11 March 1948, the Council elected the members for New Zealand and the Netherlands to the Agenda Committee for the seventh session. ²

On 29 August, the Council elected the members for Brazil and New Zealand to the Agenda Committee for the eighth session. ³

(ii) *Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies*

28. This Committee was appointed at the first session of the Council. At its sixth session the Council decided to add Denmark, the

¹ The Committees listed are those composed of Government representatives, and do not include Secretariat committees and bodies or the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies.

² See records of plenary meeting 173.

³ See records of plenary meeting 225, page 42.

Netherlands, Poland and Venezuela to its membership. For 1948, the Committee consisted, therefore, of

Canada	Poland
Chile	Union of Soviet Socialist
China	Republics
Denmark	United Kingdom
France	United States of America
The Netherlands	Venezuela

and the President of the Council.

(iii) *Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-governmental Organizations*

29. The Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-governmental Organizations is composed of five members:

China
France
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America

and the President of the Council.

(iv) *Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings*

30. The Council at its fifth session established an Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings. The Committee is composed of the following members:

China
France
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom
United States of America

with the President of the Council acting as Chairman.

(v) *Ad Hoc Committee to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East*¹

31. This Committee was established at the sixth session with the following membership:

China	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom
Lebanon	United States of America
Turkey	Venezuela

Egypt, Iran and Iraq were also invited by the Council to participate as full members of the Ad Hoc Committee.

(vi) *Ad Hoc Committee on Genocide*²

32. The Council at its sixth session established an Ad Hoc Committee on Genocide composed of the following members of the Council:

China	Union of Soviet Socialist
France	Republics
Lebanon	United States of America
Poland	Venezuela

¹ See resolution 107 (VI).

² See resolution 177 (VII).

(vii) *Council's Special Committee on United Nations Appeal for Children*

33. The Council at its fifth session established a Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children to assist the Secretary-General between sessions of the Council in the practical application of the policies relating to the United Nations Appeal for Children.¹

The members are as follows:

Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Poland
China	United States of America
France	

(viii) *Ad Hoc Committee on Procedure*²

34. The Council at its seventh session established an Ad Hoc Committee on Procedure to undertake a revision of the rules of procedure between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council.

The members are the following:

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Peru
China	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom
Lebanon	United States of America
Netherlands	Venezuela

The President is authorized to appoint members of the Committee to replace those who cease to be members of the Council on 1 January 1949.

Section IV. Sessions and Conferences of the Council and its Subsidiary Bodies

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

35. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

SIXTH SESSION:

2 Feb.-11 Mar. 1948 Lake Success
(53 plenary meetings)

The following main Committees sat during the sixth session:

<i>Economic Committee</i>	(10 meetings)
<i>Social Committee</i>	(20 meetings)
<i>Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination</i>	(8 meetings)

There were also the following meetings of Committees during the session in addition to meetings of sub-committees:

<i>Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings</i>	(3 meetings)
<i>Council NGO Committee</i>	(2 meetings)
<i>Ad Hoc Committee on United Nations laissez-passer</i>	(2 meetings)

SEVENTH SESSION:

19 July-29 August 1948 Geneva
(51 plenary meetings)

¹ For establishment of United Nations Appeal for Children, see Resolution 48 (I) of the General Assembly, and resolutions 45 (IV) and 80 (V) of the Council.

² See resolution 117 (VII).

The following Committees sat during the seventh session:

<i>Economic Committee</i>	(20 meetings)
<i>Social Committee</i>	(19 meetings)
<i>Human Rights Committee</i>	(27 meetings)
<i>Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination</i>	(20 meetings)

There were also the following meetings of Committees during the session, in addition to meetings of sub-committees:

<i>Committee on Procedure</i>	(10 meetings)
<i>Council NGO Committee</i>	(10 meetings)
<i>Committee on Negotiations with Inter-governmental Agencies</i>	(5 meetings)
<i>Special Committee of the Council on the United Nations Appeal for Children</i>	(1 meeting)

36. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Economic and Employment Commission

Third Session

19 April-6 May 1948 Lake Success

Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability

First Session 17 Nov.-9 Dec. 1947 Lake Success
Second Session 22 Mar.-7 Ap. 1948 Lake Success

Sub-Commission on Economic Development

First Session 17 Nov.-16 Dec. 1947 Lake Success
Second Session 14-30 June 1948 Lake Success

Transport and Communications Commission

Second Session 12-20 April 1948 Geneva

Statistical Commission

Second Session

28 Aug.-4 Sept. 1947 Lake Success

Third Session

26 Apr.-6 May 1948 Lake Success

Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling

First Session 22-27 Sept. 1947 Lake Success

Committee on Statistical Classification (formerly Industrial)

First Session 25-29 Aug. 1947 Lake Success
Second Session 21-29 April 1948 Lake Success

Committee on Future Work

First Session 22-27 April 1948 Lake Success

Committee of Experts on Industrial Classification

First Session 20 Feb.-6 May 1948 Lake Success

Population Commission

Second Session

18-27 Aug. 1947 Lake Success

Third Session

10-25 May 1948 Lake Success

Commission on Human Rights

Second Session

2-17 Dec. 1947 Geneva

Third Session

24 May-18 June 1948 Lake Success

Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press

Second Session 19 Jan.-3 Feb. 1948 Lake Success

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

First Session 24 Nov.-6 Dec. 1947 Geneva

Drafting Committee on the Bill of Human Rights

Second Session 3-21 May 1948 Lake Success

Commission on the Status of Women

Second Session
5-19 Jan. 1948 Lake Success

Social Commission

Second Session
28 Aug.-13 Sept. 1947 Lake Success

Third Session
5-23 April 1948 Lake Success

Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination

First Session 8-18 March 1948 Lake Success

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Third Session
3-22 May 1948 Lake Success

Permanent Central Opium Board

49th Session 13-20 Oct. 1947 Geneva

50th Session 21-30 June 1948 Geneva

Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body

28th Session 6-11 October 1947 Geneva

29th Session 10-15 Nov. 1947 London

37. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

*Economic Commission for Europe*¹

Third Session
26 April-8 May 1948 Geneva

Industry and Materials Committee

First Session 22-27 Nov. 1947 Geneva

Second Session 24-25 June 1948 Geneva

¹ In addition to the Committees of the Economic Commission for Europe listed below, the following Sub-Committees and working-groups held meetings during the year under review: Sub-Committee on Fertilizers, Sub-Committee on Alkalis, Sub-Committee on Steel, Sub-Committee on Manpower, Ad Hoc Working Party on Ball-bearings, Ad Hoc Working Party on Conveyor Belts, Ad Hoc Working Party on Ceramic Insulators, Meeting of Experts on Silica Bricks, Working Party on Refractory Materials for Industry, Housing Panel, Steering Committee, Sub-Committee on Housing Problems, Working Party on Programmes and Resources, Working Party on Technical Problems, Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information, Working Party on Transport Equipment, Sub-Group on Wagon Repairs, Sub-Group on Standardization of Rolling Stock, Sub-Group of Experts (on Types of Wagons), Bid Acceptance Committee, Working Party on Road Transport Short-term Problems, Ad-Hoc Working Party on Road Transport Long-term Problems, Sub-Committee on Road Transport, Working Party on Highways, Working Party dealing with Legal Questions, Working Party on Customs Formalities, Working Party on Traffic Conditions, Working Party on Transport by Rail, Meeting of Experts on Census of Floating Equipment, Working Party on Perishable Foodstuffs, Allocations Sub-Committee, Allocations Working Party, Production Sub-Committee, Mining Equipment Working Party, Pitwood Working Party, Ad-Hoc Statistical Working Party, Briquetting Pitch Working Party, Sub-Committee on Development of Power Resources, Working Party on Requirements and Interconnexions, Working Party on Thermal Questions, Working Party on Hydro Questions, Working Party on Standardization, Ad Hoc Statistical Working Party.

*Committee on Timber*¹

Third Session 28 June-2 July 1948 Geneva

*Steel Committee*²

First Session 9-13 February 1948 Geneva

Second Session 10-12 May 1948 Geneva

Inland Transport Committee

First Session 20-25 October 1947 Geneva

Second Session 2-10 February 1948 Geneva

Coal Committee

First Session 18 Nov. 1947 Geneva

Second Session 26-28 January 1948 Geneva

Third Session 26 May 1948 Geneva

Fourth Session 26 August 1948 Geneva

Electric Power Committee

First Session 9-14 October 1947 Geneva

Second Session 21-24 Jan. 1948 Geneva

Third Session 10-13 May 1948 Geneva

*Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*³

Second Session
24 Nov.-6 Dec. 1947 Baguio

Third Session 1-12 June 1948 Ootacamund

Economic Commission for Latin America

First Session 7-25 June 1948 Santiago de Chile

38. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Executive Board

2-4 October 1947	Lake Success
7-8 October 1947	Lake Success
2 December 1947	Lake Success
9-12 March 1948	Lake Success
20 April 1948	Lake Success
28 April 1948	Lake Success
16-22 July 1948	Paris

Programme Committee

29-30 September 1947	Lake Success
1 October 1947	Lake Success
4 October 1947	Lake Success
7 October 1947	Lake Success
4 November 1947	Lake Success
28 November 1947	Lake Success
2 December 1947	Lake Success
9 January 1948	Lake Success
1-5 March 1948	Lake Success
9 March 1948	Lake Success
10 March 1948	Lake Success
12 March 1948	Lake Success
15 April 1948	Lake Success
19 April 1948	Lake Success
3-5 July 1948	Paris
16-20 July 1948	Geneva
19 August 1948	Geneva

¹ This was formerly a sub-committee which held meetings on 15-18 October 1947 and 28-31 January 1948. Status raised to committee at third session of E.C.E.

² This was formerly a sub-committee raised to committee status during the third session of E.C.E.

³ The following working-groups of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held meetings during the year under review: Industrial Development Working Party, Working Party on Agricultural Requisites.

<i>Committee on Administration and Budget</i>	
3 March 1948	Lake Success
10 June 1948	Lake Success
17 July 1948	Geneva

39. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

<i>Standing Committees and Agenda Committee</i>	
<i>Agenda Committee</i>	
30 January 1948	Lake Success
26 May 1948	Lake Success
15-16 July 1948	Geneva

<i>Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies</i>	
(During the period under review, the Committee met only during Council Sessions)	

<i>Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations</i>	
(Council NGO Committee)	
31 January 1948	Lake Success
24 February 1948	Lake Success
21 June 1948	Lake Success
22 June 1948	Lake Success
23 June 1948	Lake Success

(In addition to meetings during Council Sessions)

<i>Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings</i>	
12 September 1947	Lake Success
31 October 1947	Lake Success
25 November 1947	Lake Success
7 January 1948	Lake Success

Ad Hoc Committees

<i>Special Committee of the Council on United Nations Appeal for Children</i>	
17 December 1947	Lake Success
22 December 1947	Lake Success
14 January 1948	Lake Success
23 January 1948	Lake Success
26 April 1948	Lake Success
12 May 1948	Lake Success
26 May 1948	Lake Success

<i>Ad Hoc Committee on proposed Economic Commission for Latin America</i>	
9 Oct. 1947-20 Jan. 1948	Lake Success

<i>Ad Hoc Committee on proposed Economic Commission for the Middle East</i>	
15 April-1 June 1948	Lake Success

<i>Ad Hoc Committee on Genocide</i>	
5 April-10 May 1948	Lake Success

40. CONFERENCES

<i>Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment</i>	
Second Session	
10 April-30 Oct. 1947	Geneva

<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment</i>	
21 Nov. 1947-24 March 1948	Havana
<i>United Nations Maritime Conference</i>	
19 February-6 March 1948	Geneva
<i>United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information</i>	
23 March-21 April 1948	Geneva

Section V. Future Programme of Conferences

41. At its seventh session, the Council took a number of decisions relating to programme of conferences for 1949¹. The Council decided to hold two sessions in 1949 on 7 February and 6 July² at Lake Success and Geneva respectively.

As regards its commissions and sub-commissions, the Council decided that each should hold one session in 1949 except that the Social Commission should hold two sessions. The Council also decided that the sessions of the Population and Statistical Commissions should be held in Geneva, and confirmed its decision taken at the sixth session that the session of the Commission on the Status of Women should be held in Lebanon (Resolution 120 (VI) D).

With regard to the regional economic commissions, the Council decided that they should hold one session in 1949, the question of further sessions to be reviewed if necessary at the ninth session of the Council.

The Council also decided to call United Nations Conferences on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources³, to be held in May or June 1949, and on Road and Motor Transport⁴ to be held not later than August 1949. The calendar as approved at the seventh session in Resolution 174 (VII) will be found in Appendix II.

The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit annually a draft calendar of conferences to the Council at its session immediately preceding the regular session of the General Assembly and after consultation with the specialized agencies, to include information relating to the major annual conferences for which the specialized agencies are responsible.

The Council authorized the Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings established in Resolution 101 (V) to consult with the Secretary-General, (i) in making adjustments in the calendar of conferences of the subsidiary organs of the Council, and (ii) in planning the draft calendar of conferences for succeeding years.

The Council, as shown in Chapter V, gave extensive consideration at its sixth and seventh sessions to the question of rationalization of the calendar of the conferences of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.⁵

¹ See resolution 174 (VII) of 28 August 1948.
² See records of plenary meetings 216 and 217.
³ See resolution 141 (VII).
⁴ See resolution 147 (VII) B.
⁵ See also Chapter V.

Section VI. Constitutional and Procedural Questions

SCOPE AND CHARACTER OF THE COUNCIL'S FUNCTIONS IN RELATION TO DISPUTES OF AN ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL CHARACTER

42. In connexion with the item on the agenda of the sixth session, "Question of the Damage caused to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by the withholding of its gold reserves by the United States of America", the Council engaged in important discussions on fundamental questions concerning the scope and character of its functions in relation to disputes of an economic and social character, of which an account is given in Chapter II below. These discussions were largely concerned with two basic points, namely: the competence of the Council to entertain and consider international economic disputes, and its power to make recommendations to individual Members or groups of Members of the United Nations.

In the event, the decision taken by the Council left the question of its competence in both these respects open, the decision taken being limited to the question of its competence in the particular case at issue.¹

RECORDS OF THE COUNCIL²

43. At its sixth session the Council examined Resolution 166 (II) of the General Assembly and the Assembly's related request to consider whether the Council would be disposed to dispense with written verbatim records of its meetings.³ The Council expressed its opinion that the absence of verbatim records reduced the efficiency of the Council's work, and requested the General Assembly at its third regular session to provide the Council with facilities for preparing and distributing verbatim records of its plenary meetings in the future and requested the Secretary-General, pending future reconsideration of the matter by the General Assembly, to take all practicable steps to improve the accuracy of summary records, and, where verbatim records were not provided, to provide, if possible, summary records as a general rule within 24 hours of the close of the meetings to which they refer.⁴

At its seventh session, the Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General⁵ as to the steps he had been able to take with a view to improving the summary records.

The Council at its seventh session⁶ took cognizance of the improvement both in accuracy and speed of production in the summary

records issued during the seventh session and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards this end, particularly with a view to reducing the time taken over the translation of the summary records into the other working language¹. In view of the above-mentioned progress and of the further improvements which may be expected to result from the reorganization referred to in the Secretary-General's report, the Council decided to inform the General Assembly that it is able to comply with the request of the General Assembly and, in view of financial stringencies, to dispense for the present with written verbatim records of its meetings.

REVISION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

44. The Council at its seventh session had before it a proposal for the revision of the rules of procedure of the Council submitted by the delegation of France² and a memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General.³

The Council at its seventh session⁴ expressed its opinion that the experience of recent sessions showed the need for a comprehensive revision of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, and, as it proved impracticable for the Committee on Procedure to undertake a complete revision of the rules of procedure during the Council's ordinary sessions, the Council resolved to invest in the Committee on Procedure the task of preparation of a revised text of rules of procedure between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council.⁵

At its seventh session, however, the Council decided to redraft rule 13 so as to bring it into conformity with rules 20 and 21; and to amend rule 30 to provide for the preparation of a summary estimate of the financial implications of all proposals coming before the Council, for its circulation to the members as soon as possible after the issue of the Provisional Agenda, and for its revision as necessary during the session in the light of the Council's discussions.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

45. The Council at its sixth and seventh sessions reviewed the procedure for considering the financial implications of its decisions.⁶ At the seventh session, the Council, after revising rule 30 of its rules of procedure, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, adopted

¹ See records of the Committee on Procedure, meeting 4; of plenary meeting 225.

² See documents E/751, E/757/Corr.1 and 2, and E/930.

³ See document E/883.

⁴ See records of the Committee on Procedure, meetings 1-10; of plenary meeting 225.

⁵ See resolution 177 (VII).

⁶ See records of plenary meetings 173, 174 and 224; of records of the Committee on Procedure, meetings 1-3.

¹ See records of plenary meetings 123, 142, 143, 167-170.

² Separate item on the agenda of the third session of the General Assembly.

³ See also records of plenary meetings 122, 151, 164, 166.

⁴ See resolution 138 (VI).

⁵ See document E/854.

⁶ See resolution 176 (VII).

a resolution¹ providing that financial estimates should be available and should be discussed with the proposals in committee by the Council and that indications of the degree of urgency of particular projects requiring the allocation of funds should be included in the resolution approving such projects.

The amended rule 30 and the revised financial procedures are discussed in Chapter VII.

¹ See resolution 175 (VII).

Section VII. Resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Council

46. SIXTH SESSION

- 134 (VI) Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings.
- 138 (VI) Records of the Council.*

47. SEVENTH SESSION

- 174 (VII) Programme of conferences for 1949.
- 176 (VII) Records of the Council.*
- 177 (VII) Revision of Rules of Procedure of the Council.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

CHAPTER II

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

Section I. Surveys of Economic Conditions and Trends

ECONOMIC REPORT

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

49. During its sixth session, the Council had before it the *Economic Report: Salient Features of the World Economic Situation 1945-1947*¹ which was prepared by the Secretariat. This report formed the basis of an extended debate, the full text of which was published in printed form as the *Supplement to the Economic Report*². At the conclusion of this debate, the President of the Council found it possible to say that "this debate which we have just ended is one of the finest and most instructive I have attended, and I have attended many a debate on these questions from the days of San Francisco on" and the Council unanimously adopted resolution 102 (VI) recommending that the Secretary-General take into consideration, in the preparation of future reports, the views expressed by members of the Council and drawing the attention of Member governments of the United Nations, of the Economic and Employment Commission, and of specialized agencies to the content of the report and to the discussion on this subject by Members of the Council at the sixth session.³

The material contained in the *Economic Report* was also used by the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability at its second session¹ and by the Economic and Employment Commission at its third session. The Economic and Employment Commission stated in the report of its third session² that the "Secretariat, in preparing the Economic Report, fulfilled its task of beginning the preparation of data on current world economic conditions and trends in conformity with the wishes expressed by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and by this Commission." With regard to future issues of the Economic Report, the Commission concluded that "the Secretariat should be encouraged to proceed experimentally in the preparation of these reports", that it was inevitable that the Secretariat should be guided primarily by the schedule of meetings of the Economic and Social Council and therefore those reports should be made available in relation to the sessions of the Council rather than to the sessions of the Commission or its Sub-Commission. The Commission further recommended that the Secretariat "endeavour to supplement its economic reports with additional data on current world trends, so that at each session of the Council and the Commission the members would be kept up to date about current world economic developments". In response to this recommendation the Secretary-General made available to the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session a summary of the main features of recent economic trends in a printed publication entitled *Selected World Economic Indices*.³

SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND PROSPECTS OF EUROPE

50. At its third session, the Economic Commission for Europe had before it the *Survey of the Economic Situation and Prospects of Europe*⁴ prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe. This Survey was the subject of an extended debate during which the delegates expressed the wish that the Secretariat prepare a similar survey each year.

such recommendation. This question was debated by the Council, as will be seen from the record of the debate given in the published *Supplement to the Economic Report* (especially pages 19, 43, 131 and 137), but the Council reached no conclusions with respect to future procedure to be followed concerning the adoption of substantive recommendations by the Council arising from the consideration of over-all economic reports. See records of plenary meetings 145, 146, 148-151.

¹ See document E/CN.1/55.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 1, page 19.*

³ United Nations Publication. Sales No. 1948.II.A.2.

⁴ See document E/ECE/58/Rev.1 or United Nations Publication, Sales No. 1948.II.E.1.

¹ United Nations Publication, Sales No. 1948.II.C.1.

² United Nations Publication, Sales No. 1948.II.C.2.

³ It should be noted that, although General Assembly Resolution 118 (II) recommended that when the Council considered the survey of current world economic conditions and trends it should "make recommendations as to the appropriate measures to be taken by the General Assembly, the Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned", the Council's resolution contained no

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST, 1947

51. An *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1947*, was prepared by the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in accordance with a resolution of the Commission at its second session requesting the Secretariat to publish a comprehensive annual survey on economic conditions and problems within the scope of ECAFE.¹

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA

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

Section II. Economic and Employment Commission and its Sub-Commissions on Economic Development and on Employment and Economic Stability

53. The third session of the Economic and Employment Commission took place from 19 April to 6 May 1948.

The report of the Commission to the Council² describes in some detail the work of the third session of the Commission and the work of its two sub-commissions—the Sub-Commission on Economic Development and the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability. The Sub-Commission on Economic Development met from 17 November to 16 December 1947 and its report to the Commission³ was the basis of the Commission's consideration of the problems in the field of economic develop-

ment.¹ The Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability met twice, from 17 November to 9 December 1947 and from 22 March to 7 April 1948. The report to the Commission² served as a basis of the Commission's deliberations in the field of employment and economic stability.

Problems of economic development and of economic stability, especially of inflation, and the question of the future organization and terms of reference of the Commission and of its two sub-commissions were major topics of discussion during the Commission's third session. These three subjects were also singled out by the Council at its seventh session when it considered the Commission's report.³

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

54. On the recommendation of the Economic and Employment Commission, the Council at its seventh session adopted resolution 139 (VII) B which is designed to inform "those countries which require expert assistance in connexion with their economic development programmes that the Secretary-General of the United Nations may, upon request, arrange for the organization of international teams consisting of experts provided by or through the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the purpose of advising them in connexion with their economic development programmes". This resolution also instructs the Secretary-General to make the resolution formally known to the Member countries and to transmit with it such other documents as will "help those governments to know what kind of assistance may be available to them from or through the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the terms under which it may be available to them". It further "draws attention to the expert assistance which the UNESCO and the ILO, in so far as they are severally concerned, may be able to make available with respect to the institution and expansion of elementary and technical education, vocational training, and the dissemination of technical literature".

55. The Economic and Employment Commission had also submitted for the Council's consideration a draft resolution⁴ dealing with the supplies, equipment and finances required for economic development. This resolution was not accepted by the Council, which instead adopted resolution 139 (VII) C which considers the Commission's draft resolution as representing "a useful interim formulation of certain of

¹ The Sub-Commission on Economic Development also met from 14-30 June 1948. In accordance with the request of the Commission, its major item of business was the question of international aids for the mobilization of the national resources of under-developed countries for their economic development. Since the report of this second session of the Sub-Commission (document E/CN.1/61) has not yet been considered by the Commission, it is not described in this annual Report of the Council to the General Assembly.

² See document E/CN.1/55.

³ See records of the Economic Committee, meetings 23-28; of plenary meeting 217.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 1, page 12.

¹ See *Report of the First and Second Sessions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*, document E/606, page 25.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 1.

³ See document E/CN.11/47.

the principles which should guide the Commission in its consideration of the problems of under-developed areas". The Council also requested the Commission to give further consideration to the problems with which it sought to deal in its draft resolution and "to make recommendations which bear more explicitly on the problem of economic development faced by the Members of the United Nations." The Council suggested that, in making its studies, "the Commission should make use of available studies, reports and analyses, prepared by the appropriate specialized agencies, the Secretariat of the United Nations and by the regional economic commissions which will assist the Commission to define the central problems of economic development and to make detailed recommendations for dealing with those problems".

56. At its seventh session the Council, at the conclusion of its debate on the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development¹ adopted resolution 167 (VII) E "appreciating the statements made by high officials of the Bank on recent occasions to the effect that, other sources of financing now being available for a substantial part of reconstruction needs, the Bank is contemplating paying more attention to the problems of development hereafter" and "expresses its hope that the Bank will take immediate steps to expedite the examination of these problems and to adopt all reasonable measures to facilitate the early realization of development loans, particularly those in areas economically under-developed".

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STABILITY

57. During its sixth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 104 (VI), which endorsed the unanimous opinion of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment to the effect that "the studies which have been initiated dealing with the achievement and maintenance of full and productive employment should be advanced as rapidly as possible, and that attention should be given now to methods of ensuring that high levels of employment and economic activity shall be maintained even when special factors of temporary duration now prevailing in many countries have ceased to operate". This resolution, *inter alia*, also requests the Economic and Employment Commission and its Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability to arrange that the next session of the Sub-Commission should be devoted to an examination of the economic problems related to the maintenance of full employment.²

During its seventh session, the Economic and Social Council took no specific action with respect to employment and economic stability. Its discussion in that field was based on

part VIII of the report of the Economic and Employment Commission which dealt with this problem but made no recommendations which required the Council's action. The Commission's report in this field was based on the report of the first two sessions of its Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability.¹ Most of this report was devoted to the subject of inflation and the Commission noted that in view of the economic conditions prevailing in a number of countries "it was not inappropriate for the sub-commission to devote most of its first report to the subject of inflation".

ORGANIZATION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

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

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

The Council at its seventh session noted these arrangements and "recognizing the interests of all members in this problem, and the urgency of ensuring that the purposes for which the Economic and Employment Commission

¹ Supplied for submission to the seventh session of the Council in accordance with article X, paragraph 3 of the Agreement between the UN and the Bank. See document E/803; see records of the Economic Committee; meetings 34-37; of plenary meeting 224.

² See records of the Economic Committee; meeting 15; of plenary meetings 123, 149, 161.

¹ See document E/CN.1/55.

was established are effectively fulfilled" adopted resolution 139 (VII) D inviting "all Members of the United Nations to communicate to the Secretary-General any views which they may wish to express on this question, for circulation to members of the Council and to the Committee on Organization of the Economic and Employment Commission, for consideration before the ninth session of the Council".¹

Section III. Co-ordinated Action to meet the World Food Crisis

59. At its sixth session, the Council considered an item proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization concerning co-ordinated action to meet the continuing world food crisis.² As a result of its consideration of this matter, the Council, in resolution 103 (VI), called upon Member States to "give serious consideration to the continuing world food shortage and take measures individually and in co-operation with the FAO and, where appropriate, with other international agencies and organizations of which they are members, to contribute to the solution of these problems". It also invited the specialized agencies concerned and the regional economic commissions, in consultation with FAO, to study suitable measures to increase food production; by the elimination of the supply shortage of materials directly or indirectly affecting the production of fertilizers, agricultural machinery and the availability of transport. The Council also initiated arrangements under which it would give further attention to this problem at subsequent sessions by asking the FAO to report to the seventh session of the Council on progress achieved in the co-ordination of these studies and to report to "the first session of the Council following the 1948 Annual Conference of the FAO" (*i.e.*, the Council's eighth session), on the measures taken by Member States, regional commissions and the specialized agencies to alleviate the world food crisis. The FAO was also asked to recommend what further action might be taken.

At its seventh session, the Council received the Report of the FAO on progress in the co-ordination of studies of suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production.³ The report described the arrangements and consultations held by the FAO with the regional economic commissions of the Council and with the specialized agencies. The arrangements with the regional economic commissions are also described in the reports of these commissions to the Council⁴ and in later sections of this report dealing with ECE, ECAFE and ECLA.⁵

At the conclusion of the discussion of this matter, the Council adopted resolution 140 (VII), noting with satisfaction the progress recorded in the report of the FAO with regard to the co-ordination of the work in this field. The Council also noted "the organizational arrangements which have been made in connexion with this work" and requested that the FAO, specialized agencies, and regional commissions continue their efforts in the closest co-operation.¹

Section IV. Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

60. The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements was established at the fourth session of the Economic and Social Council² to facilitate inter-governmental consultation and action with respect to commodity problems.

Under this resolution, the Chairman of the Committee represented the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment. However, this Preparatory Committee ceased to exist on the convening of the Conference on 21 November 1947. Accordingly, the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session,³ at the suggestion of the Conference, requested the Secretary-General to amend the composition of the Committee to provide that the Chairman be nominated by the Interim Commission for an International Trade Organization.

61. The Committee held its first session in Geneva in August and September 1947. It expressed the belief that duplication of effort and overlapping of function would be avoided by a wide circulation of information about the work of various commodity organizations. It therefore prepared a survey of the activities of various international organizations operating in the commodity field and of the guiding principles of the Commodity Chapter of the ITO Charter. This "Review of International Commodity Arrangements" was issued in November 1947.⁴

The Committee has co-operated closely with study groups and other international organizations concerned with commodity matters. A Rice Meeting was held in the Philippines in March 1948 under the joint auspices of ICCICA and FAO to stimulate co-operative action in dealing with the present difficult rice situation. ICCICA has collaborated in developing arrangements between the various commodity groups, the FAO and the United Nations Statistical Office, to prevent duplication in the collection of commodity statistics from Governments. In order to prevent duplication of work, the

¹ See records of the Economic Committee; meetings 24-28; of plenary meetings 144, 155, 217.

² See documents E/613 and E/660; also records of the Economic Committee, meetings 14, 15; of plenary meetings 123, 147, 158.

³ See document E/817.

⁴ See documents E/791, E/839 and E/840.

⁵ See paragraphs 71, 82, and 89.

¹ See records of the Economic Committee, meetings 32, 33; of plenary meeting 222.

² See resolution 30 (IV).

³ See resolution 110 (VI), also records of plenary meetings 123 and 161.

⁴ Document E/CA/2.

Secretariat of ICCICA, which has been provided by the Department of Economic Affairs, also performs on a reimbursable basis certain services for the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

No matters relating to ICCICA were before the seventh session of the Council. The Committee met in Geneva in September 1948 and prepared a review of current international commodity problems.

Section V. United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment

62. The last Report by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly¹ recorded the completion of the work of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, with the adoption of its report on 22 August 1947. This report included a draft Charter for consideration by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment.²

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, in accordance with resolution 62 V adopted by the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council, met at Havana, Cuba, from 21 November 1947 to 24 March 1948. Invitations to attend were extended in accordance with the above resolution to 57 countries Members of the United Nations, to 18 non-member countries, to 10 specialized agencies and to 8 non-governmental organizations. Those who attended, including observers, represented 48 UN Member countries, 11 non-member countries, 4 specialized agencies and 5 non-governmental organizations. The countries, agencies and organizations invited and attending are listed in the Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment.³

63. The Conference drew up the Havana Charter⁴ for an International Trade Organization, to be submitted to the Governments represented. At the end of the Conference, a Final Act was signed at Havana authenticating the text of the Charter and of other documents prepared by the Conference, by 44 UN Member countries (and subsequently by Turkey, making 45) and by 9 non-member countries.

64. The list of signatories of the Final Act is as follows:⁵

Countries Members of the United Nations:

Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua,

Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Syria, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Countries not members of the United Nations:

Austria, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Transjordan, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, Indonesian Republic.

65. The Havana Conference adopted a resolution on trade and employment which was considered and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session.¹

66. The Conference also adopted a resolution establishing an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization. This resolution was accepted by 46 Member and 6 non-member countries. The first session of the Interim Commission met in Havana at the conclusion of the Conference.

67. The Havana Charter is now before Governments for their acceptance. The Charter will enter into force (and ITO will come into being) sixty days after more than half the signatories to the Final Act (*i.e.*, 28 countries) have accepted the Charter. If the Charter is not in force by 24 March 1949, the required number of acceptances is reduced to 20. If the Charter is not in force by 30 September 1949, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will consult with such Governments as have deposited instruments of acceptance to see whether, and on what conditions, they wish to bring the Charter into force.

68. Important multilateral tariff negotiations took place during the course of the second session of the Preparatory Committee. These negotiations were opened at Geneva on 10 April 1947 and were completed on 30 October 1947. The results of the negotiations were incorporated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Twenty-three countries completed multilateral tariff negotiations: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States of America, Pakistan, Syria, Burma, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia. By 18 June 1948, 22 of the 23 countries had signed a Protocol of Provisional Application, bringing into effect the Tariff Schedules and applying Part Two of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to the fullest extent not inconsistent with existing legislation.

Section VI. United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources

69. During its sixth session, the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the United Nations Scientific

¹ See document A/382.

² See document E/PC/T/186.

³ See document E/807.

⁴ For the text of the Havana Charter, the Final Act and accompanying documents, see document E/CONF.2/78.

⁵ See document E/807.

¹ See Section II, paragraph 57 above; also records of the Economic Committee, meeting 15; of plenary meetings 123, 149, 161, 195.

Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources.¹ This report was presented in accordance with the Council's resolution 32 (IV) of the fourth session. The Council requested the Secretary-General to proceed with plans for the Conference, keeping in mind that the task of the Conference should be limited to an exchange of experience in the techniques of the conservation and utilization of resources, and to include in his report to its seventh session his definite recommendations concerning the arrangements for the Conference and its site.

Accordingly the Secretary-General, proceeding with the advice of his Preparatory Committee, created in accordance with the Council's resolution 32 (IV), made a further report to the seventh session.²

After consideration of this report, the Council reviewed the preparations made for the Conference by the Secretary-General and the question of the best Conference location.³ The Council decided that the Conference should be held in the United States, "the site to be outside the New York City area if the additional costs to the United Nations would not exceed \$40,000, but otherwise at Interim Headquarters". The Council approved the Secretary-General's recommendation that the Conference should be held in May or June 1949 for fifteen working days and requested him to proceed with the preparatory work required.⁴

Section VII. Economic Commission for Europe

70. The Economic and Social Council at its sixth session was presented with an Interim Report by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe.⁵ This report, prepared in accordance with instructions of the Commission, incorporated comments and suggestions received from members of the Commission, but had not been considered by the Commission as a whole. The Council accordingly took no action on the report, other than taking note of it. The regular annual report,⁶ covering the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe from its second session in July 1947 to the third session in May 1948, was submitted to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council.

COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

71. The various subsidiary bodies of the Commission, and the Commission itself at its third session, modified to a considerable extent the committee structure which had existed at

¹ See documents E/605 and E/605/Add.1, and records of plenary meetings 137 and 206.

² See documents E/827/Rev.1 and E/829.

³ See documents E/827/Rev.1 and E/869; also records of plenary meeting 206.

⁴ See resolution 141 (VII).

⁵ See document E/603; also records of plenary meeting 134.

⁶ See document E/791; also records of plenary meetings 182-185, 187, 190.

the end of the second session. The Industry and Materials Committee of the Commission established at its first session in November 1947 a Sub-Committee on Steel and a Sub-Committee on Manpower, both of which were raised to the status of full committees at the third session of the Commission. The Sub-Committee on Timber was likewise transformed into a full committee by a decision of the Commission. Further, the Commission resolved to transform the Housing Panel into a Housing Sub-Committee of the Industry and Materials Committee. In addition to these major changes in the Commission's structure, various subsidiary bodies created a number of permanent and *ad hoc* working parties. It instructed an *ad hoc* Committee on Industrial Development and Foreign Trade to examine the functions which the Commission might appropriately undertake in order to promote the industrial reconstruction and development of war-devastated and under-developed countries and expand international trade between the countries of Europe and also between those countries and countries outside Europe. Furthermore, an *ad hoc* committee was established to consider agricultural problems of common concern to the Commission and to the Food and Agriculture Organization. This *ad hoc* committee was established, in part, in pursuance of the Council's resolution 103 (VI) which invited the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions concerned, in consultation with FAO, to study measures to increase food production and eliminate supply shortages affecting the production of fertilizers and agricultural machinery and the availability of transport.¹ It is thus called upon to determine the obstacles to the general development and rehabilitation of European agriculture, and to propose co-operative measures on the part of FAO and ECE which would facilitate the overcoming of those obstacles.

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

72. The ECE and its subsidiary bodies have maintained close contact with specialized agencies,² inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. In particular, close working arrangements were developed with the Food and Agriculture Organization in the field of timber, fertilizers and agriculture. Close contact has also been maintained with the Secretariats of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and of the International Monetary Fund, and, following the instructions of the Sub-Committee on Manpower, the Secretariat collaborated closely with the International Labour Organization.

¹ See document E/791 (*Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Europe*), Annex I; see also paragraph 59 above on the World Food Crisis.

² See document E/791, Part I, section 3.

RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIED CONTROL
AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY

73. In accordance with the decisions of the second session of the Economic Commission for Europe, the Executive Secretary continued consultations with the Allied Control Council, with a view to the establishment of a liaison in Berlin. Pending action by the Allied Control Council, provisional arrangements were made for the carrying out of functions previously exercised by ECO, ECITO and EECCE in respect of Germany, and an ECE Liaison Office was established on a provisional basis in Frankfurt.

At the third session of the Commission, the Executive Secretary presented a full report on the background and present situation regarding relations with the Allied Control Council in Germany. There was some disagreement as to whether the Frankfurt office was legally constituted or justified. However, all delegations, while maintaining positions previously taken, agreed unanimously to the following resolution:

“ Having discussed the Executive Secretary's Report without reaching unanimity thereon, the Economic Commission for Europe instructs the Executive Secretary to renew consultations with the Allied Control Council with a view to the establishment of a main liaison office in Berlin and the termination of the Frankfurt Office as an independent unit. All liaison would then be subordinated to the Berlin Office.¹

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY
BODIES OF THE COMMISSION

74. A full account of the activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies is contained in the annual report of the Commission, submitted to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council.² A short summary is given below of those activities and of some of the major practical results which have been achieved.

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

The Housing Panel, transformed into a *Housing Sub-Committee* at the third session of the Commission, has reviewed housing needs and programmes, requirements for building materials and measures to economize the use of scarce materials.

(b) The *Coal Committee* has continued some of the functions formerly performed by the

European Coal Organization, and in particular has made regular recommendations on the allocations of solid fuels to European importing countries. Through a number of subsidiary bodies, the Coal Committee has also dealt with questions concerning mining equipment, pit-wood and statistical information.

(c) The *Inland Transport Committee* has taken a number of measures to restore European inland transport facilities and to ensure their most effective use. A considerable degree of agreement has been reached on regulations governing the exchange of railway-wagons in international traffic. In the field of Road Transport, certain European Governments have agreed to lift restrictions on the freedom of the road. Within the framework of the Commission's Inland Transport Committee, regular meetings have been held in which available transport facilities within the occupied zones of Germany and Austria have been allocated to the various countries requesting freight shipments into, or across, these zones.

In connexion with its consideration of the report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission, the Council, at its seventh session, also adopted resolution 147 (VII) B which, in part, instructed the Secretary-General to request the Economic Commission for Europe to complete the draft text, prepared by its Inland Transport Committee, dealing with a convention on road and motor transport and to forward it to the Secretary-General as soon as practicable¹ so that he might be in a position to make the necessary arrangements for the convening of a world-wide conference of Governments not later than August 1949 with the object of concluding a new world-wide convention.

(d) The *Electric Power Committee* has initiated and carried out studies on the best means of effecting a co-ordinated development of European power resources, has kept the problem of the shortage of power equipment under constant review, and has facilitated the negotiation of international agreements for the supply and exchange of electrical energy.

(e) The *Timber Committee*, until the third session of the Commission a Sub-Committee of the Industry and Materials Committee, has dealt with matters of common concern to FAO and ECE, and has been serviced by a joint secretariat of the two organizations. Within the framework of the Committee, importing countries have reached informal agreement not to exceed purchasing ceilings for a specified period. The Committee has further reviewed and analysed difficulties in the European timber situation resulting from shortages of equipment, and from currency difficulties. The Executive Secretary has been requested to bring these difficulties to the attention of the International Bank for Reconstruction and

¹ The same resolution also instructs the Secretary-General “to invite the other regional commissions to submit any reports which they may desire on this subject”. See records of the Economic Committee, meeting 20; of plenary meeting 223.

¹ See document E/791, Part I, 4.

² *Ibid.*, Part II.

Development, the International Monetary Fund and other international agencies.

(f) The *Steel Sub-Committee*, raised to the level of a full committee at the third session of the Commission, has been responsible for the elaboration of a scheme for the distribution of metallurgical fuels, subsequently accepted by the Coal Allocations Sub-Committee. The latter made recommendations for the allocation of coal in the second quarter of 1948, designed to make possible an increase in steel production for that quarter amounting to about 400,000 tons. This Committee further gave attention to the scrap shortage as well as the shortage of steel-making equipment.

(g) The *Manpower Sub-Committee*, which was given the status of a full committee at the third session, has formulated a number of recommendations, including several dealing with manpower statistics, which have been forwarded to the International Labour Organization and accepted by the Governing Body of that Organization in March 1948. In addition, arrangements have been suggested for the exchange of information and experience on questions related to training and re-training. The attention of the ILO has been drawn to the need for the establishment of minimum standards governing migration in Europe.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION DURING ITS SEVENTH SESSION

75. The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session considered the Annual Report of the Commission.¹

The discussion in plenary meetings of the Council on the Report of the Economic Commission for Europe was mainly focused on problems of industrial and agricultural development and the role of foreign capital, including the "Marshall Plan", in such development. Considerable stress was laid on the resolution adopted by the third session of the Commission, establishing an *ad hoc* Committee on Industrial Development and Trade. In view of the importance of the matter, it was felt that the Council could not merely take note of the Report of the Commission. A number of resolutions were presented, and after considerable discussion, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 143 (VII), which approved the terms of the report, and noted with satisfaction that "the Economic Commission for Europe at its third session adopted unanimously a resolution on the setting up of an *ad hoc* Committee on Industrial Development and Foreign Trade, which provides for consideration of questions as to the manner in which the Economic Commission for Europe can promote the reconstruction and development of industry and foreign trade of the European countries". The Council expressed the hope that "this work will lead to an increase of industrial and agricultural production in Europe, particularly in those of the countries concerned in which natural resources and manpower reserves are

as yet not fully utilized, and result in an expansion of intra-European trade such as to facilitate increased and better-balanced trade with the other continents". The Commission was authorized "to set up within the Commission such body or bodies as it may consider necessary to initiate and carry out work in the two fields mentioned" and was invited "to approach whenever necessary the various specialized agencies of the United Nations with requests for assistance in achieving such aims as may be formulated in the course of this work; to pursue this work realistically with a view to obtaining concrete results as soon as possible and to submit to the next session of the Council a progress report on its activities in the field of industrial development and trade, including a description of any technical means contemplated to foster the development of intra-European trade; to submit to the Council at an early date a factual analysis of the possibilities of economic reconstruction, through the development of the under-industrialized countries and an expansion of trade between the countries of Europe."

Section VIII. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

76. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has held three sessions to date. The report of the first and second sessions¹ was considered by the Council at its sixth session, the interim report of the third session² of the Commission was considered by the Council at its seventh session.

MEMBERSHIP

77. Consequent upon the admission of New Zealand to membership of the Commission,³ and the entry of Pakistan and subsequently of Burma into membership of the United Nations, the Commission is now composed of representatives from the following countries:

Australia, Burma, China, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Siam, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

Consequent upon the admission at the second session of the following countries as associate members, their representatives attended the third session:

Ceylon, Hong Kong, Laos, Malaya and British Borneo.

During its seventh session, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 144 (VII), approved the Commission's recommendation to include Nepal among the territories within the scope of

¹ See document E/606; also records of Economic Committee, meeting 11, of plenary meetings 134, 135, 167.

² See document E/839; also records of plenary meetings 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 196, 200, 204.

³ Approved by the Council in resolution 105 (VI).

¹ See records of plenary meetings 182-185, 187, 190.

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

HEADQUARTERS

78. The Commission's recommendation that "the temporary headquarters of the Commission remain in Shanghai until such time as the site of this office of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East shall be determined" was likewise approved by the Council at its seventh session.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

79. During its seventh session, the Council also recommended that "the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East consider and keep under review the question of the establishment within the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and the terms of reference, of appropriate bodies, including Committees, that could promote the successful accomplishment of its tasks".

BUREAU OF FLOOD CONTROL¹

80. Having received the recommendation from the second session of ECAFE that "the Economic and Social Council should give favourable consideration to the establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control", the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session adopted resolution 105 (VI) requesting that "preliminary study be undertaken by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned . . . and that its results be submitted to the third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with a view to the preparation and submission to the seventh session of the Council by the Commission of proposals concerning the appropriate methods of dealing with the problems of flood control".

This preliminary study was undertaken by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in consultation with FAO and was presented to the third session of ECAFE, which adopted a resolution² recommending the establishment of a Bureau of Flood Control.

81. At its seventh session, the Council, in resolution 144 (VII) D, approved "the Commission's purpose of dealing promptly with problems of flood control in the territories within the geographic scope of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East"; and requested "that a Bureau of Flood Control for Asia and the Far East be formed by the Secretary-General as an effective technical unit responsible to the ECAFE for the performance of the technical tasks envisaged by the Commission, containing from three to five

flood control experts of high qualifications, and utilizing the services of experienced expert consultants"; and recommended that "ECAFE include in its report to the eighth session of the Council the results of its fuller consideration of its plans and activities for dealing with problems of flood control in its geographic area as well as recommendations on organizational problems connected with the formation of the Bureau".

WORLD FOOD CRISIS

82. The third session of ECAFE also noted resolution 103 (VI) adopted by the sixth session of the Economic and Social Council, recommending action by the Regional Commissions in consultation with the FAO to increase the supply of agricultural requisites as a means of increasing the world food supply and recommended that a "working-party on agricultural requisites be established urgently by the FAO and the Commission to examine the subject further".¹

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

83. At its second session, ECAFE adopted a resolution² "that the Secretariat, assisted by a working-party and in co-operation with the Governments concerned, prepare at the earliest possible moment a report upon existing plans for promoting industrial development in each country of the region, with due attention to its extractive industries and transport, and the relation of these plans to the industrial progress of areas as a whole".

An industrial working-party composed of the nominees of the Governments of China, India, Philippine Republic and Cambodia assembled at Shanghai and presented an Interim Report on Industrial Development³ to the third session of the Commission.

At its third session, the ECAFE authorized "the Working Party on Industrial Development, in co-operation with Governments concerned, to continue and complete its survey of the economic and industrial development of this region", and for this purpose empowered the Working Party "to co-opt additional members from any source, to make detailed studies of the major aspects of economic and industrial development, and in the first instance to study the following subjects: fuel and power, transport and transport equipment in relation to industry, fertilizers and agricultural requisites, basic materials including ores and metals, textiles, heavy engineering industries".⁴

ECAFE's Working Party on Industrial Development also took cognizance of the Council's resolution 103 (VI) concerning increased food production so as to enable the Working Party to study and to recommend action for the elimination of industrial under-production con-

¹ See document E/CN.II/110.

² See records of the Economic Committee, meeting 11, of the plenary meetings 134, 135, 167, 186, 188, 189, 191, 192, 204, 206.

¹ See document E/CN.II/117; also paragraph 59 above.

² See document E/CN.II/60.

³ See document E/CN.II/82.

⁴ See document E/CN.II/114.

tributing to the continuation of the world food crisis.¹

84. At its seventh session, the Council had before it the recommendation adopted by the third session of ECAFE concerning industrial development. The discussion centred around the problems of the development of industry, trade and agriculture in under-developed areas and the relation of foreign investment and credits to these problems.² The question of the relation of the economy of Japan to economic development in the region with which ECAFE is concerned was also raised. After considerable debate, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 144 (VII) C, noting "with satisfaction the decisions of the third session of ECAFE on industrial development, trade promotion and agriculture", and recommending "that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East continue, in association with the appropriate specialized agencies, deliberations on these matters with a view to recommending policies and measures designed for the following purposes:

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

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

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

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

INLAND TRANSPORT

85. In connexion with its consideration of the report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission³, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 147 (VII) C, endorsed the recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission that the ECAFE convene an early meeting of inland transport experts of the countries represented⁴ on ECAFE to examine:

¹ See document E/CN.11/86.

² See records of plenary meetings 186, 187, 188, 190, 192, 196, 200, 204.

³ See below, Section XIV, paragraph 106.

⁴ Part E of the same resolution draws "the attention of the regional economic commissions to the advantages of permitting the participation, in the work of their meetings of experts in the field on inland transport, of experts from

(1) The problems with respect to rehabilitation and co-ordinated development of inland transport facilities and services¹ in Asia and the Far East;

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

Section IX. Economic Commission for Latin America

86. During its fifth session, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 70 (V), established an *ad hoc* Committee to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for Latin America. The General Assembly, in Resolution 120 (II), relating to the study of factors bearing on the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East, took note with satisfaction of the Council's decision to appoint this Committee; it also took note "of the general favourable reception given to the proposal for an Economic Commission for Latin America by the Second Committee" of the Assembly.

The *ad hoc* Committee created by the Council reported to the sixth session of the Council and recommended unanimously that an Economic Commission for Latin America be established. The Economic and Social Council considered this report and adopted resolution 106 (VI) establishing the Commission with functions and structure similar to those of the already established regional economic commissions. This resolution also required the Commission to meet during the first half of 1948 at Santiago, Chile, the designated headquarters of the Commission.²

MEMBERSHIP

87. The membership of the Commission, in accordance with the Council resolution 106 (VI) is "open to members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America, and in the Caribbean area and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom". Provision was also made for the admission as associate members of territories within the geographic scope of the Commission "on presentation of its application to the Commission by the member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories".³

CO-ORDINATION

88. In addition to making the usual provision for liaison and co-ordinated action with

other regions when questions which might affect these latter regions are under consideration".

¹ Part I states in part that "the short-term aspects, resulting from the war and postwar difficulties, of the problem of co-ordination of inland transport, should be dealt with on a regional level, by regional transport bodies, where they exist, or by any other appropriate means".

² See records of the Economic Committee, meetings 9, 10; of plenary meetings 132, 133, 153.

³ See records of the Economic Committee, meeting 9; of plenary meetings 133, 153.

specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, the Council also empowered the Commission to "seek to make working arrangements with the appropriate organs of the inter-American system regarding the joint or independent study or execution of economic problems within its competence and the fullest exchange of information necessary for the co-ordination efforts in the economic field."¹

FIRST SESSION

89. The first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America was convened at Santiago, Chile, on 7 June 1948. The Commission concerned itself with certain organizational matters in the first instance. The Commission's work also included a review by the representatives of the Latin-American Governments of their current economic situation and problems.

Many specific proposals were submitted for the Commission's future work and formed the basis for the resolutions finally adopted.²

The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to present an economic survey of Latin America to the next session of the Commission.³ The Executive Secretary was also instructed to make a study of the relationship between the economic rehabilitation of non-American countries and the development of economic and commercial activities in Latin America.

The Commission adopted a number of resolutions involving co-operation with specialized agencies.⁴ The Secretary-General of the United Nations was requested to consult with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization with a view to the establishment of a joint secretariat working-party to study co-ordinated action to increase the food production of Latin America. The hope was expressed by the Commission that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would give consideration in due course to the Commission's conclusions in connexion with its credit policy for the economic development of Latin America, and that in the meantime the general policy adopted by the Bank with regard to the consideration of specific credit applications submitted by the Latin-American republics would not be affected. The International Monetary Fund was requested to undertake a study of transitional measures for the multilateral compensation of international payments among the countries of Latin America, as well as between them and countries of the rest of the world. The World Health Organization and the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau were invited to submit to the Commission a concrete programme of co-operation on problems justifying co-ordinated action.

The Commission recommended to the Economic and Social Council that the Transport and

Communications Commission be requested to make a further study of transport problems in Latin America including, among others, the question of fair freight rates for the foreign trade of the countries of Latin America.

In a resolution on statistics, the Commission made arrangements for the provision of the necessary statistical data for its work.

With respect to technical assistance, the Commission instructed the Executive Secretary to make a preliminary study of the needs of Latin-American countries for technical and administrative personnel, means and facilities, and their present availability including facilities for technical training.

Other matters with which the Commission dealt at its first session include problems of credit facilities quotations of capital issues, intergovernmental commodity agreements and Customs union.

90. The report on the first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America¹ was considered by the Council during its seventh session. The debate of the Council centred mainly around the character of the economy of Latin America, the need for economic development, the problems of manpower and immigration, the co-ordination arrangements made with the inter-American system and the printing of the final text of the Commission's report and its resolutions in the Portuguese language.

The Economic and Social Council during its seventh session adopted resolution 145 (VII), taking note with satisfaction of the decisions taken by the Commission at its first session, expressing its satisfaction with the arrangements made for the co-ordination of the Commission's work with the inter-American Economic and Social Council and approving the use of Spanish as a third working language of the Commission and the production in Portuguese of the final text of the Commission's report and its resolutions.

91. The Economic Commission for Latin America is also affected by resolution 147 (VII) D, passed by the Economic and Social Council in connexion with its consideration of the report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission, in which the Transport and Communications Commission is requested "to make a further study of problems of maritime shipping, including freight rates, affecting Latin America, in order to facilitate consideration of these matters as soon as possible by the Economic Commission for Latin America."²

The Council also adopted resolution 146 (VII) referring to the Economic Commission for Latin America "for its analysis and consideration, in consultation where appropriate with the International Institute of the Hylean Amazon, the proposal of the representative of Peru for an Economic Conference of the Amazon Basin countries."³

¹ See record of Economic Committee, meeting 9; of plenary meetings 133, 153.

² See *Rapporteur's Report on the First Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America*, document E/840.

³ See section I, paragraph 52, above.

⁴ See document E/840.

¹ See document E/840; see records of plenary meetings 208, 209, 211.

² See also below, paragraph 108.

³ See records of plenary meeting 225.

Section X. Proposed Economic Commission for the Middle East

92. The General Assembly, by its Resolution 120 (II) of 31 October 1947, took note of the Council's decision to establish an *ad hoc* Committee to study the factors bearing on the establishment of an economic commission for Latin America and of the favourable reception given to this proposal by the Second Committee; it invited the Council "to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East". The Council at its sixth session considered this question and, following the course adopted in the case of the Economic Commission for Latin America, established an *ad hoc* Committee to consider this matter and to report to the Council's seventh session.¹ The *ad hoc* Committee included the following Council members: China, France, Lebanon, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela. The Council also invited the Governments of Egypt, Iran and Iraq to participate as full members of the Committee.

The *ad hoc* Committee met during April-June 1948 and adopted a report to the Council² recommending that an economic commission should be established forthwith for the Middle East with a structure similar to that of the previously established regional economic commissions.

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

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

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

The report of the *ad hoc* Committee was placed on the agenda of the seventh session of the Council. During the Council's discussion of the state of business at its 203rd meeting, it decided, owing to pressure of business, that consideration of a number of items, including this report should be postponed.¹

Section XI. Question of the damage caused to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by the withholding of its gold reserves by the United States of America

93. This item was placed upon the agenda of the sixth session by Yugoslavia. In his statement, the Representative of Yugoslavia stated that the gold had been entrusted to the United States Government during the war in order to provide for its protection until the time when its safe return would be assured; that the refusal of the United States Government to restore the gold was extremely prejudicial to the economy of his country, affecting the achievement of higher standards of living, economic and social progress and full employment; in addition, that the general European economy was also in turn affected by the situation.

The Representative of the United States Government stated that, in his opinion, the Council was not an appropriate forum for dealing with the question raised by the Yugoslav Government, as it was not the Council's function to deal with disputes as such which might arise between nations, even if these disputes were of an economic nature, nor was it qualified to act as an arbitral tribunal, a conciliation agency or a court. However, he wished to indicate that the United States also had claims against Yugoslavia, and he pointed out that the United States Government had acted towards Yugoslavia in exactly the same way as it had acted towards many other countries which possessed assets in the United States. Whenever claims and counter-claims had been made on one side or the other, negotiations had been opened to reach a simultaneous settlement of all outstanding questions.²

Important discussions concerning the scope and character of the Council's functions ensued.

After a first discussion, the Council decided to refer this matter to its Economic Committee "with a request to examine the question whether the Council is competent to deal with a matter of this kind, and to submit a reasoned report to the Council serviceable for future similar cases."

The Economic Committee, after an extensive discussion in which a legal opinion was offered for the Secretary-General³, decided to present the following draft resolution to the Council;

"The Economic and Social Council,
"Having examined the issues placed before it in connexion with the question as to

¹ See resolution 107 (VI), and records of plenary meetings 135, 136.

² See document E/AC.26/16.

¹ See records of plenary meeting 203.

² See records of plenary meeting 142.

³ See records of Economic Committee, meeting 25.

whether it should consider the matter of the Yugoslav gold reserves, and

“ *Considering* that the Economic and Social Council is not competent to deal with particular disputes; and that, further, Article 62 of the Charter does not empower it to make recommendations to individual Members of the United Nations,

“ *Decides* that this question does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Council.”

It was argued on the one hand that the terms of Article 62 of the Charter regarding the making of recommendations by the Council were not limited, and that this conclusion was strengthened by the language of Articles 55, 56 and 60; that under Article 10, which used similar language relating to recommendations, the General Assembly had made recommendations to individual Member States; that the Council had itself dealt with a comparable matter at a previous session—namely, the item “International Traffic on the River Danube”—and addressed a recommendation to a limited group of States; that a complaint of one State might be a matter of concern to all Members of the United Nations; that, if the Council adopted a resolution to the effect that it had no competence in questions involving a dispute, it ran the risk of limiting its activities to declarations of principle without being able to apply them, and of prejudicing the exercise of its responsibilities under the Charter.

On the other hand, it was argued that the proceedings at San Francisco contemplated that the function of the Council would be to make general recommendations to Members and not to arbitrate in particular disputes; that, in view particularly of the provisions in the Charter specifying the methods of settlement of disputes—viz., by negotiations between Members, by action of the General Assembly, by action of the Security Council, by reference to the International Court of Justice—the Council was not competent to settle disputes; that the Council was not constituted or equipped procedurally or otherwise to hear disputes; that too wide an interpretation of the relevant Articles might bring before the Council legal and other business, as well as business of an economic and social character, to an extent that would prejudice the exercise of its proper functions.

The view was expressed by a number of Members that the Council should consider its competence with respect to each question as it arose, without laying down general rules.

Finally, the Council, amending the draft resolution submitted to it by the Economic Committee, adopted resolution 111 (VI), as follows:

“ *The Economic and Social Council,*

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

“ *Considering* that it could not examine the substance of this matter without thus being

led into the consideration of the different aspects of the particular dispute existing between the United States of America and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia; and

“ *Considering* that it has no competence to take cognizance of such aspects because of the juridical issues involved,

“ *Decides* that this matter does not fall within the competence of the Council; and expressed its hope that the United States of America and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will settle their dispute as soon as possible.”

Section XII. Fiscal Questions

94. No meeting of the Fiscal Commission has taken place since the last Report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. The Council therefore has not had before it for consideration any problems in the fiscal field.

Resolution 67 (V) of the Economic and Social Council therefore continues to be the operative resolution on fiscal matters. The Secretariat has continued the work entrusted to it in this resolution. An account of this work is to be found in the Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.¹

Section XIII. Statistical Activities

95. The Statistical Commission held its second and third sessions from 28 August to 4 September 1947 and from 26 April to 6 May 1948. The first session of the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling was held from 22 to 27 September 1947. Reports of these sessions have been presented to the Economic and Social Council.²

The Statistical Commission's programme to improve the international comparability of national statistics and includes studies on problems of statistical classifications; analysis of the concepts and methodologies of basic industrial production and price indexes; definitions, methods and technique in census collection including the uses and adaptation of statistical sampling; as well as special consideration of specific problems relating to housing, migration, transport and communications, balance of payments, national income, trade statistics, population and vital statistics, cost-of-living statistics and family budget inquiries. The Statistical Office and the statistical services of specialized agencies have co-operated in the preparation of studies and reports for the Agenda items considered by the Statistical Commission and its Sub-Commission.

In order to meet the most pressing needs and especially those which national Governments will face in their plans for the censuses of agriculture and population in 1950 census programmes, the Statistical Commission is

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/565)*.

² Documents E/577, E/795 and E/CN.3/37.

studying means whereby technical advice and assistance may be rendered to national Governments with a view to developing more adequate statistics and improving the comparability of data available to international organizations.

CO-ORDINATION OF THE STATISTICAL
ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

96. Two aspects of the problem of developing effective statistical co-operation are dealt with by the Statistical Commission in its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council and to the Secretary-General. The first is the co-ordination of the statistical needs of the organs of the United Nations as represented by the various substantive departments of the Secretariat, including the statistical needs of the Regional Commissions. The second is the development of effective collaboration among the specialized agencies and the United Nations in developing their statistical programmes in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. Reports to each session of the Statistical Commission are prepared by the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in developing administrative instruments, procedures, and agreements through which effective statistical co-operation may be secured between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.¹

The Statistical Office has become the central statistical unit in the Secretariat responsible for the co-ordination of United Nations statistics. It conducts statistical investigations on behalf of various parts of the organization, and conducts research and supplies statistics for a wide variety of special purposes.

Inter-agency co-ordination is achieved among other ways through the Consultative Committee on Statistical Matters², composed of representatives of the specialized agencies and the United Nations. It has reached agreements respecting standardization of several technical statistical practices and has assisted in formulating general arrangements for the consolidation or co-ordination of statistical programmes. In addition, special procedures to deal with the problems of requests to Governments for statistics have been established. The Statistical Office acts as the central point for the exchange of questionnaires and for the collection and dissemination of comments by each agency on draft questionnaires. This permits the needs of international agencies for statistics to be met without duplication in requests to Governments. An integrated plan for the preparation and publication of international statistical yearbooks is being worked out between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session has approved the basic policy relating to the collection of statistics recommended by the Statistical Commission³ wherein

the United Nations and the specialized agencies are urged to plan their programmes to develop systematically collected and published statistics rather than to rely upon *ad hoc* requests to Governments. Such a co-ordinated programme based on a careful and realistic evaluation of international needs, and taking into account the capacity of national statistical systems, will provide monthly, quarterly and annual publications of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which will include, as far as practicable, all the statistical series need for the conduct of international affairs.

In order that the activities for the development of statistics and the improvement of their comparability should not be fragmented, the Economic and Social Council has approved the principle that the Statistical Commission be responsible for formulating statistical standards and recommending methods of achieving co-ordination. It has instructed⁴ the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate consultation among representatives of national statistical agencies especially in Europe in co-operation with the ECE so that problems of statistical comparability may be brought directly to the attention of the Statistical Commission. The Council has directed⁵ the Statistical Commission, as a matter of urgency, to consider how statistically under-developed countries requiring assistance in remedying deficiencies in their statistical data can be helped to improve basic statistical services.

STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

97. At its first session, the Statistical Commission established a committee to develop an international standard classification of statistics of industrial activity. At its second session, the Commission recommended that the draft classification so developed be circulated to Governments for comment⁶. At its third session, the Statistical Commission recommended a revised draft of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. This classification was accepted by the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session and recommended to Governments for their use as a basis for achieving international comparability of basic industrial statistics⁴. Members of the Council emphasized the urgent need for adopting an international standard in the field of industrial statistics in order that the statistics collected by national Governments in the forthcoming censuses might be organized so as to yield comparable data. The discussion in the plenary meeting emphasized the problem inherent in drafting a classification that would permit a comparison of economic activities in both planned economies and those based on private enterprise.⁵

¹ See resolution 4 (IV).

² See *infra*, Chapter V, paragraph 241.

³ See resolution 149 (VII); also document E/795, paragraphs 72 and 73, also records of the Economic Committee, meetings 30, 31; of plenary meeting 220.

⁴ See resolution 149 (VII), E.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Section D.

⁶ Document E/CN.3/35.

⁴ See resolution 149 (VII).

⁵ See records of the Economic Committee, meetings 20, 31; of plenary meeting 220.

A similar programme for the development of comparability in international trade statistics is being undertaken by the Statistical Commission. In addition, the work of the International Labour Organization in developing an international standard classification of occupations is being reviewed by the Statistical Commission in order to integrate related aspects of the classifications. It is anticipated that these classifications will be available to Governments for use in connexion with their census programmes for 1950. The Secretariat has the responsibility for formulating a programme for the development of a statistical classification of commodities for use in general economic analysis.

COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS

98. Three types of statistical publications arise out of the work of the Statistical Office of the United Nations as part of its programme in the collection and publication of statistics and the development of statistical standards. The first consists of economic and social statistics of current interest of international organizations and Members of the United Nations published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

At present nearly two thousand separate series are collected and maintained for publication in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. As part of its central responsibility, the Statistical Office collects and maintains certain series primarily for the benefit of one or more of the specialized agencies, such series appearing in their regular publications. On the other hand, many of the series appearing in the *Monthly Bulletin* are provided by specialized agencies such as the International Labour Organization and the International Monetary Fund. In addition, the Statistical Office, in co-operation with several specialized agencies, is introducing the collection of monthly or quarterly statistics of external trade to meet urgent needs of several agencies by a consolidated collection. An annual Supplement to the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* is published describing in detail the content, scope and limitations of the statistical series appearing in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

A second type of statistics covering a much wider field of statistics is collected by the United Nations and published in the *Statistical Yearbook* and the *Demographic Yearbook*. These publications form part of a co-ordinated plan for various yearbooks prepared by the specialized agencies and the United Nations. Annual statistics of external trade are also being prepared.

The third type of statistical publication arises out of the specific projects of research or special studies undertaken by the Statistical Office as part of its programme for the development of statistics or as a result of research undertaken at the request of one of the organs of the United Nations. Such studies include a

report on *National Income Statistics of Various Countries 1938-1947*.

STATISTICAL SAMPLING

99. The Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling established by the Economic and Social Council at its second session¹ and composed of individual experts appointed by the Statistical Commission, held its first session 22-27 September 1947.² The Sub-Commission is responsible for advising on the use and application of statistical sampling methods in meeting the needs of the United Nations, specialized agencies and Member Governments for statistical information. It has reported in detail on: (a) the desirability of carrying out a sample survey in conjunction with censuses proposed for 1950 in the fields of agricultural and population enquiries; (b) the conditions under which a sample survey should be made instead of a complete enumeration; (c) the opportunity for obtaining additional information through the use of the same basic sampling structure; and (d) the advantages of a series of repeated sample surveys in obtaining more detailed information and information of better quality in given fields of statistics.

The Sub-Commission has issued a statement on *the Uses of Sampling in Censuses of Population, Agriculture, Public Health and Commerce* which illustrates some of the more important uses of the sampling techniques and emphasizes the advantages and disadvantages, and the proper application, of scientific sampling methods.

The Sub-Commission has considered specific problems in the application of sampling to agricultural censuses at the request of the FAO and is preparing similar recommendations regarding family budget enquiries and manpower statistics at the request of the ILO.

PROGRAMME FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF STATISTICIANS

100. The Economic and Social Council has approved³ the recommendation of the Statistical Commission that a study be undertaken in collaboration with the specialized agencies regarding the shortages of trained statisticians, the needs for education and training in statistics which confront international and national statistical organizations and has requested the Secretary-General to formulate an international programme to meet these needs in a report to the fourth session of the Statistical Commission.

RESEARCH IN STATISTICAL METHODS AND DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS

101. In addition to the foregoing general programmes, work in certain special fields has been emphasized by the Statistical Commission

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, First Year, Second Session, resolution 218.

² Report document E/CN.3/37; see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3A.

³ See resolution 149 (VII) E; also records of Economic Committee, meeting 31; of plenary meeting 220.

and the Statistical Office. With a view to developing comparability and international standards, special programmes of research are being conducted on the statistics of national income, national expenditure and related aggregates, and systems of social accounts. In similar fashion, comparability is sought in the statistics of prices, including prices of imports and exports and the construction of index numbers. In order to provide a basic tool for economic analysis, study is being made of indices of industrial production, the scope and method of the construction of such indexes, so that recommendations regarding their use in current national statistics may be formulated. In addition, a review is being made of the definitions and use of statistics of housing as well as studies of the problems of migration statistics.

A series of "Studies of Census Methods" prepared by the Secretariat in collaboration with the statistical staffs of the FAO and the ILO have been published by the United Nations for the guidance of national statistical offices. Co-operation in the development and promotion of standards for population and vital statistics is part of the programme undertaken by the Secretariat working with the staff of the WHO and FAO.

The Statistical Office issues from time to time a brief review and comment on the significant developments in international and national statistical activities in "Statistical Notes", which is circulated to statistical offices of member Governments and international agencies.

Three methodological studies undertaken by the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations have been published by the Secretary-General as directed by the Economic and Social Council Resolution 40 (VI).

TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ECONOMIC STATISTICS UNDER 1928 CONVENTION *

102. In accordance with resolution 24 (I) ¹ adopted by the General Assembly on 12 February 1946, the Statistical Commission at its first session ² requested that a draft protocol amending the International Conventions relating to Economic Statistics (1928) be prepared. This draft, approved by the second session of the Statistical Commission ³, was presented to the sixth session of the Economic and Social Council for approval. The Economic and Social Council in resolution 114 (VI) ⁴ recommends that the General Assembly approve the assumption by the United Nations of the functions and powers exercised by the League of Nations in respect of economic statistics under the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics (1928) signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See *Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the First Part of its First Session from 10 January to 14 February 1946* (document A/64), page 35.

² See document E/264.

³ See document E/577.

⁴ See resolution 114 (VI) A, also records of the Economic Committee, meetings 13, 14; of plenary meetings 136, 158.

WORLD STATISTICAL CONGRESS

103. The World Statistical Congress convened in Washington from 8-12 September 1947 under authority of the resolution of the Economic and Social Council 40 (IV), was attended by leading statisticians from all countries.

The Congress focused attention of its members upon the uses for and the needs of international organizations for adequate and reliable statistical information from national Governments. It also brought to the attention of the United Nations the need for more trained personnel in national statistical services as well as the need for providing advice and assistance in developing national statistical systems.

Section XIV. Transport and Communications

104. The Transport and Communications Commission held its second session in Geneva from 12-20 April 1948.¹ It reviewed international developments in the fields of transport and communications, and of travel questions, but was particularly concerned with questions relating to: (1) regional problems and organization in the field of inland transport; (2) certain world-wide problems in the field of inland transport; (3) the facilitation of the international movement of persons and goods; (4) the co-ordination of activities in the fields of aviation, shipping and telecommunications with respect to safety of life at sea and in the air; and (5) transport statistics. In addition, the Commission, at the request of the Council,² considered the applications of certain non-governmental organizations in the field of transport and communications for consultative status and considered the parts of the Provisional Questionnaire on Trust Territories which related to transport and communications.

REGIONAL PROBLEMS AND ORGANIZATION

105. The Commission considered studies prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Council³ concerning future organization in the field of inland transport in Asia and the Far East—including the Middle East—and the Americas. The Commission also took up the question of a study of the question of future organization in the field of inland transport in Africa.

Asia and the Far East

106. The Council at its seventh session endorsed a recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission⁴ which had

¹ Document E/789 or *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3.

² See resolution 133 (VI), Section 4.

³ See resolution 35 (IV).

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3. See records of the Economic Committee, meetings 20, 21; of plenary meeting 223.

also been endorsed by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East¹ that the latter Commission be requested to convene an early meeting of inland transport experts of the countries represented in it to examine: (a) the problems with respect to rehabilitation and co-ordinated development of inland transport facilities and services in Asia and the Far East; and (b) the means which are best suited to promote the solution of these problems, either by setting up regional machinery or otherwise (it being understood that any such machinery would be part of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East).²

Middle East

107. The Transport and Communications Commission similarly recommended that, if and when an Economic Commission for the Middle East is established, the Council should request it to convene an early meeting of inland transport experts of the countries represented in it for purposes similar to the above.³

The Council did not act on this recommendation at its seventh session, since consideration of the question of the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East was postponed until the eighth session of the Council.⁴

Latin America

108. The Transport and Communications Commission had recommended that the question of the means best suited to promote the solution of problems in the field of inland transport in Latin America should be referred to the Economic Commission for Latin America.⁵ The latter Commission had recommended that problems of transport affecting Latin America, including freight rates, be further studied by the Transport and Communications Commission.⁶ The Council at its seventh session, after considering the two recommendations, adopted a resolution⁷ in which it recognized that the question of inland transport should be studied by the Economic Commission for Latin America, with appropriate assistance from the Transport and Communications Commission. At the same time, it requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the Economic Survey of Latin America, to give particular attention to problems of transport, taking into account the previous experience of other regional commissions. It also requested

¹ See Report of the Third Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (document E/839).

² See resolution 147 (VII) C.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3*; also records of the Economic Committee, meetings 20, 21, 38; of plenary meeting 223.

⁴ See records of plenary meeting 203.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3*.

⁶ Report on the First Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America (document E/840).

⁷ See resolution 147 (VII) D; also records of the Economic Committee, meetings 21, 22, 23; of plenary meeting 223.

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

Africa

109. The Council took no action on a recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission that the Secretary-General be asked to study the question of future organization in the field of inland transport in Africa.¹

Co-ordination among Inland Transport Experts of Different Regions

110. On the recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission² the Council adopted a resolution drawing the attention of the regional economic commissions to the advantages of permitting participation in their work on inland transport, of experts from other regions, when questions which might affect these latter regions are under consideration.³

WORLD-WIDE PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF INLAND TRANSPORT, ROAD AND MOTOR TRANSPORT

111. The Transport and Communications Commission reviewed the recent developments in the field of road transport and recognized that the world-wide Conventions of 1926 on Road and Motor Transport were obsolete. The Council, noting that the 1931 Convention on Road Signals was similarly obsolete, on the recommendation of the Commission⁴ adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to convene a Conference of Governments with the object of concluding a new worldwide convention on road and motor transport. As working-papers the Conference is to have, *inter alia*, a draft text prepared by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and the text of the 1943 Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic. The other regional Commissions are also invited to submit any reports which they may desire on this subject for the consideration of the Conference.⁵

Co-ordination of Inland Transport

112. The question of the co-ordination of the various branches of the inland transport industry had been referred to the Transport and Communications Commission at the request

¹ See records of the Economic Committee, meeting 21.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3*, page 6; records of Economic Committee meeting 21; of plenary meeting 223.

³ See resolution 147 (VII) E.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year: Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3*, page 5; also records of the Economic Committee, meeting 20; of plenary meeting 223.

⁵ See resolution 147 (VII) B.

of the International Labour Organization. On the recommendation of the Commission,¹ the Council adopted a resolution distinguishing the short- and long-term aspects of the question. The former, resulting from war and post-war difficulties, should be dealt with on a regional level by regional transport bodies, where they exist, or by any other appropriate means, while the long-term aspects should be further reviewed by the Commission at its next session on the basis of documentation to be prepared by the Secretary-General.²

FACILITATION OF INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND GOODS; PASSPORTS AND FRONTIER FORMALITIES

113. The Transport and Communications Commission, having noted a report prepared by the Secretary-General at the request of the Council analysing the replies of Members of the United Nations concerning the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts to prepare for a World Conference on Passports and Frontier Formalities, considered that neither a World Conference nor another Meeting of Experts was immediately required. The Council, on the recommendation of the Commission,³ adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member Governments the Council's view that it is desirable to reduce, simplify and unify passport and frontier formalities to the extent consistent with national security. The Secretary-General is furthermore to report at the next meeting of the Commission on the progress made by Member Governments in this respect, by such means as bilateral and multilateral agreements and with particular reference to each of the recommendations made by the Meeting of Passport Experts.⁴

Barriers to the International Transport of Goods

114. The Transport and Communications Commission, noting that the International Chamber of Commerce had submitted a report on barriers to the international transport of goods, considered that it was of the greatest importance to promote the freest possible flow of trade between nations.⁵ The Council, on the basis of a recommendation of the Commission, instructed the Secretary-General to study, in conjunction with the Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization, the respective competence of the various international bodies concerned with this problem, and to report to the next

session of the Transport and Communications Commission on the aspects which might usefully be considered by the Commission.¹

CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATING TO SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA AND IN THE AIR

115. The Preparatory Committee of Experts at its meeting in January and February 1948 considered the co-ordination of activities in the fields of shipping, aviation and telecommunications with regard to safety of life. The Council instructed² the Secretary-General to transmit the report of this Committee to each of the Organizations represented at its meeting as an initial basis for co-operative endeavour amongst them; the Secretary-General was also instructed to submit to the next session of the Transport and Communications Commission a report on the action taken by the Safety-of-life-at-sea Conference which was held in London in April and May 1948, and on the activities undertaken by the specialized agencies in the light of the Report of the Preparatory Committee of Experts.³

TRANSPORT STATISTICS

116. The Transport and Communications Commission considered the problem of the establishment of internationally comparable statistics in the transport field, which had been referred to it at the request of the International Labour Organization.⁴ The question was also considered by the Statistical Commission.⁵ On the basis of parallel recommendations from the two Commissions, the Council adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies and regional commissions concerned, and assisted by such independent experts as he may consider advisable, to make a study of the problems of establishing economic and technical statistical requirements in the transport field, of achieving comparability in the information to be collected, and of standardizing forms for the collection of this information. The study is to be transmitted to the two Commissions for their consideration.⁶

Section XV. The United Nations Maritime Conference

117. Following a recommendation of the Transport and Communications Commission at its first session, the Council at its fourth session adopted resolution 35 (IV), requesting the Secretary-General to convene a Conference of

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3, page 5; also records of the Economic Committee, meeting 20; of plenary meeting 223.

² See resolution 147 (VII) I; records of the Economic Committee meeting 21; of plenary meeting 223.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3, page 9.

⁴ See resolution 147 (VII) G; also records of the Economic Committee, meeting 23; of plenary meeting 223.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3, page 5.

¹ See resolution 147 (VII) A; also records of Economic Committee, meeting 20.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3, page 3; also records of Economic Committee, meeting 23; of plenary meeting 223.

³ See resolution 147 (VII) F.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3; also records of Economic Committee, meeting 23; of plenary meeting 223.

⁵ See Chapter IV, Section 9 above.

⁶ See resolution 147 (VII).

interested Governments to consider the establishment of an intergovernmental maritime organization. The Council decided that the draft Convention prepared by the United Maritime Consultative Council on this matter, concerning the scope and purposes of the proposed organization, should serve as the basis of discussion for the Conference, and that the latter should also consider if the scope and purposes of the organization should include the removal or prevention of unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns. The Secretary-General was instructed by the Council to invite all the Members of the United Nations and the following Governments to participate in the Conference:

Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Transjordan, Yemen.*

At its sixth session, the Council decided by resolution 113 (VI) that voting rights at the Conference would be exercised both by Member States and the Governments mentioned above¹.

118. The United Nations Maritime Conference met in Geneva from 19 February to 6 March 1948.

The following States were represented at the Conference by delegations:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

The Governments of the following States had observers at the Conference:

Cuba, Ecuador, Iran, Union of South Africa.

The Conference prepared and opened for signature and acceptance a Convention, providing for the establishment of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. The Convention will enter into force when twenty-one States have become parties to it, seven of which shall each have a total tonnage of not less than 1,000,000 gross of shipping.

The Conference also adopted the following resolutions:²

1. A resolution for the establishment of a Preparatory Committee of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization;
2. A resolution on the Safety-of-life-at-sea Conference;
3. A resolution relating to the Report of the Preparatory Committee of Experts on Co-ordination of Safety at Sea and in the Air.

Moreover, the Conference approved the text of a draft agreement on the relationship between the new organization and the United Nations, and decided that it be used as a basis for negotiations by the Preparatory Committee with the United Nations.¹

The Final Act of the Conference and the Convention itself were signed respectively by the following countries, upon the closure of the Conference:

(a) *Convention*

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

(b) *Final Act*

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

The Council at its seventh session examined the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Maritime Conference² and adopted resolution 148 (VII), taking note of the Secretary-General's Report.³

Section XVI. Reports of Specialized Agencies

119. At its sixth session, the Council held a special debate in which it discussed together all the reports of the specialized agencies of which it had deferred consideration at its fifth session, viz:

International Labour Organization⁴
Food and Agriculture Organization⁵
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization⁶
International Civil Aviation Organization⁷
Interim Commission of the World Health Organization⁸

A large variety of subjects arising out of the reports were discussed, and the debates⁹ have

¹ See Final Act of the United Nations Maritime Conference, document E/Conf.4/62.

² See document E/853; also records of plenary meeting 196.

³ For the negotiations of a draft agreement between the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which took place during the seventh session of the Council, see Chapter V of this Report.

⁴ See document E/586/Add.1 and E/586/Add.2.

⁵ See document E/597; Supplementary Report E/597/Add.1.

⁶ See document E/461; Supplementary Report E/461/Add.1.

⁷ See document E/456; E/456/Add.1, 456/Add.1/Rev.1.

⁸ See document E/593.

⁹ See records of plenary meetings 123, 141, 145, 157, 163 and 165; also resolution 129 (VI).

* Yemen later became a Member of the United Nations.

¹ See records of the plenary meeting 124.

² See document E/Conf.4/61.

been reproduced *in extenso* in documents E/184 and E/785.

It was felt, however, that, in view of the Council's responsibilities in this subject, in relation to the complexities of the activities under review, a more extensive system of examination was called for.

120. Accordingly, at the seventh session, the Council allocated the reports of the specialized agencies which were before it to its various committees for examination, and at the same time authorized its Committee on Co-ordination to take under consideration all material in the reports appropriate to its task. The Committee on Co-ordination also had before it a comparative review of the work programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,¹ for the preparation of which the material in the reports of the specialized agencies was used.

The reports which were before the Council were as follows:

- International Labour Organization ²
- Food and Agriculture Organization ³
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ⁴
- International Civil Aviation Organization ⁵
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ⁶
- International Monetary Fund ⁷
- International Telecommunications Union ⁸
- Universal Postal Union ⁹
- World Health Organization ¹⁰

Of these reports, those referred to the Economic Committee for examination were those of the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Civil Aviation Organization, Universal Postal Union, and International Telecommunications Union. Passages relating to these reports are dealt with in Chapters II and IV, while Chapter V deals with questions of co-ordination as a whole.

No questions of a particularly economic character arose with reference to the reports of the *Universal Postal Union* and the *International Telecommunications Union*. Questions of membership, however, were raised. With regard to UPU and ITU the main questions concerned their relations with Spain and their exclusion of the Baltic States, and, in the case of ITU, the exclusion of the Mongolian People's Republic. After discussion, the Coun-

cil adopted resolutions¹ noting the reports and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the records of the debates² to the respective agencies.

International Civil Aviation Organization

121. The question of the relation of Franco Spain to the International Civil Aviation Organization was raised at the sixth session of the Council.³ The Council adopted resolution 129 (VI), recalling that the General Assembly Resolution 39 (I) of December 1946 recommended "that the Franco Government of Spain be debarred from membership in international agencies established by or brought into relationship with the United Nations, and from participating in conferences or other activities which may be arranged by the United Nations or by these agencies, until a new and acceptable government is formed in Spain", and that the General Assembly, in Resolution 50 (I) of 14 December 1946, had resolved to approve the agreement with the ICAO provided that the Organization complied with any decision of the General Assembly regarding Franco Spain; noting that the resolution of ICAO Assembly of May 1947 concerning an amendment in its convention to provide for the cessation of membership of Governments whose expulsion is recommended by the General Assembly had not yet come into force and Spain remained a member as of 15 December 1947; and, requesting the Secretary-General to submit to the seventh session of the Council a report on the implementation by ICAO of resolution 39 (I) and 50 (I) of the General Assembly.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General reported to the seventh session that, according to Article 94 of the ICAO Convention, the above-mentioned amendment will come into force after ratification by not less than 28 of the contracting States. A letter dated 9 June 1948 from the President of the ICAO Council stated that up to that time eight States had ratified the proposed amendment. ICAO informed the Secretary-General that the Spanish delegation withdrew from further participation in the ICAO Assembly immediately after the proposed amendment had been approved; and that no invitation had since been extended to Spain to take part in conferences and other activities arranged by the Organization.

The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, adopted resolution 169 (VII), which noted with satisfaction the measures taken by ICAO to amend the Convention on International Civil Aviation, and not to extend to Spain further invitations, and recommended that "those Member States which are members of the ICAO and which have not as yet ratified the Protocol of Amendment of the Convention of International Civil Avia-

¹ See document E/848, E/848/Corr.I, E/848/Add.I.

² See document E/810.

³ See document E/797.

⁴ See documents E/804; E/804/Add.1/Rev.1; records of Social Committee meeting 56 and plenary meeting 212.

⁵ See documents E/808/Add.1; and records of plenary meetings 203, 217.

⁶ See document E/803.

⁷ See document E/801; E/801/Add.1.

⁸ See documents E/812; also records of Economic Committee meeting 38, and of plenary meeting 222.

⁹ See document E/811, also records of Economic Committee meetings 38 and 39, and plenary meetings 220 and 222.

¹⁰ See documents E/786 and Corr.1; records of Social Committee meetings 55 and 56 and plenary meeting 212.

¹ See resolution 167 (VII) G relating to UPU, and 167 (VII) I relating to ITU.

² See records of Economic Committee meetings 38 and 39; and of plenary meetings 220 and 222.

³ See records of plenary meeting 153.

tion, should deposit their instruments of ratification as soon as possible".

Substantive economic questions arose primarily in connexion with the reports noted below:

Reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization

122. The Council's debate on the supplementary reports of the FAO to the United Nations¹ is summarized in the records of the Economic Committee, meeting 34, and of plenary meeting 222. The Council adopted resolution 167 (VII) B, expressing its appreciation of the supplementary report, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the FAO the record of the Council's discussion.

Reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

123. The summary of the Council's debate on the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development² is contained in the records of Economic Committee meetings 34-37 and of plenary meeting 224. Other parts of this discussion were referred to earlier in this report, in connexion with the subject of economic development. The Council adopted a resolution 167 (VII), taking note of the report and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to the Bank the record of the Council's discussion of this report.

Reports of International Monetary Fund

124. The summary of the Council's debate on the report of the International Monetary Fund is contained in the records of Economic Committee meeting 38 and of plenary meeting 224. At this meeting, the Council adopted resolution 167 (VII), taking note of the report, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Fund the record of the Council's discussion.

Section XVII. Resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Council

125. SIXTH SESSION
- 102 (VI) Survey of world economic conditions and trends.
 - 103 (VI) Co-ordinated action to meet the continuing world food crisis.
 - 104 (VI) Employment: Resolution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment.
 - 105 (VI) Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
 - 106 (VI) Report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the proposal for an economic commission for Latin America.
 - 107 (VI) Question of the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East.
 - 108 (VI) Regional economic commissions.

- 109 (VI) United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources.
- 110 (VI) Composition of Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements.
- 111 (VI) Damage caused to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by the withholding of its gold reserves by the United States of America.
- 112 (VI) Consideration of arrangements in connexion with the election by the Economic and Social Council of three members of the Joint Economic Board for Palestine.
- 113 (VI) Question of voting rights at the United Nations Maritime Conference.
- 114 (VI) Report of the second session of the Statistical Commission
 - A. Transfer to the United Nations of functions and powers exercised by the League of Nations under the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928.*
 - B. Proposed 1950 World Census of Agriculture.
- 129 (VI) The reports of the specialized agencies (FAO, ICAO).

126. SEVENTH SESSION
- 139 (VII) Report of the third session of the Economic and Employment Commission.
 - 140 (VII) Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization on progress in the co-ordination of studies of suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production.
 - 141 (VII) United Nations Scientific Conference on the conservation and utilization of resources.
 - 142 (VII) United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment.
 - 143 (VII) Report of the Economic Commission for Europe.
 - 144 (VII) Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
 - 145 (VII) Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America.
 - 146 (VII) Proposed United Nations Economic Conference on the Amazon Basin Countries.
 - 147 (VII) Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission.
 - 148 (VII) United Nations Maritime Conference.
 - 149 (VII) Report of the third session of the Statistical Commission.
 - 167 (VII) Reports of specialized agencies (FAO, ICAO, International Bank, International Monetary Fund, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunications Union).

¹ See document E/797.

² See document E/803.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

CHAPTER III

SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS

Section I. Human Rights

INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

127. The following seven stages were laid down by the Council at its fourth session¹ for the preparation of an International Bill of Human Rights:

- (i) Preparation of a draft by a drafting committee on the basis of documentation prepared by the Secretariat;
- (ii) Consideration of the draft at the second session of the Commission on Human Rights;
- (iii) Submission of the resulting draft to Members of the United Nations for observations, suggestions and proposals;
- (iv) Consideration of the above observations, suggestions and proposals as a basis of a re-draft, if necessary, by the Drafting Committee;
- (v) Consideration of the resulting draft by the Commission on Human Rights;
- (vi) Consideration by the Council of the resulting text;
- (vii) Submission of the draft bill by the Council to the General Assembly.

At its second session, which took place in Geneva from 2 to 17 December 1947, the Commission on Human Rights based its work on the report of the first session of its Drafting Committee.² Two views had there been expressed regarding the form which the draft bill should take. Some representatives thought that it should be in the form of a declaration or manifesto, others that the declaration should be supplemented by a convention or conventions on specific rights. Both documents were presented to the Commission. The draft declaration had been discussed in some detail, but consideration of the draft convention had been limited to a general examination of the possible substantive contents of a draft convention. No decision was taken by the Drafting Committee as to whether there should be a draft declaration only or a draft declaration together with a draft convention.

The Commission decided to draw up simultaneously a draft declaration, which would be a declaration of general principles, and a draft convention which would be a convention on such specific rights as would lend themselves to binding legal obligations, and at the same time to consider the question of implementation. The three documents—to be known respectively as the Draft International Declaration on Human Rights, the Draft International Covenant on Human Rights, and Measures for

Implementation—would together form “The International Bill of Human Rights”.

In preparing this preliminary draft of the Bill, the Commission took into account suggestions made by its Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on five articles of the Draft Declaration covering subjects within the terms of reference of the Sub-Commissions.¹ In accordance with resolution 46 (IV) of the Council, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women were present at the second session of the Commission on Human Rights and took part in its deliberations without vote when sections of the draft Bill concerning particular rights of women were discussed.

In order to prepare the documents on the draft Declaration, draft Covenant and Implementation, the Commission established three working groups. It considered in detail the resulting draft Declaration and in somewhat less detail, the draft Covenant, but decided to take no decision on any specific principle or recommendation contained in the report on implementation. Thus it presented to the sixth session of the Council a draft Declaration and a draft Covenant prepared with unequal thoroughness, together with the report of its working group on Measures for Implementation.²

In the first week in January 1948, the report of the Commission was submitted to all Member States of the United Nations for observations, suggestions and proposals. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to fix the date of 3 April 1948 as the time limit for the reception of replies from Governments on the Draft International Bill.

128. At its sixth session, the Council confined its action on the Bill to directing the Commission, through its Drafting Committee, to give particular attention to the implementation aspect of the Bill of Human Rights, in order to ensure that draft articles on implementation might be submitted to Member Governments at the earliest possible date.³

129. Comments were received from thirteen Member Governments and were taken into consideration by the Drafting Committee⁴ at its second session, which took place at Lake Success from 3 to 21 May 1948. The Drafting Committee also took into account the suggestions of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, on articles on freedom

¹ See document E/CN.4/52, Section I.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Sixth Session, Supplement No. I, Annexes A, B and C* respectively.

³ See resolution 116 (VI) F; see records of the Social Committee, meetings 34, 35, 39; of plenary meetings 128, 159, 160.

⁴ See documents E/CN.4/82, 82/Rev.1, E/CN.4/82/Add. 1-10.

¹ See resolution 46 (IV).

² Document E/CN.4/21.

of information in the draft declaration and the draft Covenant,¹ as well as suggestions made by the Commission on the Status of Women on two articles in the draft declaration.² It re-drafted the entire draft Covenant; but had time to re-draft only parts of the draft Declaration, and did not consider the question of implementation.

130. The Commission on Human Rights, at its third session which took place at Lake Success from 24 May to 18 June 1948³ based its work on the report of the second session of its Drafting Committee.⁴ As this Committee had examined the draft Covenant in detail, the Commission decided to begin its work by discussing the draft Declaration, then to proceed to examine the question of implementation and finally the draft Covenant. It was able to complete a re-draft of the Declaration but had no time to consider the Drafting Committee's re-draft of the Covenant, nor to discuss implementation as requested by the Council at its sixth session. It therefore presented to the seventh session of the Council⁵ the draft Declaration as re-drafted at its third session, the draft Covenant as re-drafted by the Drafting Committee at its second session, but not re-examined by the Commission itself, and the report of the working group on Implementation, drawn up at the second session of the Commission, but not examined in detail by the full Commission.

Throughout its deliberations on the International Bill of Human Rights, the Commission was assisted by specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. Representatives of the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, and consultants from the American Federation of Labor, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the World Federation of United Nations Association, the Agudas Israel World Organization, the Catholic International Union for Social Service, the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, the Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, the Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, the International Alliance of Women, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Jewish Congress, the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, the World Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the World's Young Women's Christian Asso-

ciation, took part in the proceedings of the Commission at its second and third sessions.

131. Because of pressure of business at its seventh session, the Council decided on 17 August 1948¹ that the report of the Commission, which had been referred to its Human Rights Committee, should be recalled to the plenary session; and that in plenary there would be an opportunity for each member to make one general statement of position, without other debate or decisions than a decision to transmit the documents to the General Assembly together with the statements of position.

Statements were made on 25 and 26 August 1948 by all members of the Council.² It was generally recognized that a draft Declaration in the form in which it was presented to the Council was still imperfect. Criticisms were made that it was not sufficiently universal, or precise; that sufficient time should be allowed to produce a better draft having regard to the novel and difficult character of the task; that it did not give sufficient prominence to rights which could not be enumerated in national declarations, such as the rights of stateless persons; that it was inadequate in respect of the protection of and the promotion of respect for human rights, particularly rights of an economic and social character, as in respect of the proper emphasis on duties to the State.

Amendments and suggestions relating to specific articles were also put forward. All members stressed the importance of the draft Declaration. While no formal decision was taken other than the decision of transmittal mentioned below, the majority considered that the Declaration should be referred to the next session of the General Assembly for consideration and possible adoption, recognizing at the same time that the Bill of Rights was incomplete without the draft Covenant and measures for implementation.

The Council then decided³ to transmit to the General Assembly the draft International Declaration of Human Rights submitted to it by the Commission on Human Rights in the report of its third session,⁴ together with the remainder of the report of the Commission and the records of the proceedings of the Council on the subject.⁵

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

132. In accordance with resolution 75 (V) of the Council, the Commission on Human Rights received, in private meetings, at its second and third sessions, confidential lists of communications concerning human rights compiled by the Secretary-General. At each session an *ad hoc* Committee of the Commission reviewed the lists of communications and submitted reports to the Commission.⁶

¹ See records of plenary meeting 202.

² See records of plenary meetings 215 and 218.

³ See resolution 151 (VII).

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

⁵ See records of plenary meetings 180, 201, 202, 215 and 218.

⁶ See documents E/CN.4/64 and E/CN.4/96.

¹ Document E/CONF.6/70, Annex B.

² Document E/615, chapter V.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 2.*

⁴ Document E/CN.4/95.

At its second session, the Commission decided that the task of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities would be facilitated if the Council agreed to modify and extend resolution 75 (V), so as to give members of the Sub-Commission, with respect to communications dealing with discrimination and minorities, and at the request of the Commission in each case, the same facilities as were enjoyed by the members of the Commission.

At its second session also, the Commission requested the Council to reconsider the procedure laid down in resolution 75 (V), in particular as regards points (a) and (b), suggesting that the Secretary-General should be requested to compile before each session of the Commission: (1) a non-confidential list of communications in which the authors stated that they had already divulged or intended to divulge their names, or that they had no objection to their names being divulged; and (2) a confidential list of communications which would be furnished to the Commission, in private meetings, without divulging the identity of the authors.

These suggestions were accepted by the Council at its sixth session.¹ The Council also requested the Secretary-General to present a factual account of the practices of other organs of the United Nations in regard to communications for consideration at the seventh session of the Council.² A memorandum on this question was prepared by the Secretary-General³ and circulated to members of the Council at its seventh session.

At its third session, the Commission on Human Rights suggested that the Council should request the Secretary-General in the future to ask the Governments sending replies to communications brought to their attention in accordance with paragraph (e) of resolutions 75 (V) of the Council, whether they wished their replies to be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights in summary form, or presented in full as restricted or unrestricted documents.

The Council took no action on the question of communications at its seventh session.

YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

133. The first issue of the *Yearbook on Human Rights*, compiled in pursuance of the Council resolution 2/9,⁴ was presented to the seventh session of the Council on 25 August 1948.⁵

At its third session, the Commission on Human Rights expressed the view that court decisions, being as important as provisions of constitutions, ordinary laws and international treaties, should also be included in the *Yearbook*. It also expressed the view that the correspon-

dents, appointed by each Government to provide the Secretary-General with the necessary documents accompanied, when necessary, by appropriate explanations, should also report court decisions concerning human rights, it being understood that the Secretary-General would have the responsibility for deciding on the use to be made of the court decisions as well as the other documents supplied to it, bearing in mind the size of the *Yearbook*, its general purpose, and budgetary implications.¹

The Council, at its seventh session, took no action on this matter.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information

134. The United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information was convened by the Council,² in pursuance of Resolution 59 (I) of the General Assembly. It met at Geneva from 23 March to 21 April 1948. Delegations representing fifty-four Governments, Member States and non-member States, as provided for in Resolution 74 (V), participated in the Conference, and three additional States — Bolivia, Iran and Eire — sent observers.

The Conference adopted as its agenda the provisional agenda prepared by the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press at its first session,³ and amended by the Council⁴ at its fifth session, with the addition of two resolutions referred to it by the General Assembly, on measures to be taken against propaganda and inciters of a new war,⁵ and on false or distorted reports,⁶ and two proposals made by the International Organization of Journalists relating to a Court of Honour of the Press and a Day of Friendship and Mutual Understanding of the Press.⁷

The Conference prepared three draft conventions,⁸ namely:

1. Draft Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News;
2. Draft Convention concerning the Institution of an International Right of Correction; and
3. Draft Convention on Freedom of Informations.

It also prepared draft articles on freedom of information for the draft Declaration and Covenant on Human Rights,⁹ taking into account the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and

¹ See document E/800, paragraph 21.

² See resolution 74 (V), and resolutions 118 (VI) and 119 (VI).

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Second Year, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 5*.

⁴ See resolution 74 (V).

⁵ See *Official Records of the Second Session of the General Assembly, Resolution 110 (II)*.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Resolution 127 (II).

⁷ See document E/CONF.6/19.

⁸ See document E/CONF.6/79, Annex A.

⁹ See document E/CN.4/80.

¹ See resolution 116 (VI) A.

² See records of plenary meetings 128 and 157.

³ See document E/857.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, First Year, Second Session, page 401*.

⁵ United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1948.XIV.1. See records of plenary meeting 215.

of the Press at its second session,¹ and it adopted 43 resolutions,² grouped under the following headings: (1) general principles; (2) measures to facilitate the gathering and international transmission of information; (3) measures concerning the free publication and reception of information; (4) continuing machinery to promote the free flood of information; (5) miscellaneous, and (6) possible modes of action by means of which recommendations of the Council can best be put into effect.

The Conference referred all documents passed by it, resolutions or draft conventions, to the Council for study at its seventh session; and decided that all Governments invited to the Conference be requested to forward to the Secretary-General of the United Nations before 5 July 1948 their comments on the draft conventions proposed by the Conference and proposals for other draft conventions based on the recommendations of the Conference; that the Council be requested to examine, at its seventh session, the draft conventions referred to it by the Conference, in the light of such comments and other proposed draft conventions received from Governments, and to submit to the General Assembly, at its third session, draft conventions which might thereafter be opened at that session for signature or accession by those States entitled and willing to become parties thereto and remain open subsequently for additional accessions.

135. The Council at its seventh session referred the Final Act of the Conference³ to its Human Rights Committee, which, however, had time to examine the draft of only the first of the three draft conventions, the draft Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News.

Because of pressure of business, the Council decided on 17 August 1948⁴ that the Final Act should be recalled to the plenary session, and that there would be an opportunity for each member to make one general statement of position, without other debate or decisions than a decision to transmit the documents to the General Assembly together with the statements of position.

Statements were made by members of the Council on 26, 27 and 28 August 1948.⁵ All members recognized and emphasized the extreme importance of freedom of information as a fundamental human right. The majority supported the three draft conventions in principle, and expressed their regret that the Council had been unable to complete its examination of them. Members recognized that none of the draft conventions had reached a completely satisfactory state. The objection was made that they contained no provisions which would promote international peace and security, or would further the development

of friendly relations between States; and, in particular provisions which would prohibit fascist or war propaganda or the dissemination of racial, religious or national hatred. Some members thought the draft conventions did not go far enough, but were nevertheless acceptable as a minimum and represented a step in the right direction. Comments were made on specific articles in the three draft conventions and several members expressed their intention of making further detailed comments at the General Assembly. The hope was expressed that the General Assembly would be able to give the draft conventions the exhaustive examination which the importance of the subject merited.

The Council also considered resolution 39 of the Final Act relating to the implementation of the draft conventions and the consequent extension of the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press. The Council decided to postpone until its eighth session consideration of this resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to collate the replies of Governments to the request for information,¹ and to prepare a suggested programme of work and priorities for submission to the third session of the Sub-Commission.²

The Council further decided, in respect of the Final Act as a whole, to transmit to the General Assembly the three draft conventions,³ namely:

1. The draft Convention on the Gathering and International Transmission of News, as re-drafted by the Human Rights Committee of the Council;
2. The draft Convention on the Institution of an International Right of Correction;
3. The draft Convention on Freedom of Information, together with the remainder of the Final Act (excepting resolution 39) and the records of the proceedings at the seventh session of the Council.⁴

*Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information
and of the Press*

136. The Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press held its second session at Lake Success from 19 January to 3 February 1948, prior to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information. In its report to the Commission on Human Rights,⁵ it submitted recommendations for articles 16, 17 and 18 of the draft Declaration on Human Rights, and article 17 of the draft Covenant on Human Rights, together with comments on this article by individual members of the Sub-Commission. As indicated above, the Conference on Freedom of Information took note of these recommendations in preparing draft

¹ See document E/CONF.6/79, Annex B.

² *Ibid.*, Annex C.

³ See document E/CONF.6/79; also records of plenary meeting 180.

⁴ See records of plenary meeting 201.

⁵ See records of plenary meetings 219, 221, 223.

¹ E/CONF.6/2.

² See records of plenary meetings 221, 223.

³ See documents E/1018, and E/CONF.6/79, E/CONF.6/79/Add.1.

⁴ See records of plenary meeting 223.

⁵ See document E/CN.4/80.

articles on freedom of information for the Bill of Human Rights.

The Sub-Commission also presented to the Commission on Human Rights a short interim report on the rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of "freedom of information", stating that its phrasing should not be taken to imply any binding, legal or restricted interpretation of its content. It was designed to focus further discussion and to present an introduction to the subject which would prove acceptable.

GENOCIDE

137. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 180 (II), which reaffirmed Resolution 96 (I) on the Crime of Genocide, the Council at its sixth session established an *ad hoc* Committee to prepare a draft Convention on the Crime of Genocide, taking into consideration the Draft Convention prepared by the Secretary-General,¹ comments of Member Governments on this draft convention, and other drafts on the matter submitted by any member Government.² The Council instructed the *ad hoc* Committee to submit the Draft Convention which it prepared, together with the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights thereon to the seventh session of the Council.³

The *ad hoc* Committee on Genocide met at Lake Success from 5 April to 10 May 1948 and prepared a Draft Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,⁴ which it submitted to the seventh session of the Council.

At its third session, the Commission on Human Rights was not able to consider thoroughly the draft convention prepared by the *ad hoc* Committee and was therefore not in a position to make any observations concerning its substance. It expressed the opinion that the draft convention represented an appropriate basis for urgent consideration and decisive action by the Council and the General Assembly.⁵

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its third session, recommended that the Council ensure that the use of narcotics as an instrument to commit genocide should be covered by the proposed Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.⁶

Because of the pressure of business at its seventh session, the Council decided on 17 August 1948⁷ that the report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Genocide which had been referred to the Human Rights Committee of the Council, should be recalled to the plenary session, that in plenary there would be an opportunity for each delegation to make one general statement

of position, without other debate or decisions other than a decision to transmit the documents to the General Assembly together with the statements of position.

Statements were made on 26 August 1948 by members of the Council. Most of the members of the Council spoke in favour of the transmission of the draft convention prepared by the *ad hoc* Committee to the General Assembly, and of action being taken upon it in 1948. Members' statements dealt with the inclusion or exclusion of the following provisions in the draft convention, on which opinions differed: provisions constituting measures to incitement to commit genocide as a crime; measures relating to "cultural" genocide; measures for the specific protection of political groups as such, in addition to racial, national and religious groups; the reference to the establishment of an international jurisdiction—one member in this connexion proposed that the Security Council should be the organ of the United Nations concerned with the question; and a specific undertaking to enact national law in conformity with the Convention.

Particular reference was also made to the provisions for excluding genocide from the category of political crimes in order that extradition provisions might apply, and to the inclusion of the use of drugs as a means of genocide.

Some members also urged that additions should be made to the Convention and its preamble so as to include a declaration on the connexion between Fascist ideological theories and the crime of genocide, and to the effect that the command of a superior authority should be no defence to a charge of genocide.

Particular reference was made in the debate to the assistance received from a number of non-governmental organizations in the form of the papers which they had submitted.

The Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly the draft Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide submitted in the Report of the *ad hoc* Committee; together with the remainder of this report on the request of the proceedings of the Council at its seventh session on this subject.¹

THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

138. The Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities held its first session at Geneva from 24 November to 6 December 1947.

As indicated in an earlier section of this chapter, the Sub-Commission considered, *inter alia*, those articles of the draft International Declaration of Human Rights as drawn up by the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Human Rights, which dealt with the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities,² and proposed amendments to them.

¹ See document A/362.

² See documents E/623; E/623/Add.2; E/633/Add.3.

³ See resolution 117 (VI); also records of plenary meetings 139, 140, 160.

⁴ See document E/794, Annex, page 54.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Supplement No. 2, paragraph 24.*

⁶ See document E/799, paragraph 17.

⁷ See records of plenary meeting 202.

¹ See records of plenary meeting 219.

² See document E/CN.4/21, Annex F, Articles 6, 13, 15, 28 and 36.

The Commission at its second session endorsed the Sub-Commission's view that the machinery for the implementation of the rights stated in these articles would be of vital importance and would form but one part of the machinery for the implementation of human rights as a whole.

The Commission approved the suggestion of the Sub-Commission that "the prevention of discrimination is the prevention of any action which denies to individuals or groups of people equality of treatment which they may wish"; but postponed consideration of the Sub-Commission's text on the protection of minorities.¹

Based on recommendations by the Commission and Sub-Commission, a resolution of the Council, at its sixth session,² requested the Secretary-General:

- (i) to organize studies designed to assist the Sub-Commission in determining the main types of discrimination; and
- (ii) to study the question whether and to what extent the treaties and declarations relating to international obligations undertaken to combat discrimination and to protect minorities, the texts of which are contained in League of Nations document CL.110.1927.1, Annex, should be regarded as being still in force, at least in so far as they would entail between Contracting States rights and obligations the existence of which would be independent of their guarantee by the League of Nations.
- (iii) to keep in mind, in connexion with any studies he may make in the fields of the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, the desirability of formulating effective educational programmes in these fields.

The resolution also advised UNESCO of the interest of the United Nations in effective educational programmes in the fields of the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities; and made various specific suggestions and requests.

On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights at its second session declared that in any peace treaties still to be ratified there should be included, whenever appropriate, specific clauses seeking to protect human rights and minority rights.³

Finally, the Sub-Commission requested the Commission on Human Rights to re-examine the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission in order to clarify them and to extend their scope. The Commission at its second session deferred such re-examination, and at its third session postponed consideration of the question until it had drawn up a draft International

Bill of Human Rights, including implementation. It decided that reconsideration of the Sub-Commission's terms of reference would be on the agenda of its fourth session,¹ and expressed the view that there was no need for the Sub-Commission to meet prior to the next session of the Commission, since the draft International Bill of Human Rights had not been completed.

STATELESS PERSONS

139. At its second session, the Commission on Human Rights expressed the wish (a) that the United Nations make recommendations to Member States with a view to concluding conventions on nationality, and (b) that early consideration be given by the United Nations to the legal status of persons who do not enjoy the protection of any Government, in particular pending the acquisition of a nationality, as regards their legal and social protection and their identity papers (document E/600, Chapter XI, paragraph 46). The Commission recommended that such work be undertaken in consultation with those specialized agencies at present assuming the protection of certain categories of persons not enjoying the protection of any Government, and that due regard be paid to relevant international agreements and conventions.

The Economic and Social Council at its sixth session² took note of the suggestions of the Commission and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with interested Commissions and specialized agencies (part D of resolution 116 (VI)):

- (a) to undertake a study of the existing situation in regard to the protection of stateless persons by the issuance of necessary documents and other measures, and to make recommendations to an early session of the Council on the interim measures which might be taken by the United Nations to further this object; and
- (b) to undertake a study of national legislation and international agreements and conventions relevant to statelessness, and to submit recommendations to the Council as to the desirability of concluding a further recommendation on this subject.

TRADE UNION RIGHTS

140. At its second session, the General Assembly, in its Resolution 128 (II), approved the resolutions on trade union rights adopted by the fourth and fifth sessions of the Economic and Social Council, resolutions 52 (IV) and 84 (V). In the former the Council transmitted the view of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor on "Guarantees for the Exercise and Development of Trade Union Rights" to the Interna-

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 1, pages 9-12.

² See resolution 116 (VI) B.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 1, page 10.

¹ See document E/800, paragraph 18.

² See records of the Social Committee, meetings 34 and 35; of plenary meetings 128, 159.

tional Labour Organization and also to the Commission on Human Rights "in order that it might consider those aspects of the subject which might appropriately form part of the International Bill of Human Rights". In the latter it transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the International Labour Organization entitled "Decisions concerning Freedom of Association adopted unanimously by the thirtieth session of the International Labour Conference on 11 July 1947", recognized the principles proclaimed by this Conference, and requested the I.L.O. to continue its efforts in order that one or several international conventions might be adopted.

The General Assembly, in Resolution 128 (II), (i) stated its view that the inalienable right of trade union freedom of association is, as well as other social safeguards, essential to the improvement of the standard of living of workers, and to their economic well-being; (ii) endorsed the principles proclaimed by the International Labour Conference and the principles recognized in the Constitution of the International Labour Organization and the Declaration of Philadelphia made by the International Labour Organization; and (iii) transmitted the report of the International Labour Organization to the Commission on Human Rights with the same objects as those stated in the Council's resolution 52 (IV) of the Economic and Social Council, and recommended to the International Labour Organization on its tripartite basis "to pursue urgently, in collaboration with the United Nations and in conformity with the resolution of the International Labour Conference concerning international machinery for safeguarding trade union rights and freedom of association, the study of the control of their practical application".

When preparing the draft International Bill of Human Rights, the Commission on Human Rights, at its second¹ and third² sessions, gave consideration to general provisions on freedom of association.

141. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in a report on *Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize* (Report VII, Appendix) prepared for the thirty-first session of the International Labour Conference at San Francisco in June 1948, considered the question of adoption of a Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize.³ The governing body further pointed out that there might be advantage in elaborating some machinery, in consultation with the Commission on Human Rights, in addition to the machinery provided in the I.L.O. Constitution, for dealing with cases in which, in addition to trade union rights, other rights of a more general character were involved. The Governing Body proposed, therefore, if the Conference agreed, to undertake the consultation with the United Nations envisaged in the

above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

On 6 July 1948, the International Labour Conference adopted a Convention in two parts, (a) Freedom of Association and (b) Protection of the Right to Organize. The Conference also adopted a resolution requesting the Governing Body to enter into consultation with the competent organs of the United Nations, for the purpose of examining what developments to existing international machinery may be necessary to ensure the safeguarding of the freedom of association.

The Economic and Social Council, at its seventh session, in view of pressure of business, decided to defer to its next session, along with other items, the question of Trade Union Rights (Freedom of Association)¹; and also the question of Infringements of Trade Union Rights, which had been proposed as an agenda item by the World Federation of Trade Unions.²

Survey of Forced Labour and Measures for its Abolition

142. At its sixth session the Economic and Social Council postponed to its seventh session consideration of the agenda item, Survey of Forced Labour and Measures for its Abolition, proposed by the American Federation of Labor. At its seventh session, consideration of this item was again deferred,³ along with other items.

Section II. Status of Women

143. The political, social and economic rights of women, and their educational rights and opportunities, were studied by the Commission on the Status of Women at its second session, held at Lake Success from 5 to 19 January 1948, and by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth and seventh sessions.

The Commission examined the existing legal and customary disabilities of women as regards these rights and opportunities, as requested by the fourth session of the Council in resolution 48 (IV), and considered the means (a) of abolishing political inequality; (b) of securing the participation of women in the national and international activities of Governments; (c) of removing discrimination against women resulting from conflicts between national laws relating to nationality, domicile, marriage and divorce; (d) of affording women equal educational rights and opportunities with men and securing a general education for women in all countries; (e) of ensuring equal rights for women with men with respect to employment and remuneration therefor; (f) of removing restrictions against married women in regard to their rights to act as guardians, to control property and earnings, and to undertake independent business ventures; and (g) of

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 1.

² See document E/800.

³ See document E/863.

¹ See records of plenary meeting 178.

² See records of plenary meeting 177.

³ See records of Social Committee, meeting 29; of plenary meetings 123, 155, 177.

influencing public opinion in favour of equality between men and women.¹

At its sixth session the Council in Resolution 120 (VI) recognized the need for additional factual data, and requested the Secretary-General to invite Member Governments to reply to Part I of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women before 1 December 1948.²

Political Rights

144. In the same resolution 120 (VI) the Secretary-General was requested to bring up-to-date his report on the franchise rights of women and their eligibility for public office, including reference to action taken by Governments since the signing of the Charter, and to present it and similar material to the General Assembly annually until all women throughout the world have the same political rights as men.

As its seventh session, the Council, in resolution 154 (VII), noted that some States had reported limitations in the use of the franchise and eligibility for public office, and requested member States where women do not yet have the same political rights as men, to grant them such rights in all spheres of economic, national, cultural, social and political life. It also requested the Secretary-General to enquire of all Governments which have not yet implemented resolution 56 (I) as to their plans to give effect to the Charter affirmation of "equal rights for men and women" in regard to the franchise and eligibility for public office, and to urge them to take appropriate and immediate action.³

In addition, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue the collection of information about effective programmes of political education for the benefit of women who have recently acquired the right to vote, to give favourable consideration to measures for technical advice, and to prepare for general use a popular pamphlet showing the extent to which women have been accorded equal political rights.⁴

Access to Public Administration Posts

145. Further, the Council, considering that in certain countries women do not have the same possibilities as men of access to public administration posts of a national and international character and to the exercise of all the professions, recommended:

"that Members grant women, whether married or unmarried, access on equal terms with men to posts in the public service at all levels, including diplomatic, consular, legal and judicial office, and to all liberal and

other professions; and that they consider women equally with men when appointing their delegations to organs and agencies of the United Nations and to international bodies and conferences."¹

Nationality, Domicile, Marriage, and Divorce

146. Noting the Commission's resolution on Nationality, and its view that many discriminations result from conflicts between national laws relating to nationality, domicile, marriage and divorce, the Council in part C of resolution 154 (VII), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this subject based on replies to Part I, Section G, of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women, together with a report on existing treaties and conventions in the field of nationality; and a list of questions designed to elicit any further information which, after examination of the replies of Governments, he might consider to be required by the terms of the resolution on Nationality.

The Commission forwarded to the Council two observations relating to marriage, one emphasizing its belief in the principle of monogamy and urging the United Nations to work for the acceptance of this principle, the second noting with satisfaction an article on the freedom of choice of a spouse contained in the draft International Declaration of Human Rights and suggesting that this right cannot be fully guaranteed unless it is recognized that individuals have the right to leave their country on marriage and to reside with the other partner in any country from which they cannot lawfully be excluded.² On this subject the Council in part D of resolution 154 (VIII) deplored all legislative measures forbidding mixed marriages between persons differing as to colour, race, nationality, citizenship or religion and other provisions restricting the freedom to choose a spouse (with the exception of restrictions based on family relationship, age, the nature of the functions being exercised or other similar reasons), or denying to a woman the right to leave her country of origin and reside with her husband in any other. It resolved to transmit the observations of the Commission on the Status of Women contained in paragraph 29 of the Report, and also the Chilean proposal contained in document E/AC.27/W.16 and the USSR proposal contained in document E/AC.27/W.18 to the Commission on Human Rights.³

Employment Rights and Related Matters

147. The Commission on the Status of Women considered the economic rights of women and heard a statement by a representative of the International Labour Organization. It affirmed its support of the principle of equal pay for men and women for equal work, and recommended that the Council call upon

¹ The Commission also recommended amendments to two articles of the draft International Bill of Human Rights; see paragraph 127; and suggested changes in certain articles of the Provisional Questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council; see Chapter IV, section V.

² See records of the Social Committee, meeting 38; and of plenary meeting 160.

³ See records of the Committee on Human Rights, meetings 1-9; of plenary meeting 207.

⁴ See records of the Committee on Human Rights, meeting 12; of plenary meeting 210.

¹ See records of the Committee on Human Rights, meetings 4-9; of plenary meeting 207.

² See document E/615, paragraph 21.

³ See records of the Committee on Human Rights, meetings 11, 12; of plenary meeting 210.

Member Governments to encourage the establishment of this principle through all possible means, especially in their own publicly supported and civil services. An account of the action of the sixth session of the Council relative to this subject is given in the section on the Principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work for Men and Women.¹

At its seventh session, the Council deferred further consideration of the agenda item² on the principle of equal pay for equal work by men and women proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions. On the basis of the recommendations of the Commission on the Status of Women, however, the Council approved resolution 154 (VII), inviting the States Members of the United Nations to adopt the necessary measures so that:

- “(a) whatever their nationality, their race, their language or their religion, women shall benefit by the same rights as men in regard to employment and remuneration therefor, as provided for in resolution 121 (VI), leisure, social insurance and professional training; and that
- “(b) in each country there should be legal safeguards for the rights of mothers and children.”

The Council also drew attention to divergencies in various local systems in this field, some of them restricting the right of married women to act as guardians, to control property and earnings, to undertake independent business ventures, and to engage in various other activities.

Educational Opportunities for Women

148. The Commission suggested that equal educational rights might be guaranteed to women irrespective of nationality or race by such means as: (1) general compulsory education; (2) free elementary education; (3) a system of State bursaries for outstanding children in higher schools; (4) school instruction in the indigenous language of the country; and (5) the organization in enterprises and rural areas of free industrial technical and agricultural instruction for women. The Commission felt that it did not have sufficient factual data on hand to provide a basis for detailed recommendations on this subject, and it therefore recommended that the Council take the necessary steps to make such data available. This the Council did at its sixth session in part E of resolution 120 (VI).³

At its seventh session, the Council, in resolution 154 (VII) F, requested all Member States to grant women equal educational opportunities, irrespective of nationality, race or religion. It further suggested several means whereby UNESCO might collaborate in promoting women's educational rights and opportunities.⁴

¹ See Section III of this Chapter; discussions in Committee on Human Rights; meeting 12; plenary meeting 210.

² See records of plenary meeting 178, and Appendix I.

³ See records of the Social Committee, meetings 38, 39; of plenary meetings 129, 160.

⁴ See records of the Committee on Human Rights, meetings 9, 10; plenary meeting 210.

Public Opinion

149. In section E of the same resolution, the Council, in accordance with suggestions of the Commission on the Status of Women regarding the need to influence public opinion in favour of equality between men and women, recommended that the Secretary-General (a) call upon the world Press, radio, film and other information agencies to help in removing such prejudices as have been proved to exist in this respect, (b) assist all such information agencies in these efforts to the fullest possible extent, and prepare suitable information material of all kinds for this purpose.¹

Section III. Principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work

150. At the sixth session of the Council, the World Federation of Trade Unions proposed for the agenda the item Question of the Principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work for Men and Women Workers. In considering this item, the Council had before it a memorandum submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions on Declaration of Principles on the Earnings of Female Labour.² Statements prepared by a number of other international non-governmental organizations³ were also submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Council had also before it a resolution pertaining to the question of equal pay contained in the report of the second session of the Commission on the Status of Women.⁴ At the thirty-ninth meeting of the Social Committee⁵ of the Council, it was agreed to consider the above resolution together with the above-mentioned agenda item.

151. The World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor presented their views on the subject to the Council in oral statements.⁶

152. In the discussion,⁶ some members were of the opinion that the Council should invite the International Labour Organization to study the question and to report to the Council thereon; others thought that the Organization should also be requested to report to the Council on the measures contemplated for the effective solution of the problem of securing equality of pay and a recommendation made to States Members of the United Nations to collaborate in applying that principle; others thought that the Council should itself call upon Member Governments to encourage the establishment of the principle of equal pay through all possible means, especially in their own civil services. The Council also considered proposals to refer the memorandum submitted

¹ See records of the Committee on Human Rights, meeting 12; of plenary meeting 210.

² See document E/627/Add.1.

³ See document E/627/Add.2, Add.4.

⁴ See document E/615, page 12.

⁵ See records of the 39th meeting.

⁶ See records of plenary meetings 138, 139 and 172.

by the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Trusteeship Council and to the Commission on the Status of Women.

153. The Council adopted resolution 121 (VI), in which it reaffirmed the principle of equal rights of men and women laid down in the Preamble of the United Nations Charter and approved the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value for men and women workers; called upon the States Members of the United Nations to implement the latter principle in every way, irrespective of nationality, race, language and religion. The resolution also transmitted the memorandum of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the International Labour Organization, inviting the latter to proceed as rapidly as possible with the further consideration of this subject and to report to the Council on the action taken. The Council further resolved to transmit the memorandum of the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Commission on the Status of Women for its consideration and for any suggestions it might wish to make to the Council; and invited non-governmental organizations in category (a) concerned to present their views on the subject to the International Labour Organization and to the Council.¹

154. The resolution of the Economic and Social Council was accordingly brought to the attention of the International Labour Conference at its thirty-first session (San Francisco, June-July 1948) in connexion with the question of wages which was already on its agenda.

The International Labour Conference adopted a resolution² in which it drew the attention of its Members to the statements on the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value contained in its Constitution, in the Minimum Wage-fixing Machinery Recommendation, 1928, and in resolutions adopted at several conferences and regional conferences; and also to the importance of taking appropriate measures to secure the effective application of this principle in the case of men and women workers, including in particular measures to extend the opportunities for employment available to women workers, and the provision of adequate facilities for vocational and technical training of women. The Conference also provided for the continuance and extension of studies on the question.

155. At its seventh session, the Council had on its agenda the question of the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers. In view of the pressure of business and the date at which documents had been presented, the Council decided on 20 July to defer the consideration of this item.³ On the basis of the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Council adopted resolution 154 (VII) which invites Members to adopt measures to ensure that women shall

benefit by the same rights as men in regard to employment and remuneration therefor, leisure, social insurance and professional training.¹

Section IV. Social Activities

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

156. The Economic and Social Council, at its sixth session, requested² the Social Commission to submit to the Council, at its seventh session, the proposed work programme of the Commission, arranged in an order of priority; a statement of gaps and overlaps with respect to the proposed work programmes of the Commission and of other bodies to which the Council should give attention; and recommendations with respect to solutions concerning specific gaps and overlaps.

The Social Commission, at its third session in March 1948, considered the report³ prepared by its Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination.⁴

The Council agreed⁵ with its conclusion that a study of the proposed work programmes of the Commission and of other bodies operating in the social field indicated little if any overlapping.

In respect of gaps, the Commission concluded that there were no specialized agencies which had been specifically entrusted with activities in the fields of social welfare services, including family and child welfare and prevention of crime in treatment of offenders. It concluded that the Secretariat of the United Nations must assume primary responsibility for promoting effective interim undertakings in these fields.

The Commission therefore recommended the following order of priorities for its work programme:⁶

- (i) Social welfare services, including family, youth and child welfare;

¹ See paragraph 147 in section on Status of Women.

² See resolution 122 (VI), page 27, also records of Social Committee meetings, 23-31, 40, 42; of plenary meetings 125-127, 155-157, 171, 172.

³ Document E/CN.5/46.

⁴ The Social Commission, at its second session, in September 1947, established, under rule 19, an Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination. This Committee met at Lake Success in March 1948 (document E/578):

(1) to examine the combined programmes of work of the Commissions and the specialized agencies with a view to determining overlapping matters of special urgency, areas of social policy not represented in the programme of activities of any of the specialized agencies, and,

(2) to report to the Social Commission at its third session in regard to: (a) ways and means of co-ordinating the activities of the Secretariat and of the specialized agencies in the general field of social policy; and (b) methods of carrying out urgent activities which, in the special field of social welfare, do not properly fall within the competence of any existing specialized agency and are essential in a continuing inter-governmental programme in this field.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 8, pages 34 and 35.

⁶ *Ibid.*, page 34, and Annex II, draft resolution No. VI, paragraph (d), pages 44 and 45.

¹ See records of the Social Committee, meetings 39, 41, 42; of plenary meetings 138, 139, 172.

² See document E/881.

³ See records of plenary meeting 178.

- (ii) Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders;
- (iii) Prostitution, traffic in women and children, and obscene publications;
- (iv) Migration;
- (v) Housing and town and country planning;
- (vi) Standards of living.

The Social Commission stated also that co-ordination in the social field can best be demonstrated and achieved by focusing on individual projects and problems and by developing joint plans of action with regard to such projects.¹

157. The Council at its seventh session approved² the recommendations of the Social Commission regarding the Commission's work programme for 1948-1949, but suggested that the order of priorities be altered so far as required by the Council's resolution No. 155 (VII) B of 13 August 1948 relating to the draft Convention of 1937 for Suppressing the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.

The Council also approved the Commission's recommendation regarding the responsibility of the Commission and the United Nations Secretariat in the field of family and child welfare.

Parts of the resolution on Work Programme, Priorities, Gaps and Overlaps, contained in the Report of the Third Session of the Social Commission were considered by the Council's Co-ordination Committee,³ which, at its meeting on 16 August 1948, commented favourably on the action taken by the Social Commission and the results attained.⁴

FAMILY, CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE

158. The Social Commission at its second session adopted a resolution on a child welfare programme recommending that the Secretary-General, in undertaking the functions formerly exercised by the League of Nations in the field of child welfare, continue the regular publication of the legislative series on child welfare and of the summary of the annual reports submitted by Governments, and that the Secretariat in carrying out the studies necessary for the implementation of the programme should give priority to the following subjects:

- (1) the organization and administration of child and youth welfare services;
- (2) preparation of documentation on the Declaration of Geneva, referring in particular to any changes or additions which it might be considered necessary to make with a view to its acceptance as the United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child;

- (3) the principles underlying the treatment of family and child problems; the desirability of international conventions on certain aspects of these subjects; and the status and protection of destitute and stateless children.¹

At its sixth session, the Council approved the Commission's resolution² and requested the Commission to give priority to questions of child welfare in its work.

At its third session, the Social Commission adopted the family, child and youth welfare work programme set out by its Advisory Committee on Planning and Co-ordination,³ adding, however, two projects calling for the study of: (a) needs of homeless children in their native country and (b) methods of administering assistance and social services for needy families. The Social Commission further adopted a resolution recommending that the Secretary-General pursue the study of the proposed Charter of the Rights of the Child "in consultation with Governments and interested organizations, in such a way that, whilst giving great weight to the principles of the Geneva Declaration, he should consider such additional significant principles as would transform the document into a United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child, embodying the main features of the newer conception of child welfare, and report thereon to the fourth session of the Social Commission".⁴ The Commission finally adopted the proposal to combine in a single publication the summary of the legislative series on child welfare and the summary of annual reports submitted by Governments.

At its seventh session, the Council, in resolution 155 (VII) B, concurred in the recommendation of the Social Commission concerning the responsibility of the Social Commission and the United Nations Secretariat in the field of family, youth and child welfare as stated in paragraphs 156 on the work programme of the Social Commission.⁵

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE FUNCTIONS *

159. The Social Commission at its second session recommended⁶ that the programme provided by Resolution 58 (I) of the General Assembly be continued during 1948, and that, as far as the future programmes were concerned, the following consideration be kept in mind: (a) the type of service to be rendered should be decided in consultation and agreement with

* Separate item on agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See document E/578, paragraphs 24 to 32, pages 10 to 13, including resolution No. 3, on page 10.

² See resolution 122 (VI), part A; also records of the Social Committee, meetings 23, 24, 29; of plenary meetings 126, 156.

³ See document E/CN.5/46, page 24.

⁴ See document E/778, *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 8.

⁵ See records of the Social Committee, meetings 50, 51; of plenary meetings 198.

⁶ See document E/578, paragraph 42.

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 8, paragraph 83, page 35, and Annex II, draft resolution No. VI, paragraph (c), page 45.

² See resolution 155 (VII) B, see records of the Social Committee, meetings 50, 51; of plenary meeting 198.

³ Document E/942, last paragraph on page 1, and page 2.

⁴ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meeting 16.

the Government concerned, (b) there should be close co-operation with the specialized agencies (including the International Children's Emergency Fund), (c) continued service to individual countries, and the character of the programme as a whole, should be based upon reports to the United Nations by the recipient countries and upon joint appraisal by the United Nations and the recipient countries of the value of the services rendered; and (d) the possibility of financial participation by recipient countries should be constantly explored.

The Council at its sixth session requested¹ the Social Commission to submit to the Council at its seventh session a recommendation as to whether the advisory social welfare services should be continued in 1949, and if continuation was recommended, to submit further recommendations regarding the extent, administration, and methods of financing these services, together with supporting facts.

The Social Commission at its third session reviewed the measures taken by the Secretary-General to implement Resolution 58 (1), the requests for services which had been received for 1948, and the appraisals of services rendered which had been submitted by recipient Governments.² The Commission, having noted the substantial increase in requests for services, not only from Governments which had previously received such services, but also from other Governments in need of such services, and the increased financial participation on the part of receiving Governments, recommended to the Council a resolution³ requesting the General Assembly to approve continuance of the Advisory Social Welfare Services during 1949.

The Council at its seventh session recommended⁴ to the General Assembly that the programme should include the same basic services, and within the same scope, as in 1948, and that, in the administration of the programme, the policies and procedures carried on in 1948 be continued. Further, it requested the Secretary-General to submit a complete report on the work of consultants in the various countries from 1946 until the present time, and to continue and intensify his efforts to bring about increased financial participation on the part of recipient Governments and to report from time to time to the Council on the success of his efforts.⁵

STANDARDS OF LIVING

160. The Social Commission at its second session requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission a memorandum on the progress of work in the field of standards of living. The Commission also suggested that

the Secretariat pay special attention to studies carried out by the method of field survey, and particularly to material dealing with standards of living of the family unit compared with the standards of living of single persons.¹

The Social Commission at its third session considered the report of its Advisory Committee of Planning and Co-ordination.² This report emphasized the indivisibility of the social and economic aspects of the problem of standards of living and found that, in view of the responsibilities of various United Nations bodies such as the Social, Economic and Employment, Population and Statistical Commissions and the Trusteeship Council in interdependent aspects of this problem, co-ordination in this respect appeared to be a matter for the Economic and Social Council.³

The Commission recognized the close connexion between a social policy aiming at the promotion of improved standards of living and economic planning for increased production. It requested the Secretary-General to report to the next session of the Social Commission regarding a comprehensive programme of work in respect of equitable standards of living, both generally and with respect to under-developed areas and territories. It also pointed out the interests of specialized agencies and other United Nations organs in this field, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on establishment of methods of co-ordination in respect of work upon standards of living, directed as much as possible to practical considerations upon which Member Governments may profitably institute action.⁴ The question of standards of living was included in the work programme of the Social Commission, as presented to the seventh session of the Council and approved in resolution 155 (VII) B.⁵

PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION AND THE SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

International Conventions on Traffic in Women and Children and on Obscene Publications

161. The transfer to the United Nations of the functions exercised by the League of Nations under the Conventions of 30 September 1921 and 11 October 1933 relating to the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and the Convention of 12 September 1923 concerning the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, were completed by the General Assembly in resolution 126 (II), adopted on 20 October.

¹ See document E/578, paragraphs 57 to 59, and resolution 10, pages 24, 25; also records of the Social Committee, meetings 26, 29; of plenary meetings 126, 127.

² See paragraph 156 above.

³ See document E/CN.5/46, paragraphs 33 to 36, pages 10 and 11.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 8, paragraphs 16 to 19, pages 5 and 6.

⁵ See above paragraph 156, on Work Programme of the Social Commission.

¹ See resolution 122 (VI) B; also records of the Social Committee, meeting 25; of plenary meeting 157.

² See document E/CN.5/48, Implementation of Resolution 58 (1). Advisory Social Welfare Services.

³ See *Official Records, Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session. Supplement No. 8, page 40.

⁴ See resolution 155 (VII) A. Also records of the Social Committee, meeting 47; of plenary meeting 198.

At its fifth session, the Council, in resolution 82 (V), requested the Secretary-General to report to the Social Commission in 1948 on questions involved in the transfer to the United Nations of the functions hitherto exercised by the Government of the French Republic under the Agreement of 18 May 1904 and the Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and the Agreement of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of Obscene Publications. It also requested the Social Commission to make recommendations as to whether such a transfer was desirable and on the steps necessary to implement the transfer.

At its seventh session, the Council, in resolution 155 (VII) D, directed the Secretary-General, in consultation with the French Government, to prepare a protocol to effect this transfer.¹

Resolution 43 (IV), adopted by the Council at its fourth session, instructed the Secretary-General to resume the study of the 1937 draft Convention regarding the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, to make any necessary amendments in order to bring it up to date and to take account of changes in the general situation. The modifications proposed by the Secretariat have been communicated to Member States and to a number of international organizations for their observations.

The Council at its seventh session considered that developments in general conditions since 1937 made feasible the immediate formulation and conclusion of a new and comprehensive convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children and the prevention of prostitution, and that such a convention should unify the above-mentioned instruments and also embody the substance of the 1937 draft convention, as well as any desirable improvement therein. In resolution 155 (VII) E, I, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft of such a convention, to ascertain the views of Governments and international organizations specialized in this field regarding this draft, and to submit the draft convention and any views expressed to the Social Commission at its fourth session. The Social Commission was requested to give first priority to the examination of such a draft convention. The convention is now completed in draft form and will be submitted to Governments for their observations.

Annual Reports from Governments on Traffic in Women and Children and on Obscene Publications

162. On the basis of replies received from Governments to a questionnaire circulated by the Secretariat, the first summaries of annual reports to be issued by the United Nations on traffic in women and children² and on obscene publications³ are now being published. These

reports refer to the year 1946/47; subsequent reports are also being prepared covering the period 1947/48.

Other Measures

163. The following preliminary steps have been taken to give effect to some of the recommendations concerning the suppression of traffic in women and children contained in resolution No. 43 (IV) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session:

(i) A report has been prepared by the Secretariat concerning the establishment of a bureau in the Far East. The views of the interested Governments and organizations are being sought in order that a plan may be outlined for consideration by the Social Commission at its fourth session.

(ii) A revision of the League of Nations questionnaire on traffic in women and children, which forms the basis of the annual reports from Governments on the traffic, has been undertaken in the light of post-war developments.

(iii) The principal recommendations embodied in a comprehensive study undertaken by the League of Nations on the prevention of prostitution, completed in 1939, relating to the more direct measures of prevention of prostitution, have been summarized and will be submitted to Member States for their comments. Information thus received will be utilized in the preparation of the above-mentioned draft convention and the revised text of the questionnaire.

The Council, at its seventh session,¹ in resolution No. 155 (VII) E, II, recommended that Member Governments be asked to include, or to encourage the inclusion, in their public and voluntary social welfare services of provisions for combating the evil of prostitution from the angle of both prevention and rehabilitation, including free and confidential treatment for venereal disease in so far as medical care is not provided for otherwise; and, in so far as children and young persons are concerned, to consider the introduction of legislation, where such legislation does not already exist, which will empower the State to take re-educative and rehabilitative measures in regard to children and young persons who are in need of care and who threaten to become, or have already become, prostitutes.

PREVENTION OF CRIME
AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

164. The Economic and Social Council, at its fourth session, requested the Secretary-General² to submit, at a future session of the Social Commission, a report on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders indicating proposals suitable for international action

¹ Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly. See record of the Social Committee, meetings 49; of plenary meeting 198.

² Document E/TWC.1946-1947/Summary.

³ Document E/TOP.1946-1947/Summary.

¹ See records of the Social Committee, meeting 49; of plenary meeting 198.

² See resolution 43 (IV).

and how they could effectively be carried out. A number of steps have been taken to give effect to this resolution. A questionnaire on the state of crime and the treatment of offenders during the last ten years was drawn up and distributed to all Member States in May 1947, and a preliminary report, prepared on the basis of the replies received, was approved in principle by the Social Commission at its second session.¹ The plan outlined by the Secretariat was subsequently submitted for comment to the leading organizations working in this field. Collaboration has also been established with the interested specialized agencies. The World Health Organization has appointed an expert to prepare a report on the medical and psychiatric aspects of crime and the treatment of offenders.

On the basis of the material collected, the Secretariat has drawn up a list of topics which it suggested as suitable for international inquiry. The revised plan of study was reviewed and adopted with certain modifications by the Social Commission during its third session.² The list of topics enumerated in the resolution approved by the third session of the Social Commission is as follows:³

- (a) The problem of juvenile delinquency in all its phases, including the study of advanced legislation on the subject;
- (b) Medical, psychiatric and social examination of adult offenders before sentence is passed;
- (c) Probation;
- (d) Fines, also in connexion with short-term imprisonment;
- (e) Open penitentiary institutions;
- (f) Habitual offenders;
- (g) A general inquiry into the functions of the medical, psychological and social sciences in dealing with the problems of delinquency and crime;
- (h) The training of staff for penal institutions;
- (i) Criminal statistics, with a view to a report on the state of crime.

Preliminary reports are being prepared on item (c) and on item (i), based on replies from Governments. A preliminary study has also been undertaken relating to item (a).

The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session adopted a resolution⁴ in which it endorsed the opinion of the Social Commission that, in view of the importance of the study, on an international basis, of the problem of the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, the United Nations should assume leadership in promoting this activity, having regard to international and national organ-

izations which have interests and competence in this field, and making the fullest use of their knowledge and experience;¹

Further, the Council requested the Secretary-General, subject to budgetary limitations, to convene in 1949 a group of internationally recognized experts, not to exceed seven in number, and selected by him in such a way that the constitution of the group maintains an international character, to act in an honorary capacity as an advisory body and to advise the Secretary-General and the Social Commission in devising and formulating policies and programmes appropriate to the study on an international basis of the problem of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and international action in this field.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS

165. The Social Commission at its second session discussed the special needs of under-developed areas in the field of social welfare and made recommendations to the Council at its sixth session.²

The Economic and Social Council at its sixth session adopted resolution 122 (VI), which requested the Secretary-General, in conjunction with specialized agencies and, where Trust Territories are concerned, after consultation with the Trusteeship Council, to initiate studies and to collect and disseminate information on social welfare administration, social services in relation to rural welfare, training of social welfare personnel, child welfare (including prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in under-developed areas and territories), with a view to enabling both Councils to make recommendations to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned. It also requested the Social Commission to advise the Secretary-General as to any other social problems which warrant special study and attention.

Section V. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

166. In pursuance of Resolution 57 (I) of the General Assembly, under which the Fund was established, and resolution 44 (IV) G of the Council, the Executive Board of the Fund presented to the Council, for consideration at its sixth³ and seventh sessions,⁴ reports on its activities from the end of the fifth session of the Council to 22 July 1948.

At its sixth session, the Council had before it two reports of the Executive Board of the Fund covering the period from the end of the fifth

¹ See document E/578.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year: Seventh Session, Supplement No. 8*, pages 42-43.

³ *Ibid.*, page 23.

⁴ See resolution 155 (VII) C, also records of the Social Committee, meetings 47, 48, 50; of plenary meeting 198.

¹ See records of the Social Committee, meeting 50; of plenary meeting 198.

² See document E/578, paragraphs 47 and 48, and paragraphs 57 to 59 on standards of living: see also paragraph 160 above on standards of living in this report.

³ See documents E/590, E/590/Corr.1, E/590/Add.1.

⁴ See document E/796.

session of the Council to 2 December 1947,¹ and the progress report by the Executive Director of the Fund covering the period from 2 December 1947 to 12 February 1948.² These reports showed that on 2 December 1947 the resources of the Fund, together with contributions or pledges from eight Governments, amounted to \$38,892,000,³ and on 12 February 1948 to \$40,000,000, including \$25,500,000 contributed or pledged by seventeen Governments.⁴ They included accounts of the needs of the Fund, the ways in which its resources were being employed, the plans of operation submitted by various countries aiming at the provision of supplementary feeding for expectant and nursing mothers and undernourished children, the carrying-out of a programme of food allocations to China and countries of the Far East, of measures of collaboration with other organs of the United Nations. The policy of the Fund was characterised as to "utilize and strengthen the permanent child health and child welfare programmes of the countries receiving assistance".

The Council, in the light of these reports, adopted a resolution 126 (VI),⁴ noting that a programme of providing supplementary meals to about 3,715,000 children and expectant and nursing mothers was now in effective operation in twelve European countries, and that programmes for China and other countries in the Far East were being developed; commending the International Children's Emergency Fund for its concrete accomplishments on behalf of children; and drawing the attention of Governments to the following facts:

1. That, with its present resources, the Fund was not able to satisfy more than a small portion of the urgent needs which it was created to meet;
2. That the Fund did not have sufficient resources to maintain its present limited programme for a full twelve-months period; and
3. That seventeen Governments had pledged contributions; that the maintenance or enlargement of the activities of the Fund would depend upon further contributions and an extension of the number of contributing Governments.

The resolution then renewed the invitation to all Governments to examine the possibility of contributing to the Fund's resources in the near future.

The Executive Board of the Fund held sessions, one in March 1948⁵ and another in April 1948.⁶ The report of the first of these sessions was submitted to the third session of the Social Commission (3-23 April 1948), which, in its report to the Council,⁷ commented on

those parts of the Executive Board's report dealing with the programmes of the Fund in the medical field and to co-operation between the Fund and the World Health Organization.

After a third session, held at Geneva in July, the Executive Board submitted a comprehensive report to the seventh session of the Council.¹

The Council considered the report in plenary session and heard a statement by the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Fund.² Total contributions received or anticipated as of 30 July 1948 amounted to \$85,200,000, of which \$63,000,000 had come from twenty-one Governments, \$18,000,000 from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and \$4,000,000 from the United Nations Appeal for Children and other private donations.³ Of this \$64,000,000 was allocated for expenditure in 1948, and in the anticipation of further contributions, \$32,000,000 has been allocated for 1949 programmes. In the expectation of further contributions the Board established in the Report a target rate of expenditure for 1949 based on a budget of \$78,000,000. This was calculated to include \$42,000,000 for programmes in Europe, \$12,000,000 for China, \$4,100,000 for South Asia, and \$1,100,000 for programmes in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. This estimate included assistance for Germany to the amount of \$1,000,000 for a four-months programme, primarily medical in character. For the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Europe, North Africa, and the Far East, and for training programmes, a total expenditure of \$5,000,000 was envisaged. The remaining \$13,800,000 was calculated to include \$8,500,000 for shipping costs and administration, leaving an unallocated reserve of \$5,300,000.

The Board stated that it assumed it to be well known that the relief needs of children were still large, and far beyond the resources of the Fund. The report stated that increased resources could be used to meet immediate needs, not only quickly but also without waste and in a practical and effective way, and that the Board would be anxious to extend during 1949 the programmes on which the \$78,000,000 budget of operations was based, and that most of these programmes had been reduced in order to be attainable within resources of \$78,000,000.

The report also stated that a further matching contribution of \$25,000,000 from the United States had been authorized but not appropriated. If it became available, and other Governments contributed the necessary \$9,000,000 to enable it to be drawn, the resulting \$34,000,000 contributions would raise the Fund's total 1949 resources to \$112 million.

The report contains sections dealing with the UNICEF programme by the following geographical areas: Europe; China; South-East Asia, India, Pakistan and Ceylon; Asia and the Far East (other than China); Latin America; North Africa; and a section on priority for areas

¹ See documents E/590, E/590/Corr. I, E/590/Add. I.

² See document E/658.

³ See document E/590/Add. I.

⁴ See records of plenary session 152.

⁵ See document E/ICEF/56.

⁶ See document E/ICEF/59.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 8, pages 29-31.*

¹ See document E/901.

² See records of plenary meeting 207.

³ See page 4, table of report; annex to the report, together with the information on the notes to the annex.

outside Europe; in future allocations these sections deal with operations in 1948 and to some extent also with projected developments. The section on Europe contains special notes on milk availabilities, the increasing of indigenous milk supplies; summer camps and special help for the most under-nourished children; that on South East Asia, a note on malaria control projects. A further section of the report dealing with medical projects on behalf of children deals with relations with the WHO; inter-tuberculosis programme; anti-syphilis campaign; training programmes for pediatricians, nurses and social workers. As regards the first-mentioned, in agreement with the WHO, a joint UNICEF/WHO Committee on Health Policy has been created, composed of four representatives for each organization. This committee will regulate all health programmes of the Fund.

The Chairman of the Executive Board added in his statement to the Council that an urgent request had been received from the United Nations Mediator in Palestine for assistance to refugees from the combat areas on both sides. The Executive Board had met immediately, and had decided to allocate a sum not exceeding \$411,000 over a period of two months.

The Council adopted resolution 161 (VII)* as follows:

" The Economic and Social Council,

" Having in mind that the report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund (E/901) shows that there exist practical and effective means of bringing relief to the continuing needs of children, if additional contributions are received; and even these resources would meet the needs of only a small fraction of those eligible for assistance from the Fund;

" Expresses its satisfaction that twenty-one States thus far have contributed to the Fund, some of them having already made second contributions;

" Approves the report of the Executive Board, and transmits it to the General Assembly, drawing particular attention to the Board's request concerning the urgent necessity for contributions from Governments of 20 million dollars for the work of the Fund in 1949;

" Notes with approval the arrangements for co-operation which have been achieved between the World Health Organization and the International Children's Emergency Fund." ¹

Section VI. United Nations Appeal for Children (UNAC)

167. At its sixth session, the Economic and Social Council, having before it reports by the Special Committee of the Council on UNAC ²

and by the Secretary-General; ¹ noted the encouraging response already given to the United Nations appeal for Children. It urged the observance by all countries of 29 February 1948 as UNAC Day and requested the Secretary-General to continue to furnish assistance in the prosecution of the Appeal, bearing in mind the necessity of reducing the headquarters staff by progressive steps. ³

The Secretary-General's report to the seventh session ³ of the Council noted national campaigns in fifty-two countries, as well as a large number of non-self-governing territories, and indicated that additional countries were contemplating campaigns. The Appeal, it was observed, had had the strong support of non-governmental organizations and the enthusiastic co-operation of individual men and women throughout the world. The role of Governments had, in the main, been confined to paving the way for voluntary efforts and to the granting of facilities to the national committees. The voluntary nature of the Appeal had thus been ensured.

The desirability of concentrating the Appeal within as short a period as possible had constantly been borne in mind, but practical considerations had made it necessary to extend the campaign period. In eight countries campaigns were launched between 1 February 1948 and UNAC Day, 29 February 1948. In twenty-six other countries, campaigns had been launched between 1 March 1948 and 21 July 1948, in eighteen others, campaigns were being started in the near future. It was expected that all campaigns would be terminated by the end of November 1948.

168. In conformity with the directions of the Council, it had constantly been urged that the major part of the proceeds should be allocated to, or distributed in agreement with, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. All agreements concluded by the Secretary-General with national committees have included a clause pledging distribution of proceeds without discrimination as to " race, creed, nationality status, or political belief ".

A final summary of the financial results of the Appeal was not yet possible at the time of the seventh session of the Council since a majority of campaigns were still under way. But final results were available for seven countries and preliminary returns for seventeen others. These indicated a collection in various national currencies amounting to the equivalent of 16.5 million U.S. dollars at the official rate of exchange. Considerably more than half of this amount was being directly allocated to UNICEF for foreign relief, to UNICEF for domestic relief, or to national agencies for foreign relief in agreement with UNICEF. Twenty-eight countries, including some of the largest, had still to report.

¹ See document E/643.

² See document E/772; also records of plenary meetings 152, 153.

³ See document E/861.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See records of plenary meeting 207.

² See documents E/629 and E/629/Corr.1.

The headquarters and regional staffs were being reduced to half-a-dozen officers and a few clerical staff members by the end of August.

169. The Special Committee of the Council on UNAC submitted a report to the seventh session of the Council¹ summarizing the action taken with regard to the practical application of the Council's policy. This summary was amplified by a statement by the chairman of the Committee². Between the sixth and seventh sessions, the Committee held three meetings. Among the matters on which it had advised the Secretary-General were the following: that collections in the name of UNAC should be made only in agreement with the Secretary-General and/or the Government and national committee concerned; that the Secretary-General should attempt to ensure in principle that the major parts of the amounts raised should go to the UNICEF and that, where this was impossible, the Secretary-General should be satisfied that funds would be distributed without discrimination.

The Committee, furthermore, at the request of the Secretary-General, indicated a certain number of criteria to which such private agencies as expend proceeds of national campaigns not under any agreement with UNICEF should conform. It also advised the Secretary-General to arrange for obtaining from the national committees detailed information on these agencies.

It also considered the question of the advisability of continuing the United Nations Appeal for Children for another year. Two resolutions, both of which bore on this subject, were submitted to the Council: one envisaging the winding-up of the existing Appeal organization at the end of 1948,³ while leaving open the question of any future UN action until a full report on the results of the existing Appeal were available; the other⁴ envisaging immediate decision by the Council that the Appeal should be repeated during 1949 and requesting the Secretary-General to provide the necessary facilities.

In the course of the discussion of these draft resolutions, general appreciation was expressed of the work which had been accomplished and of the importance of the Appeal in the general framework of the United Nations' activities and as a contribution to world solidarity. Several representatives indicated that renewed campaigns were contemplated in their respective countries.⁵ Some felt that the central role hitherto played by the United Nations in organizing the world-wide Appeal should be continued; others held that, the groundwork having been laid, that role could be greatly reduced, the responsibility for organizing national campaigns being left to each country concerned. The desirability of linking the UNAC more closely to the UNICEF was also stressed by several representatives.

The Council adopted resolution 162 (VII) as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of its Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children¹ and the Secretary-General's report on the closing stages of the Appeal,²

"Noting with gratification the widespread nature of the response to the Appeal, the large number of countries which have co-operated in the establishment of national committees for this purpose and the close co-operation and support for the Appeal by non-governmental organizations in every country,

"Noting further that, in a number of countries, the national committees and the Governments concerned are continuing the Appeal,

"Invites the co-operation of Governments in giving every possible encouragement and assistance to national committees which are continuing to engage in activities concerning the Appeal;

"Draws the attention of Governments and national committees to the desirability of continuing the policy contained in General Assembly and Council decisions of recognizing the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund as the main recipient of the proceeds of national appeals;

"Requests the Secretary-General:

"1. To provide for a continuation of present administrative arrangements for a further period not to extend beyond 31 December 1948, for the purpose of completing and finally reporting on the results of the Appeal;

"2. To consult with the Special Committee of the Council on policy aspects concerning the completion of the Appeal;

"3. To report to the eighth session of the Council on the financial results of the Appeal, the distribution of the proceeds by the various recipient agencies (inter-governmental and private), the distribution within the recipient countries, the groups receiving assistance and the type and amount of assistance received."

Section VII. Narcotic Drugs

170. The Council, during its sixth and seventh sessions, examined and took note of the Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its second (document E/575) and third sessions (document E/798 and E/799) and adopted a number of resolutions listed in the Annex to this Chapter.

The Council's main decisions cover three points. First, the Council adopted a draft protocol to bring under International Control

¹ See document E/825.

² See records of plenary meeting 189; see document E/896.

³ See document E/904.

⁴ See document E/953.

⁵ See records of plenary meetings 189, 197.

¹ See document E/825.

² See document E/861.

Drugs outside the Scope of the 13 July 1931 Convention. The Council recommends the General Assembly to approve that instrument, which will come into force as soon as twenty-five countries have signed it or approved of it without reservation. The new Protocol will considerably enlarge the field of operation of international control of narcotic drugs. Whereas the Conventions of 1912 and 1925 defined drugs coming within their jurisdiction according to their chemical formulæ, and the 1931 Convention, while adopting the same system, additionally brought under control drugs derived from certain raw materials, the new draft protocol will cover all drugs capable of producing a particular effect—*i.e.*, “liable to the same kind of abuse and productive of the same kind of harmful effects as the drugs specified in Article 1 of the 1931 Convention.” It will thus be possible to place under international control not only the new synthetic drugs, several of which are already known to be particularly dangerous, but also all drugs capable of producing addiction, whether they already exist or are discovered in the future.¹

The second important decision by the Council was to begin the necessary work for simplifying and unifying international instruments relating to the control of narcotic drugs. The new convention, which will crown this work, will, it is specified, also include a chapter concerning the limitation of raw materials used for the production of narcotic drugs and fill the gaps which at present exist in international control. The drafting and entry into force of this new single Convention will obviously take some time, and the Council, as an interim measure, has proposed the conclusion between opium-producing countries and countries using opium for the manufacture of narcotic drugs of an interim agreement for limiting the production of opium to medical and scientific needs only.²

The third decision by the Council calling for special note is to despatch a commission of enquiry to Peru to investigate the effects of chewing the coca leaf. The commission's report will make available the opinion of an impartial international body on a controversial question. The Council felt that the commission of enquiry should also study the possibility of limiting the production of the coca leaf and controlling its distribution. The result of that study will facilitate the work of the future Conference on Unification and Limitation.³

APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

Re-establishment and Improvement of the International Control of Narcotic Drugs

171. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Council have repeatedly stressed the

importance, to the international control of narcotic drugs, of the annual reports which Governments have undertaken to submit on the working of the international conventions on narcotic drugs in their territories. The Council adopted a resolution on 2 March 1948,¹ in which it reiterated its appeal to Governments to submit their annual reports regularly in accordance with the form drawn up and adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Although this appeal, which was communicated to Governments on 26 March 1948, has not had time to bear fruit, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in the report on its third session, has stated that the situation has improved slightly, and that a larger number of reports had been received for 1946 than for 1945.²

At its second session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs reconsidered the question of the control of narcotic drugs in Japan and Germany. As a result of representations made by the Secretary-General in pursuance of the Commission's recommendations, annual reports for 1945 and 1946 were submitted by the Occupying Authorities in respect of Japan. As regards Germany, the Secretary-General received reports on the position in the British Zone in the years 1945 and 1946 and on the position in the four zones in respect of the latter year. These reports have been studied by the Commission.

Illicit Traffic

172. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs had, in its report to the Council on its second session, pointed out that the provisions on import certificates and export authorizations as contained in the 1925 Convention had not been respected in certain transfers from one country to another of narcotic drugs originating from surplus military stores. On 2 March 1948, the Council adopted a resolution (123 (VI) B) with a view to remedying that situation.³

The Commission realized that the illicit traffic in narcotics appeared to be developing on the dangerous lines of the pre-war years, and recommended that the Council should adopt a resolution to strengthen the system of reports on the illicit traffic. The Council, acting in accordance with the Commission's recommendation, adopted resolution 159 (VII) A on 3 August 1948.⁴

At its second session, in the course of its study of the illicit traffic, the Commission's attention was drawn to the clandestine production of opium in Mexico, and its smuggling abroad. The Commission recommended the Council to study suitable means which might be taken to remedy the situation. At its sixth session the Council heard the representative of Mexico, who had been invited to participate in its deliberations on that matter in conformity

¹ See records of the Social Committee, meetings 43-45, 50; of plenary meeting 189.

² See records of the Social Committee, meetings 45, 46, 55; of plenary meetings 193.

³ See records of the Social Committee, meetings 46, 54, 55; of the plenary meeting 193.

¹ See resolution 123 (VI) A.

² See document E/799, paragraph 11.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 2, Section 10; also records of plenary meetings 130, 131.

⁴ See records of plenary meeting 189.

with Article 69 of the Charter;¹ he explained the measures taken in Mexico with respect to the illicit cultivation of the raw materials for, and the traffic in, narcotic drugs. After taking note of the statement made by the Mexican representative, who undertook to send a full account of such measures as part of the annual report communicated under the provisions of the 1931 Convention, the Council requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the Mexican report in the light of the discussions in the Council. As the Government of Mexico submitted its annual report in respect of 1946 before the third session of the Commission,² the Commission was able at that session to study the problem fully. The Chairman of the Commission, in summing up the discussion, gave expression to the Commission's general satisfaction with the measures taken by the Government of Mexico and to the hope that in 1949 successful results of the measures adopted would become apparent. That statement was inserted in the Commission's report on its third session,³ which was noted by the Council.

Methods of determining the Origin of Opium Seizures by Chemical and Physical Means

173. For the purpose of establishing the sources of illicit traffic it is important to determine the origin of the opium discovered in such traffic. A new method has been proposed for determining the origin of opium seizures by chemical and physical means, and on the Commission's recommendation, the Council, on 3 August 1948, adopted a resolution (159 (VII) C) instructing the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments all information available on the matter.⁴

Digest of Laws and Regulations

174. The first results of the Secretariat's study of the laws and regulations adopted by Governments with respect to narcotic drugs were submitted to the third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which issued a certain number of directives to the Secretariat as to the continuation of that study.

TRANSFER OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Protocol of 11 December 1946

175. All the amendments made to international agreements, conventions and protocols on narcotic drugs by the Protocol of 11 December 1946 came into force during the concluding months of 1947 and the early months of 1948. At 15 August 1948, the following forty-two countries were parties to the Protocol: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Chile, China, Col-

ombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Honduras, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

NEW INTERNATIONAL DRAFT CONVENTIONS

** Draft Protocol to bring under Control Drugs outside the Scope of the 1931 Convention*

176. In pursuance of resolution No. 86 (V) adopted by the Council at its fifth session, the Secretary-General has prepared a draft Protocol to bring under Control Drugs outside the Scope of the 1931 Convention. The drugs which it was desired thus to bring under control were mainly the new synthetic drugs which are habit-forming and whose manufacture cannot be restricted or distribution controlled under the 1931 Convention. The draft was examined in the light of observations made by the Commission and subsequently by the Council, which, on 3 August 1948, adopted resolution No. 159 (VII) recommending to the General Assembly to approve the draft protocol, taking into account any further observations which might be received from Governments by the Secretary-General.¹

AMENDMENTS TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Drafting of a Single Convention to replace the International Instruments relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs

177. The question of the limitation of the production of raw materials used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs has entered a new phase as a result of the discussions which took place during the third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. It appeared that an international convention to limit the production of raw materials, whatever its immediate value, would have the effect of adding one more element to the present complicated mechanism of international control of narcotic drugs. The Commission examined the draft resolution submitted by the United States representative, requesting the Secretariat to proceed with the drafting of a single convention to include the provisions of the existing instruments and to simplify the organization of international control. This convention will also include provisions for the limitation of the production of raw materials. The Commission recommends this resolution to the approval of the Council, which, on 3 August 1948, adopted it as resolution No. 159 (VII).²

¹ See records of plenary meetings 130, 131.

² See document E/NR.1947/1.

³ See document E/799, Section 15.

⁴ See records of plenary meeting 189.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See records of plenary meeting 189.

² See records of the Social Committee, meeting 45; of plenary meeting 189.

Interim Commodity Agreement on Raw Opium

178. Since the drafting and the putting into force of a single general convention comprising a special chapter on the limitation of the production of raw materials was bound to occupy some considerable time, the view was expressed in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that important immediate results might be obtained with regard to raw opium by the convening of a conference of opium-producing countries and of countries using opium in the manufacture of drugs for medical or scientific needs. The purpose of this conference would be to reach an interim commodity agreement on raw opium, limiting the production and exports of raw opium to the satisfaction of these medical or scientific needs. In its Report on its third session, the Commission recommended the Council to request the Secretary-General to initiate studies and enquiries on the desirability of convening such a conference. On 3 August 1948 the Council adopted resolution No. 159 (VII) requesting the Secretary-General to proceed with the studies and enquiries proposed by the Commission.¹

OTHER SUBJECTS

Commission of Enquiry into the Effects of chewing the Coca Leaf

179. The coca leaf is one of the important raw materials for manufacturing narcotic drugs. At its seventh session, the Council combined the possibilities of limiting the production and controlling the distribution with the despatch of a commission of enquiry to study on the spot the effects of chewing the coca leaf. The Council, on 10 August 1948, adopted resolution No. 159 (VII), Section IV, approving the despatch of the commission of enquiry to Peru.^{2*}

Indian Hemp

180. Another raw material is Indian hemp. In its report on its third session, the Commission informed the Council that it had authorized the Secretariat to continue its studies on Indian hemp and to employ an expert if necessary.³

Abolition of Opium-smoking in the Far East

181. At its third session, the Commission took cognizance of several reports on the situation in the Far East with regard to the abolition of opium-smoking. On the Commission's recommendation, the Council, on 3 August 1948, adopted resolution No. 159 (VII) B inviting all countries in which opium-smoking has been at any time prevalent to adopt the policy of suppression, and requesting those Governments which have declared their intention to suppress opium-smoking to forward to the Secretary-General before 31 March of each year a report on the progress achieved in this field.¹

Drug Addiction

182. At its second and third sessions, the Commission continued study of the drug-addiction problem. It took cognizance of a certain number of replies to the questionnaire which the Secretary-General had sent at its request to the Governments regarding the legal and practical standpoint taken up in respect of drug addiction and drug addicts.¹ The Commission asked the Secretariat to make an analytic study of the replies.

Narcotic Drugs and Genocide

183. A number of details of the factory for the manufacture of narcotic drugs built by the Japanese authorities in Mukden during the Japanese occupation of Manchuria were submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its third session. The Commission recommended that the Council should ensure that the use of narcotics as an instrument for the purpose of undermining the physical and moral resistance of entire peoples be covered by the proposed Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide. (See paragraph 137 above.)

Publication of a Periodical on Narcotic Drugs

184. Several members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs having emphasized that a United Nations periodical should be published on narcotic drugs, the Secretariat prepared a programme with this end in view. At its third session, the Commission approved that programme (document E/CN.7/139) and recommended that the Council should approve the publication of a periodical.* On 3 August 1948, the Council adopted resolution No. 159 (VII) F recognizing the value of a technical publication to international co-operation in the control of narcotic drugs and approving its issue.²

PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD

185. At its sixth session, the Council adopted resolution No. 123 (VI) endorsing the opinion expressed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as to the interpretation to be given to the provision in Article 19 of the 1925 Convention which requires that members of the Permanent Central Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments.³

The question of remuneration of members of the Central Board having been raised in the report of the second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Council, in the above-mentioned Resolution, requested the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to examine that question and submit recommendations thereon to the General Assembly.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See records of the Social Committee, meeting 45; of plenary meeting 189.

² See records of the Social Committee, meetings 46, 54, 55; of plenary meeting 193.

³ See document E/799, Section 22.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See document E/CN.7/114.

² See records of the Social Committee, meetings 45, 46; of plenary meeting 189.

³ See records of plenary meetings 151, 159.

By resolution 123 (VI) E of 2 March 1948, the Council recommended that Governments should extend to the members of the Permanent Central Board privileges and immunities on the lines laid down in the Convention on Privileges and Immunities as approved by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946. The Council invited Governments to report as soon as possible what measures they have taken to carry out this recommendation.¹

By its resolution 124 (VI) of 2 March 1948, the Council took note of the report of the Central Board for 1947 (document E/OB/2).²

The entry into force of the amendments to the Geneva Convention of 19 February 1925 by the Protocol of 11 December 1946 permitted the sixth session of the Council to renew the membership of the Central Board (resolution 125 (VI)).³

Section VIII. Population

186. The Population Commission held its second and third sessions at Lake Success from 18 to 27 August 1947 and from 10 to 25 May 1948. These sessions⁴ were devoted chiefly to implementation of the work programme outlined in the resolutions concerning population adopted at the fourth session of the Council.⁵ The reports of the two sessions were received by the Council at its sixth and seventh sessions, respectively.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COMMISSION

187. In response to a request made by the Council at the time when the Population Commission was established,⁶ the Commission at its second and third sessions discussed possible modifications of its terms of reference. A revision of the terms of reference, designed to make them more specific, was formulated by the Commission at its third session and unanimously adopted by the Council in resolution 150 (VII) at its seventh session. This resolution provides that:

"The Population Commission shall arrange for studies and advise the Economic and Social Council on:

"(a) The size and structure of populations and the changes therein;

"(b) The interplay of demographic factors and economic and social factors;

"(c) Policies designed to influence the size and structure of populations and the changes therein;

"(d) Any other demographic questions on which either the principle or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies may seek advice."

DEMOGRAPHIC YEAR-BOOK

188. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Council that the Secretary-General should publish a Demographic Year-Book,¹ the Commission at its second session drew up a list of topics to be covered by the year-book.² Emphasizing the importance of world-wide coverage, the Commission urged the Secretary-General to make every effort to obtain the information listed for as many countries as possible, and expressed the hope that the publication of the year-book itself would stimulate Governments to make available more detailed and more adequate data. In addition to population statistics, the Commission asked the Secretary-General to consider the advisability of publishing data on closely related economic and social subjects, and digests of legislation in the field of population.

At its third session, the Commission noted with satisfaction the progress which had been made in compiling the first issue of the year-book and considered various proposals for adding to the list of the topics previously recommended. It endorsed the inclusion of data on unemployment, detailed classifications of infant mortality, and social and occupational diseases, provided that this would not cause undue duplication in international publications or delay the publication of the first issue of the year-book.

STUDIES OF INTER-RELATIONSHIPS OF DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS

189. The Commission gave considerable attention at its second session to the implementation of the resolutions, adopted by the Council at its fourth session, designed to encourage analyses by Member Governments of the inter-relationships between demographic changes and economic and social factors, and of the most favourable rates of population change in various economic and social circumstances.¹ The Commission expressed the opinion that the best way to encourage Member Governments to undertake such studies would be to draw up study plans illustrating the technical problems and the kinds of results that might be obtained under various economic, social and demographic conditions. The Commission felt that such study plans should also provide, by carefully chosen examples, preliminary insights into the nature of the demographic problems to be met in raising standards of living and improving the health and cultural development of populations in varying economic and social situations. Accordingly, the Com-

¹ See records of the Social Committee, meeting 36; of plenary meetings 130, 131.

² See records of the Social Committee, meeting 36; of plenary meetings 131, 159.

³ See records of plenary meetings 151, 159.

⁴ See documents E/571 and E/805.

⁵ See resolution 41 (IV).

⁶ See resolution 3 (III).

¹ See resolution 41 (IV).

² See document E/571, Annex I.

mission requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration at a subsequent session, proposals regarding the selection of typical demographic, economic and social settings for which study plans could be constructed, and a proposed plan of study for one or two such types of settings.

STUDIES OF THE POPULATION OF TRUST TERRITORIES

190. At the second session, the Commission noted the progress made by the Secretariat in the studies of the population of Trust Territories which were recommended by the Council at its fourth session,¹ and suggested that the Secretary-General distribute the studies, as they were completed, to Member Governments. At the third session, the Commission urged that this work be carried forward as quickly as possible and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration at its next session, a statement of further progress and a discussion of the methods of study used.

DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION DATA

(a) *Recommendations regarding Censuses of Population to be taken during or about 1950*

191. The Commission made recommendations to the Secretary-General at both its second and third sessions regarding the manner of carrying out the programme outlined by the Council at its fourth session, in relation to the censuses of population to be taken by various Governments during or about 1950.¹ The purpose of this programme is to render advice and technical assistance to Member Governments and interested international agencies, with a view to improving the quality and international comparability of results.

At the second session, the Commission drew up tentative lists of subjects for which comparability was desirable in population censuses of various countries,² requesting the Secretary-General to submit these lists to Member Governments and to invite their comments. At the third session, the Commission studied the comments received from Member Governments, together with a series of reports on census methods in various countries which had been prepared by the Secretariat,³ the recommendations of the Statistical Commission regarding the content of population censuses to be taken about 1950,⁴ and certain recommendations on this subject proposed at the third session of the Social Commission.⁵ The Population Commission thereupon prepared a detailed set of recommendations as to subjects for inclusion in population censuses, types of data

to be obtained on each subject, and techniques for improving the comparability of results.¹ The Commission requested that its recommendations, together with those of the Statistical Commission, be communicated by the Secretary-General to the interested specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations and to all countries planning population censuses about 1950.

The Commission further requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to study and report at the next session on (a) the possibility of including data on the physically and mentally handicapped in the list of recommended subjects, and (b) the development of standard definitions of employees, employers, workers on own account, and unpaid family workers, for census classifications of industrial status.

(b) *Programme of Work on Population Estimates*

192. As requested by the Council in a resolution adopted at the fourth session,² the Secretary-General submitted to the second session of the Population Commission a report on the progress achieved in providing the population estimates and forecasts needed by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Noting that the requirements for such estimates and forecasts were extremely large, the Commission adopted a scheme of priorities designed to make available as soon as possible the estimates and forecasts which were most essential for the work of the various organs of the United Nations.³

(c) *Infant Mortality Data*

193. At its second session, the Commission requested that the Secretary-General examine, in consultation with the WHO and other interested agencies, the possibilities of improving the international comparability of data on infant mortality. At the third session the Secretary-General submitted a preliminary report on this problem. The Commission recommended that this work be continued and that another report be submitted at a later session.

(d) *Vital Registration*

194. The Commission requested at its third session that the Secretary-General initiate, in collaboration with the WHO, studies of vital registration systems in various countries, and of their effectiveness in providing the information regarding the dynamics of population needed for national and international purposes.

(e) *Recovery of the Birth Rate*

195. Referring to the importance of realistic assumptions regarding future trends of fertility as a basis for future population estimates, as

¹ See resolution 41 (IV).

² Document E/571, Annexes II and III.

³ *Studies of Census Methods*, Nos. 1-6.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 5, pages 14-16.

⁵ Document E/CN.5/62.

¹ Document E/805, Annex A.

² See resolution 41 (IV).

³ Document E/571, Annex IV.

well as for other work in the field of population, the Commission recommended at its third session that the Secretary-General initiate an analysis of the recent rise of the birth rate, which has been evident in many countries, and present a report on that subject for consideration by the Commission at a future session.

(f) *Demographic Dictionary*

196. In connexion with its work of improving the comparability of population data and furthering international understanding of demographic processes, the Commission requested, at its third session, that the Secretary-General prepare a dictionary of demographic terms in various languages. It recommended that this work be based on the contributions of Member Governments, the results to be submitted to the Commission for consideration at its next session.

(g) *Proposal for a United Nations Conference on World Population Problems*

197. The representative of UNESCO presented to the third session of the Commission a statement suggesting that the United Nations should convene, not later than 1951, a conference on world population problems.¹ The Commission asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNESCO and other specialized agencies, to prepare more detailed documentation regarding this proposal for consideration at the next session.

Section IX. Migration Questions

ALLOCATION OF FUNCTIONS AMONG VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

198. The Council at its fourth session invited the Population and Social Commissions to consider and report to it on a "practical plan for the allocation of functions, without duplication of work, among the various organs concerned in the field of migration", and requested the Secretary-General to make such preliminary studies as would facilitate and expedite the work of the Commissions.² In compliance with the latter request, the Secretary-General, after having consulted the interested specialized agencies, prepared a report which was submitted to the two Commissions and, in a revised form, to the Council.³ The Secretary-General also concluded, on 22 November 1947, with the Director-General of the International Labour Office a working arrangement regarding the principles for a division of responsibilities and co-ordination of activities in the field of migration.⁴

The Social Commission and the Population Commission, at their third sessions, considered

the above-mentioned documents; each Commission in turn formulated recommendations covering the problems referred to them by the Council.¹

The Council, at its seventh session, considered the recommendations of the Social and Population Commissions and the Report of the Secretary-General.² The recommendations of the two Commissions were adopted by the Council with minor changes and the agreement between the Secretary-General and the Director General (of ILO) was noted with approval.³

PROTECTION OF MIGRANT LABOUR

199. At its fifth session, the Council transmitted to the ILO a memorandum of the American Federation of Labor on the Protection of Migrant and Immigrant Labour, and requested the Organization actively to pursue its consideration of the subject; and also called the attention of the Social and Population Commissions to this memorandum.⁴ With reference to that decision, the Council, at its sixth session, considered two sections of the resolution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, which deal with population and migration problems.⁵ The Council transmitted these sections to the International Labour Organization, the Social Commission and the Population Commission and invited them to take these sections into account in the action on those aspects of population and migration which fall within their respective fields.⁶

The question of the protection of migrant labour was considered by the Social Commission and the Population Commission at their third sessions, at the same time as the question of allocation of responsibilities in the field of migration. The Social Commission recommended that the Council take note of the steps which had already been initiated in this matter by the International Labour Organization and expressed the wish that interim steps be taken by Governments pending the adoption and ratification of an international convention.⁷

The Council, at its seventh session, considered this recommendation as well as a memorandum submitted by the International Labour Organization.⁸ The recommendation of the Social Commission was approved by the Council in resolution 156 (VII) on the protection of migrant labour.

¹ See *Report of the Social Commission*, paragraphs 35-44 (document E/779), and *Report of the Population Commission*, paragraphs 7-10 (document E/805 and E/805/Corr. 1).

² See records of the Social Committee, meetings 51, 52, 53; of plenary meeting 193.

³ See resolution 156 (VII).

⁴ See resolution 85 (V), page 55, and document A/382, paragraph 106.

⁵ See document E/635.

⁶ See resolution 104 (VI); also records of the Economic Committee, meeting 15; of plenary meetings 123, 149, 161.

⁷ See *Report of the Social Commission*, paragraph 44 (document E/779).

⁸ See document E/888.

¹ Document E/CN.9/26.

² See resolution 42 (IV) and document A/382, paragraphs 103 and 104.

³ Document E/806.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Annex II.

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

200. The population Commission, in accordance with its recommendation that it should be responsible for studies and advice to the Economic and Social Council on the demographic aspects of migration, established a programme of work at its third session in this portion of the migration field, to be carried out by the Secretary-General in consultation and collaboration with the specialized agencies. This programme consists of five items: (i) improvement of migration statistics, (ii) analysis of change in the size and structure of populations in the countries of origin and destination, resulting from migration, (iii) analysis of the influence of migration on the size and characteristics of the labour force in countries of immigration and emigration; (iv) analysis of the influence of economic and social factors on migration; and (v) influence of legislation on migration.¹

Section X. Refugees and Displaced Persons

201. The General Assembly, at its second session, adopted Resolution 136 (II), requesting the Secretary-General to submit, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization, a report on the progress and prospect of repatriation, resettlement and immigration of the refugees and displaced persons.

The resolution noted that recommendations of the General Assembly made at earlier sessions condemning racial and religious discrimination had not been fully implemented and that hundreds of thousands of victims of aggression remained in displaced persons' camps.

Resolution 136 (II) also recalled that the International Refugee Organization, under the basic principles governing it, should exercise special care in cases in which the re-establishment or resettlement of refugees or displaced persons might be contemplated, either in countries contiguous to their respective countries of origin, or in non-self-governing countries, and it reminded the PCIRO that it should give due weight, among other factors, to any evidence of genuine apprehension and concern felt in regard to such plans, in the former case, by the country or origin of the persons involved, or, in the latter case, by the indigenous population of the non-self-governing country in question.

Resolution 136 (II) further reaffirmed the position that the main task concerning displaced persons was to encourage and assist in every possible way their early return to their countries of origin; it invited Member States not to accord aid and protection to

individuals and organizations engaged in the promoting or operation of illegal immigration; and finally it recommended to each Member of United Nations that it adopt urgent measures for the early return of the repatriable refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin, and for settling a fair share of the non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons in its country.

The report¹ called for in Resolution 136 (II), was circulated among Member Governments prior to the convening of the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council.

Inter alia, the report noted that, although during the first year of PCIRO operations some 51,000 persons who had been in receipt of care and maintenance had been repatriated to their countries of origin and another 157,000 persons eligible for the help had departed for resettlement, there still remained on 30 June 1948 approximately one million refugees and displaced persons believed to be eligible for the Organization's assistance. Of this number, approximately 600,000 were in the camps and assembly centres of the PCIRO.

The report observed that, if the forecasts of the International Refugee Organization as to resettlement and repatriation were realized, there would still be in the neighbourhood of 600,000 refugees and displaced persons eligible for the Organization's assistance, either as to repatriation or resettlement, on 1 July 1949.

While noting the efforts made by a number of countries to give assistance in solving the problem, the report emphasized the unfortunate consequences that followed the tendency of certain Governments, members of PCIRO, to exclude from resettlement in their countries any but the most able-bodied refugees and displaced persons applying for immigration. This would inevitably leave the organization with the problem of what to do with a relatively large "hard core" of older, handicapped or disabled refugees. The report condemned this policy, and called upon all States, members of United Nations, to open their doors to family groups, which would include the old, the maimed and the chronically ill.

The report also urged Member States which had not yet joined the IRO to ratify its Constitution with the least delay possible, in order that the Organization might come into legal operation at the earliest possible date.

202. Finally, as requested by resolution 122 (VI) of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General's report submitted information as to the situation of children removed from their country of origin during the course of the war, and on measures taken or contemplated on their behalf, with recommendations on what could be done to accelerate a final solution of this tragic problem.²

203. The Report was duly considered by the Social Committee and by the Council

¹ For a further statement, see document E/805, pages 7-8. See records of the Social Committee, meetings 51, 52, 53; of plenary meeting 193.

¹ See document E/816.

² See records of the Social Committee, meetings 23, 24, 29; of plenary meetings 126, 156.

during the course of the seventh session.¹ A resolution² was adopted affirming that PCIRO, by means of the machinery it had developed during its first year of activity, could substantially accomplish its purpose of repatriating all the refugees and displaced persons who were its concern, within a period of at most two years, provided it was assured of the effective co-operation of Governments. The Council, in adopting the above-mentioned resolution, considered, however, that to accomplish this objective a substantial number of Governments which had not already done so should take early action to join the IRO. The resolution further urged the PCIRO to continue its efforts for the repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin, in accordance with the Constitution of IRO; it stressed the need for accelerated resettlement of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons, and urged all States to admit them to the maximum limit of their capacity.

With regard to unaccompanied children, the resolution expressed the two principles that the first duty was to unite children with their parents wherever the latter might be, and, in the case of orphan or unaccompanied children, whose nationality had been established beyond doubt, to return them to their country, always providing that the best interests of the individual child should be the determining factor.

In conclusion, the Council recommended to the PCIRO that (a) it consult immediately with Members of the United Nations concerning the resettlement of all non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons, with special recognition of the principle recommended by the Secretary-General's report — namely, that the family group should be the unit; and (b) that the PCIRO report to the Council on the results of its efforts as indicated under (a) preceding, not later than at its eighth session.

Section XI. Cultural Activities

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH LABORATORIES

204. The Economic and Social Council at its seventh session examined the report of the Secretary-General on the problems of establishing United Nations scientific research laboratories.³ This comprehensive document, prepared in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Council at its third session, contained studies, views and suggestions submitted by various specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO, and by international governmental and non-governmental scientific organizations, national research institutions and outstanding scientists. The Council discussed this report in a plenary meeting in relation to the basic conceptions of research in various fields of

knowledge.¹ In view of the technical complexity and universality of the problems and of the wide range of the opinions expressed, the Council, after having noted this report, invited the Secretary-General:

(1) to communicate to all Governments, to UNESCO and other specialized agencies concerned, and to the leading international scientific organizations, the Council's desire to have the problem of establishing international United Nations research laboratories discussed by the governing bodies of all the important national scientific institutions for higher education and research, and to be apprised of their findings through the Secretary-General;

(2) to form during the next year, in co-operation with UNESCO, a small committee of experts in the basic sciences (exact, natural and social) to examine this question including the advisability of, and appropriate procedure for, convening an international conference of scientists;

(3) to submit to the Council in due course a progress report.²

TRANSLATION OF THE CLASSICS

205. In pursuance of General Assembly Resolution 60 (I) on the translation of the classics, the Council decided at its fourth session to request UNESCO to submit by 1 June 1948 to the Economic and Social Council a report giving recommendations for needed action, including particularly data on objective methods of selection of great books, the needs of various cultural regions, and suggestions for general assistance in translation, publication and distribution.

The second General Conference of UNESCO held at Mexico City in November 1947 adopted a scheme of work on this subject, prepared by the UNESCO Secretariat, forming part of a wider project conceived as extending to the translation of contemporary works not only in the fields of literature and philosophy but also in those of the natural and social sciences. On the basis of this scheme, UNESCO addressed a questionnaire to the bodies designated by Member Governments for the purpose, and at the same time consulted various international organizations. UNESCO then convened a conference of experts, which met in Paris in May 1948 and which examined the material which had been collected. The report, prepared on the basis of the consultations mentioned, and on the work of the Committee of Experts, examined the following groups of problems:

- (i) Problems concerning the selection of classics; the definition of a classic, the public for which they are intended, the methods of choosing classics;
- (ii) Problems of translation;
- (iii) Problems of publication and dissemination.

¹ See records of the Social Committee, meetings 57-60; of plenary meetings 212, 214.

² See resolution 157 (VII).

³ See documents E/620 and E/620.Add.2

¹ See records of plenary meeting 193.

² See resolution 160 (VII).

The report concludes that the help of Governments, and of international professional and expert bodies, would make it possible to produce in the fairly near future lists of works regarded as classics; that UNESCO would take responsibility for this plan; that the special problems, however, of publication and distribution in the many countries suffering from economic handicaps cannot be solved by UNESCO alone; and that a satisfactory solution worthy of the importance of the project lies in effective collaboration between the Governments concerned and the competent agencies of the United Nations.

The report was presented to the Council at its seventh session.¹ In plenary session 203, the Council decided to defer consideration of it, along with other items, to the next session.

TEACHING OF THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES, STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN SCHOOLS OF MEMBER STATES

206. In implementation of General Assembly Resolution 137 (II) on the teaching of the purposes and principles, structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in co-operation with UNESCO, submitted to the seventh session of the Council an interim report² on the activities and results accomplished by the United Nations, UNESCO and a number of non-governmental organizations. The Council discussed with satisfaction the progress already achieved in the field by several Member Nations as described in their reports to the Secretary-General.

The Council commended the programme developed by the United Nations and UNESCO on the subject and decided in resolution 170 (VII), adopted on 13 August 1948, to recommend:

(1) To the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to UNESCO to continue in close collaboration their efforts in this direction and to report jointly and regularly to the Council;

(2) To Member States to make full use of the information and advice which the United Nations and UNESCO can provide on the subject, and to intensify efforts to promote in their respective territories the teaching of the purposes, the principles, structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.³

INTERNATIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRAINING IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

207. The Council at its sixth session had before it the item proposed by the representative of Brazil on international facilities for the promotion of training in public administration.

After a discussion,¹ the Council in its resolution 123 (VI) recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the International Civil Service Advisory Board, and with appropriate public and private international organizations, should prepare a study concerning the development of international facilities for the promotion of the science of administration, so as to provide adequate training for an increasing number of candidates of proved ability recruited on the widest possible geographical basis, but mainly from the countries in greatest need of access to the principles, procedures and methods of modern administration.

The Secretary-General presented to the seventh session of the Council a report² in which he stated that study of available documentary materials had been initiated, contact established with various authorities in the field of public administration, and discussions begun with representatives of the specialized agencies to ascertain what facilities they might offer within the broad field covered by the Council's resolution.

The report stated that the question was to be discussed also by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions during its meeting in the autumn. The Secretary-General pointed out, however, that the scope of the study and the desirability of consulting the International Civil Service Advisory Board made it probable that the Secretary-General's complete report could not be made before the spring of 1949.

The subject was also on the agenda of the seventh session, but in view of the pressure of business in the Council and the situation described in the progress report, the representative of Brazil withdrew the item from the Agenda of that session.³

CO-ORDINATION OF CARTOGRAPHIC SERVICES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

208. At its sixth session, the Council considered a proposal on the subject of co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations proposed by Brazil.

Resolution 131 (VI) was adopted on 19 February 1948, recommending that the Member Governments stimulate the accurate survey and mapping of their national territories, and that the Secretary-General of the United Nations take appropriate action:

(1) To further such effort,

(2) To co-ordinate the plans and programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of cartography, taking into account the work of the various inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations; and

¹ See document E/823.

² See documents E/837, E/837/Add.1, E/837/Add.2.

³ See records of plenary meeting 198.

¹ See records of plenary meetings 123, 151.

² See document E/849.

³ See records of plenary meetings 178, 203.

(3) To develop close co-operation with the cartographic services of interested Member Governments.¹

PLAN FOR THE USE OF THE CENTRAL LIBRARY AT GENEVA BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

209. By Resolution 129 (II), relating to the transfer to the World Health Organization of certain assets of the United Nations, the Secretary-General was directed by the General Assembly "to consider the different aspects of the problem of the transfer of the medical and health material of the League of Nations library, and to submit to the Economic and Social Council a draft plan within the framework of a general policy relating to the use of the central library by the United Nations and by the specialized agencies".

The Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its seventh session a note² in which he informed the Council that this question would be discussed at a meeting of an International Advisory Committee of Library Experts to be held in August 1948. Librarians of all specialized agencies had been invited to attend and participate in this meeting. Extensive informal consultations were also carried with a view to making the Geneva Library as useful as possible to the United Nations and to all the specialized agencies.

The Council at its seventh session, in resolution 172 (VII), requested the Secretary-General promptly to formulate the draft plan, within the framework of a general policy relating to the use of the Central Library by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as requested by the General Assembly, for submission to the Council if possible at its eighth session.³

Section XII. Reports of the Specialized Agencies

210. As explained above in Chapter II, the Council at its sixth session discussed in plenary meetings the reports of the specialized agencies which were at that time before it.⁴

At the close of this debate, the Council expressed its appreciation of the reports, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the agencies the record of the discussion.⁵

At its seventh session, the Council gave separate consideration to the report of each agency. The reports referred to the Economic Committee were discussed in Chapter II. The reports of UNESCO and WHO.IC, referred to the Social Committee, comprised a report on the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization during

the period of 1 January to 30 April 1948¹, a supplement to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization reports considered at the sixth session,² a report on the activities of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization³, and a supplementary report of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization of 28 April 1948.⁴

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

211. In the proceedings of the Social Committee of the Council, special attention was directed in the discussion to the Hylean Amazon and the Haitian fundamental education projects, to the problem of illiteracy, and to the organization of priorities and concentration of effort in the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Committee heard a statement of the representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the matters raised, and particularly on recent organizational progress.⁵

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

212. In the proceedings in the Social Committee of the Council, the representative of the World Health Organization made a statement supplementing the report to note the action taken at the first World Health Assembly held in June 1948 at Geneva. Members expressed their gratification at the ratification of the Constitution of the World Health Organization by a sufficient number of members, and the coming into existence of the Organization. Attention was specially directed in the discussion to collaboration between the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund⁶, to regional arrangements planned by the World Health Organization, to the health needs of the war-devastated countries, and to the connexion between health and economic problems.⁷

The Council adopted resolution 167 (VII) H, in which it expressed its appreciation of the report submitted by the World Health Organization and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Organization the records of the discussion which took place at the seventh session of the Council.⁸

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

213. The report of the Preparatory Committee of the International Refugee Organi-

¹ See document E/804, E/804/Add.1/Rev. 1; also records of the Social Committee, meeting 56; of plenary meeting 212.

² See document E/461/Add.1.

³ See document E/786.

⁴ See document E/786/Corr.1; see records of the Social Committee, meetings 55, 56; of plenary meeting 212.

⁵ See records of the Social Committee, meeting 56.

⁶ See above, paragraph 166.

⁷ See records of the Social Committee, meetings 48, 50, 55, 56.

⁸ See records of plenary meeting 212.

¹ See records of plenary meetings 123, 149.

² See document E/835.

³ See records of plenary meeting 198.

⁴ See paragraphs 119-124 above.

⁵ See record of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meeting 1; of plenary meetings 123, 141, 145, 163, 165; also documents E/784, E/785.

zation called for under General Assembly Resolution 136 (II) and Council resolution 122 (VI) is dealt with in paragraphs 201 and 202 above.

Just prior to the adjourning of the seventh session of the Council, it was learned that the fifteenth ratification to the Constitution of the IRO needed to permit the Constitution of the Organization to come into full force had been received. On 10 September, the Preparatory Commission of the IRO convened its final meeting (the eighth part of the first session) at Geneva and made plans for the termination of its activities concurrent with the election by the General Council of the IRO of a director-general, as provided for in the Organization's Constitution. The first meeting of the General Council of the IRO was convened at Geneva on 13 September, and the formal coming into operation of the Constitution was recorded.

Section XIII. Resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Council

214. SIXTH SESSION

- 115 (VI) Report of the second session of the Population Commission.
- 116 (VI) Report of the second session of the Commission on Human Rights:
 - A. Communications
 - B. The prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities
 - C. Minorities treaties
 - D. Stateless persons
 - E. Minor communal services
 - F. Draft articles on implementation of the Bill on Human Rights.*
- 117 (VI) Genocide.*
- 118 (VI) Freedom of information and of the Press.*
- 119 (VI) Participation of Burma and Ceylon in the Conference on Freedom of Information.*
- 120 (VI) Report of the second session of the Commission on the Status of Women:
 - A. Political rights of women
 - B. Educational opportunities for women
 - C. International Bill of Human Rights
 - D. Place of meeting of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women
 - E. Questionnaire.
- 121 (VI) Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers.
- 122 (VI) Report of the second session of the Social Commission.
 - A. Child welfare¹ *
 - B. Advisory social welfare services*

- C. Social problems in under-developed areas
- D. (listed in Chapter IV)
- E. Advisory Committee of the Social Commission on Planning and Co-ordination.
- F. Question of consultation with the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.
- 123 (VI) Report of the second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:
 - A. Submission of annual reports by Governments
 - B. Narcotic Drugs contained in surplus military stores.
 - C. Commission of Enquiry into the Effects of Chewing the Coca Leaf
 - D. Qualifications and remuneration of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board
 - E. Privileges and immunities of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board.
- 124 (VI) Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board.
- 125 (VI) Election of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board.
- 126 (VI) Reports of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund.
- 127 (VI) United Nations Appeal for Children.
- 129 (VI) The reports of the specialized agencies (UNESCO, WHO, IC).

215. SEVENTH SESSION

- 150 (VII) Report of the third session of the Population Commission.
- 151 (VII) Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights.*
- 152 (VII) United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information.*
- 153 (VII) Genocide.*
- 154 (VII) Report of the second session of the Commission on the Status of Women.
- 155 (VII) Report of the third session of the Social Commission.
 - A. Advisory social welfare services *
 - B. Work programme and priorities
 - C. Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders
 - D. Transfer to the United Nations of the functions exercised by the French Government under the International Agreement of 18 May 1904 and the International Convention of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and the International Agreement of 4 May 1910 for the Suppression of Obscene Publications *

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.
¹ The part of this resolution relating to refugee children is relevant to the separate item on refugees on the agenda of the General Assembly.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly

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| E. | Suppression of traffic in women and children. | 160 (VII) | United Nations research laboratories. |
| F. | (listed in Chapter IV). | 161 (VII) | Report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund.* |
| G. | (listed in Chapter IV). | | |
| 156 (VII) | Migration. | | |
| 157 (VII) | Progress and prospect of repatriation, resettlement and immigration of refugees and displaced persons.* | 162 (VII) | United Nations Appeal for Children. |
| | | 167 (VII) | Reports of Specialized Agencies (UNESCO, WHO). |
| 158 (VII) | Action for the solution of legal difficulties arising from the absence, due to war events or persecution, of persons whose death cannot be conclusively established. | 170 (VII) | Teaching of the purposes and principles and the structure and activities of the United Nations in schools of Member States. |
| 159 (VII) | Narcotic drugs. | | |

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

CHAPTER IV

OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

In accordance with the discussion in the Council on 23 July 1948,¹ this chapter contains topics which have a major bearing in both economic and social fields, and could be allocated only arbitrarily to either.

Section I. Implementation of Recommendations on Economic and Social Matters

216. In its Resolution 119 (II) of 31 October 1947, the General Assembly

“Calls upon all Member States to carry out all recommendations of the General Assembly passed on economic and social matters;

“Recommends, furthermore, that, in fulfilment of Article 64 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General report annually to the Economic and Social Council and that the latter report to the General Assembly on steps taken by the Member Governments to give effect to the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council as well as to the recommendations made by the General Assembly on matters falling within the Council’s competence.”

The Secretary-General brought the General Assembly Resolution to the attention of the Members of the Council on 22 January 1948.² This matter was also on the agenda of the Council at its sixth session, but it was decided on 27 February 1948³ to defer consideration of this subject to the seventh session. Subsequently, the Secretary-General requested Members of the United Nations to notify him of action which they had taken to implement the recommendations referred to in General Assembly Resolution 119 (II).

This question was on the agenda of the Council at its seventh session. The Council had before it a report from the Secretary-General (document E/963) and the information received from Member Governments up to 28 August 1948, the date on which this question was considered.⁴ In view of the fact that in the time available it had not been practicable to ensure that the information was full and up to date, and that the Council had not sufficient time to discuss the question in sufficient detail

¹ See records of plenary meeting 181; also document E/832 and E/912.

² See document E/616.

³ See records of plenary meeting 155.

⁴ See document E/963 and additional information received from the Governments of Bolivia (E/963/Add.1), India (E/963/Add.2), Dominican Republic (E/963/Add.3), Norway (E/963/Add.4), Czechoslovakia (E/963/Add.5), Canada (E/963/Add.6), United States of America (E/963/Add.7), France (E/963/Add.8), Union of South Africa (E/963/Add.9), Netherlands (E/963/Add.10 and 17), Australia (E/963/Add.11), Poland (E/963/Add.12), United Kingdom (E/963/Add.13), Venezuela (E/963/Add.14), Republic of the Philippines (E/963/Add.15 and Add.15/Corr.1), Pakistan (E/963/Add.16).

the Council adopted a resolution¹ which stated that the great importance of this question warranted a more extensive examination than the Council had been able to give to it in 1948. The Council also decided to forward the report of the Secretary-General and the statements by Member States to the General Assembly for its information, and to consider this matter at its eighth session.

Section II. Housing and Town and Country Planning

217. The Social Commission, at its second session, endorsed the Secretary-General’s proposals as to the programme of its future activities in the field of housing and town and country planning. At the same time it noted the interests of some other Commissions, notably of the Economic and Employment Commission, of the Population Commission, of the Statistical Commission and of the Economic Commission for Europe, as well as of several specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, in certain aspects of the problems of housing and town and country planning. It requested the Secretary-General to study the problems of housing and town and country planning, to co-ordinate the activities of the various bodies interested in these problems and to report the results of these studies and co-ordination efforts to the third session of the Social Commission. It also requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparations for a publication of an international housing review and of information concerning housing legislation in various countries; and approved the Secretary-General’s proposals concerning the calling of small meetings of experts on particular technical matters in the housing field.²

The Council, at its sixth session,³ requested the Secretary-General to submit to the seventh session of the Council a report outlining the several activities of the specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and subsidiary organs of the Council in this field, and the measures taken toward their co-ordination. It also suggested to the Secretary-General that he include in his budgetary estimates for 1949 provision for not more than two small meetings of experts on particular technical matters in the housing field,⁴ and draw the attention of the then existing

¹ See resolution 173 (VII). See also records of plenary meeting 224.

² See document E/578/Rev.1, resolution No. 8.

³ See records of the Social Committee, meeting 28; of plenary meetings 125, 127, 157.

⁴ Those meetings were to continue and develop the work begun by the small preliminary Meeting of Experts on Housing and Town and Country Planning organized by the Division of Social Activities of the United Nations and held, in conjunction with the Government of Venezuela, in Caracas, from 2 to 12 December 1947.

regional economic Commissions to the importance of giving further consideration to the problems of housing in the war-devastated countries.¹

At its third session, the Social Commission discussed the Report of the fifth session of the Inter-departmental (Technical *ad hoc*) Committee on Housing and Town and Country Planning, a body consisting of the officers working on the subject in the Secretariat of the United Nations and the various specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.² It also discussed an outline of the Secretary-General's report to the seventh session of the Council on the several activities of these organizations. The Commission considered the form of the report and requested the Secretariat, when completing it, to take into account the opinions that had been advanced by members of the Commission. During the discussion, particular emphasis was laid on the desirability of hastening the publication of the review on housing and town and country planning designed to disseminate technical information on housing legislation as well as on the results of research into constructional methods and the availability of building materials.³

The Council at its seventh session, after considering the Secretary-General's report,⁴ took the view that a programme should be initiated at the earliest opportunity⁵ and requested the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue the activities in regard to the field of housing and town and country planning previously authorized by the Council;

(b) To begin as soon as possible the publication of the *Bulletin on Housing and Town and Country Planning*, and

(c) To develop and submit to the Council at its next session suggestions for an effective and integrated programme of study and activity in the field of housing and town planning which would reflect the interests and activities of the interested Commissions, specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.⁶

Section III. Reports of the International Labour Organization

218. In its general debate on the reports of the specialized agencies at its sixth session, the Council had under consideration the *First Report of the International Labour Organization to the United Nations*, Vol. I (1 January 1946-15 July 1947),⁷ and Vol. II, Appendices,⁸ and

¹ See resolution 122 (VI), Part D.

² See document E/CN.5/51.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 8, paragraphs 13 to 15, pages 4 and 5.

⁴ See document E/802.

⁵ See records of the Social Committee, meeting 51, and of plenary meeting 198.

⁶ See resolution 155 (VII).

⁷ See document E/586.

⁸ See document E/586/Add.1.

Supplementary Note (to the end of 1947);¹ and expressed its appreciation of the reports submitted, as mentioned in paragraphs 119 and 120.

219. At its seventh session, the Council discussed the second *Report of the International Labour Organization to the United Nations* (July 1947-March 1948)² in plenary session.³

Many members expressed appreciation of the work of the Organization, including its regional activities. The main discussion, however, centred round a resolution calling upon the Council to recommend to the Members of the United Nations which were also members of the Organization to take the necessary steps to increase the representation of the Workers to half in the Conferences and the Governing Body of the Organization, the other half to consist of the representatives of the Governments and the Employers.⁴ It was argued that the present structure of the Organization—which had been established at the close of the First World War—rendered it unable to deal with the social problems arising at a time of vast economic and social changes. It was pointed out also that many of the conventions adopted by the Organization had not been ratified. It was also said that the Organization had shown too little interest in the great economic and social changes in Eastern Europe. On the other hand, Members asserted that it would be undesirable for the Council to recommend changes in the structure of the Organization which had recently been reviewed by the Organization itself and approved by large majorities; or to act on the assumption that governmental representation represented the interests either of employers or of employees, rather than of their countries as a whole. In their view the Organization should be judged by its work, which they considered most effective, and could with advantage be extended to countries not now members. With regard to the small number of ratifications, it was argued that the responsibility in this respect lay with Governments and not with the Organization itself.

The representative of the International Labour Organization quoted the principles of the work of the Organization as reaffirmed by its Conference:⁵ the responsibility of the Governments of the members of the Organization to their peoples as a whole; the selection of Employers' and Workers' representatives on the principle of majority rule; the freedom of Employers' and Workers' delegates to represent their constituents without Government instructions; the equal rights in the Conference of all nations; and the obligation of members to submit to their constitutional authorities the decisions of the Conference.

In connexion with the above arguments, the general problem of the relations between the State, Employers, and Employees was

¹ See document E/586/Add.2; also resolution 129 (VI).

² See document E/810.

³ See records of plenary meetings 199, 203, 205.

⁴ See document E/973.

⁵ See records of plenary meeting 203.

discussed. It was argued that the organization of society on capitalist lines tended to the subjection of the interests of labour; measures of protection such as those discussed were of the nature of palliatives, although as such they had their value. On the other hand, it was argued that the case for the proposed changes rested on a theory of irreconcilable class struggle which had been proved wrong by history. The question, it was urged, was one of protection of labour under any system of society—State controlled, free enterprise, or intermediate forms—special reference being made to effective mobility of labour as a protection under various conditions.

220. The Council rejected the above-mentioned proposal,¹ and adopted resolution 167 (VII) A, in which it expressed its appreciation of the Second Report of the Organization, and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Organization the records of the discussion.

Section IV. Social Aspects of the Activities of the Regional Economic Commissions

221. The Social Commission, at its third session, discussed the close relationship between social problems and the economic problems falling within the scope of the Regional Economic Commissions. It recommended to the Council that it request these Commissions to communicate with the Social Commission questions of this kind for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Social Commission.²

In accordance with this recommendation, the Council, at its seventh session, adopted resolution 155 (VII) G, requesting the Secretary-General to keep the Social Commission informed of such matters considered by the Regional Economic Commissions as should, in the judgment of such commissions or of the Secretary-General, be brought to the attention of the Social Commission.

Section V. Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire

222. The Trusteeship Council, in its resolution No. 7 adopted on 28 April 1947, decided that, in accordance with Article 91 of the Charter and rule 70 of the rules of procedure, the President of the Trusteeship Council should transmit the Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire (T/44) to the Economic and Social Council and also to the specialized agencies for their advice and comments on those sections which deal with subjects of special concern to them.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 88 (V), adopted on 16 August 1947, decided that the appropriate parts of the provisional questionnaire under Article 88 of the Charter, transmitted by the Trusteeship Council

to the Council for advice and comments, should be referred to the various commissions of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to place them on the agenda of these commissions for report to the Council.

At its seventh session, the Economic and Social Council had before it observations on the appropriate parts of the Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire contained in the reports of the functional commissions of the Council. These observations—except those contained in item 8 below—were considered in Committees of the Council. The Council, in resolution 163 (VII) adopted on 29 August 1948,¹ decided to transmit to the Trusteeship Council the following documents:

1. Report of the Third Session of the Economic and Employment Commission (E/790, Part VI and records of the Economic Committee, meeting 30);
2. Report of the Third Session of the Statistical Commission (E/795, paragraphs 14 and 15, and records of the Economic Committee, meeting 31);
3. Report of the Second Session of the Transport and Communications Commission (E/789, Part VI and Draft Resolution 9; and Summary Records of discussions in the Council's Economic Committee, E/AC.6/SR. 38 and 39);
4. Report of the Second Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/615, Chapter VII and the records of the Committee on Human Rights, meeting 27);
5. Report of the Third Session of the Social Commission (E/779, Part II, Section G, E/CN.5/80 and the records of the 56th and 57th meetings of the Social Committee);
6. Report of the Third Session of the Population Commission (E/805, Chapter VII, Annex B);
7. Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/799, Part III, paragraph 16);
8. Report of the Second Session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/600, Chapter IX, paragraph 43).

Section VI. Draft Rules for the Calling of International Conferences

223. The General Assembly at its second session invited the Secretary-General "to prepare, in consultation with the Economic and Social Council, draft rules for the calling of international conferences, as provided in paragraph 4 of Article 62 of the Charter, for consideration at the third session of the General Assembly (resolution 173 (II))."²

¹ See records of plenary meeting 225.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 8, page 39; also records of the Social Committee, meeting 50, and plenary meeting 198.

² Paragraph 4 of Article 62 of the Charter of the United Nations authorizes the Economic and Social Council to "call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence".

The Economic and Social Council at its sixth session, by resolution 135 (VI), requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly, draft rules for the calling of international conferences for consideration by the Council at its seventh session.¹

The Secretary-General prepared a paper on the subject² to serve as a basis for discussion in the Council. The Council at its seventh session³ decided to defer the consideration of the Draft Rules for the Calling of International Conferences.

Section VII. Resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Council

224. SIXTH SESSION

- 122 (VI) Report of the second session of the Social Commission:
(A, B, C, E, and F listed in Chapter III).
D. Housing and town and country planning.

¹ See document E/836.

² See records of plenary meeting 178.

³ See records of the plenary meeting 125.

- 129 (VI) The reports of the specialized agencies (ILO).
132 (VI) International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration.
135 (VI) Draft rules for the calling of international conferences.*

225. SEVENTH SESSION

- 155 (VII) Report of the third session of the Social Commission:
(A, B, C, D, E listed in Chapter III).
F. Housing and town and country planning.
G. Social aspects of problems considered by the regional economic commissions.
163 (VII) Provisional Questionnaire adopted by the Trusteeship Council under Article 88 of the Charter.
167 (VII) Reports of specialized agencies (ILO).
172 (VII) Plan for the use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and specialized agencies.
173 (VII) Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

CHAPTER V

QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION

Section I. Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

226. Under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council, through its Committee on Negotiations with Inter-governmental Agencies, has negotiated agreements with eleven agencies. Four of these agreements—with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)—were concluded and entered into force before the second session of the General Assembly in September 1947. Four further agreements have finally come into force, and three others were negotiated during the period between the second and third regular sessions of the General Assembly.

AGREEMENTS WITH THE WHO, UPU, ITU, IBRD AND IMF

227. The General Assembly, in Resolution 124 (II) of 15 November 1947, approved the agreements with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

228. The agreements with the two latter agencies, having already been approved by their Boards of Governors on 16 and 17 September 1947 respectively, came into force immediately. The agreement with WHO was approved subsequently by the first World Health Assembly on 10 July 1948 and accordingly came into force on that date; while the agreement with UPU came into force at the same date as the Universal Postal Convention of Paris—viz., 1 July 1948.

229. The agreement between United Nations and ITU will formally enter into force when the ITU Convention does so on 1 January 1949. However, it came into force provisionally (in accordance with its Article XVIII) on 15 November 1947, when it was approved by the General Assembly, having previously been approved by the Plenipotentiary Telecommunications Conference at Atlantic City.

DRAFT AGREEMENTS WITH IRO AND IMCO

230. On 10 March 1948,¹ the Economic and Social Council authorized its Committee on Negotiations with Inter-governmental Agencies (Resolution 130 (VI)) "... to enter, at the appropriate time, into negotiations with the International Refugee Organization (IRO) or

its Preparatory Commission (PC.IRO): the World Meteorological Organization (WMO); the International Trade Organization (ITO) or its interim commission (if established) and the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) or its preparatory committee (if established)."

231. In pursuance of this resolution, the Committee held a negotiating session¹ on 21 July 1948 at Geneva with the representatives of the PC.IRO, as a result of which a draft agreement was proposed and duly approved by the Economic and Social Council² on 26 August 1948 for submission to the General Assembly. The Council adopted the following resolution, 164 (VII): *

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the draft agreement entered into between its Committee on the Negotiation with Inter-governmental Agencies and Negotiating Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the International Refugee Organization,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that this agreement be approved by it without change."

The text of this draft agreement is annexed to Resolution 164 (VII) (E/1063).

232. Similarly, a negotiating session³ was held on 10 August 1948, also at Geneva, between the Negotiating Committee and the representatives of IMCO, when a draft agreement was prepared. This was duly approved by the Council⁴ on 27 August 1948, for submission to the General Assembly; in the following draft resolution (165 (VII)): *

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the draft agreement entered into between its Committee on Negotiations with Inter-governmental Agencies and the Negotiating Committee of the Preparatory Committee of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that this agreement be approved by it without change."

The text of the draft agreement is annexed to Resolution 165 (VII) (E/1064).

WMO AND ITO

233. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization (IC.ITO), the remaining two agencies with which negotiations have been authorized by the Council, have expressed the hope that they may shortly be in a position to enter into negotiations with the United Nations.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See records of the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-governmental Agencies, meeting 61.

² See records of plenary meeting 214.

³ See records of the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-governmental Agencies, meeting 63.

⁴ See records of plenary meeting 222.

¹ See records of plenary meeting 172.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS REGARDING THE USE OF THE UN LAISSEZ-PASSER

234. The Economic and Social Council, in its Resolution 136 (VI) of 25 February 1948,¹ having considered the request of ICAO for the extension to its officials of the right to use the United Nations *laissez-passer*, requested the Secretary-General to "conclude, with any specialized agency which may so desire, a supplementary agreement to extend to the officials of that agency the provisions of Article VII of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations"; and "Pending the entry into force of such agreement, to make arrangements for the use of the UN *laissez-passer* by officials of the specialized agency concerned, such *laissez-passer* to be issued on a provisional basis . . ."

235. The supplementary agreement requested by ICAO, and a similar agreement requested by the UPU, have accordingly been drawn up for submission to the General Assembly.*

236. The agreements with the WHO, ITU, IBRD and IMF had included articles concerning the *laissez-passer*; while the most recent agreements negotiated—those with PC.IRO and IMCO—also include provision for the use of the United Nations *laissez-passer* by officials of the agencies concerned.

Section II. Implementation of Agreements

237. Article 63 of the Charter further authorizes the Economic and Social Council to ". . . co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies, and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations". Article 64 states: "The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly." The Council has accordingly given extensive attention to the process of co-ordination, and to the progress made in implementing agreements with the specialized agencies.

238. SIXTH SESSION: At its sixth session in February 1948, after reviewing comprehensively the whole field of activity authorized by Articles 63 and 64 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council passed a series of resolutions calling upon the specialized agencies, the Secretary-General, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and the Commissions of the Council to assist, by the preparation and submission of various reports, in the further work of co-ordination.

239. The *specialized agencies* were requested to submit, not later than 15 May of each year, reports on the organization of the agency; the activities of the past year; the activities and work programme of the current calendar year, with an indication of the priorities, applied to these programmes; and the proposed activities and work programme for the following year.¹

240. The *Secretary-General* was requested to prepare, in consultation with the specialized agencies, reports on the action taken in pursuance of the agreements between the UN and the various agencies; on the facilities which will be available for these agencies at the seat and regional offices of the UN, and existing and future liaison arrangements; and on inter-governmental organizations with responsibilities similar to those of the UN, the specialized agencies in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields.² The Secretary-General was also requested to submit from time to time to the Council, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, a catalogue of studies or investigations in the economic and social fields by the UN and specialized agencies;³ and, finally, to submit to the Council not later than 1 June of each year, a report including information on the organization and allocation of personnel in the Secretariat and an account of the current work programmes of the Economic and Social Departments and the Commissions of the Council.⁴

241. The *Administrative Committee on Co-ordination* was requested to transmit to the Council,⁵ at its seventh session, observations on the form and content of the reports of the specialized agencies;⁶ to examine the possibility of including in these reports such budgetary information as will enable the Council to appraise the relative scope of current and prospective work programmes; to draw the Council's attention to any overlapping or duplication in the activities of the UN and the specialized agencies; and finally, to report on its work to each session of the Council.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, formerly known as the "Co-ordination Committee" or "Secretary-General's Committee on Co-ordination", was established in pursuance of Resolution 13 (III) of the Economic and Social Council, which requested "the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a standing committee of administrative officers consisting of himself, as chairman, and the corresponding officers of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations".

¹ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination meetings 1-8; plenary meetings 141, 144, 145, 171.

² Document E/847.

³ Document E/813.

⁴ Documents E/844, E/844/Add.1 and E/844/Add.1.Rev.1.

⁵ Document E/846.

⁶ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meetings 5, 6; plenary meeting 171.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.
¹ See records of plenary meetings 123, 127, 153.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination held four sessions during the period under review, in October 1947, and January (Geneva), May and July 1948; its Preparatory Committee held four sessions. The inter-agency machinery established in connexion with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination consists of four standing consultative committees, namely: those on Administrative Questions, Statistical Matters, Public Information and the United Nations Film Board; two regional bodies, the Geneva Consultative Committee on Administrative Matters, and the Paris Central Administrative Services Unit; and four *ad hoc* bodies, the technical working-groups on Fellowship Programmes, Housing and Town and Country Planning, Migration and Publications.

242. The *Commissions* of the Council were requested to establish priorities of work based on the importance of the various projects in implementing Article 55 of the Charter, and to indicate these priorities in their reports. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit to the seventh session of the Council his suggestions on the form and character of the reports of commissions and other subsidiary bodies.¹

243. Lastly, the Council resolved to appoint a committee to sit during the seventh session to consider questions relating to the co-ordination of the activities of the specialized agencies and the UN raised by members of the Council, the Secretary-General or the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.²

244. SEVENTH SESSION: At its seventh session, the *Council*³ and its Committee on Co-ordination duly considered the reports prepared and submitted to it in accordance with the above resolutions. Owing to the wide nature of the field under review,* and the close inter-relation in subject-matter between the various reports, it was decided to conduct discussions along the following lines:

- A. Processes of Co-ordination,
- B. Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination,
- C. Programme Co-ordination.

A. PROCESSES OF CO-ORDINATION

Organization

245. The Council's Committee on Co-ordination,⁴ gave its consideration to organizational matters as reported by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (E/846); it reviewed the various types of machinery that had been set up, either by that Committee (*viz.*, technical working-groups and consultative committees) or in pursuance of resolutions of

the General Assembly (*viz.*, the International Civil Service Advisory Board); and the Secretary-General was requested to keep the Council informed of steps taken to ensure that such subsidiary bodies should not exceed the minimum consistent with efficiency. It was recognized, however, that the wide scope of activities would in future involve a considerable volume of additional work. The magnitude and complexity of the Committee's task had made it increasingly difficult for the administrative officers to deal with more than the major issue of policy and programme involved. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination decided, in January 1948, to set up a Preparatory Committee of deputies or senior representatives, to meet more frequently than the Committee itself and to do the necessary detailed preparatory work.

Form and Character of Reports of Agencies and Commissions, and Comparative Review of the activities and work programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields.

246. The Committee on Co-ordination¹ considered the observations duly submitted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in response to the request of the Council's Resolution 128 (VI); and noted the view of the agencies that, owing to differing circumstances and limitations of both staff and resources, it might be difficult for some agencies to give very detailed information under all the items requested. The Council also recognized that a greater degree of uniformity and comparability in the reports (desirable for purposes of co-ordination) would be obtained with further experience; and that in time, the adaptation of agency budgets to the standard budget summaries worked out by the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions would yield information which would be useful to the Council in its task of programme co-ordination.

247. The Council considered² the report of the Secretary-General on the form and character of Commission Reports (E/845), and approved, with certain modifications, a standard form suggested for normal use, from which deviations might, however, be made in exceptional cases.

248. The Council considered³ whether changes should be made in the form and character of the *Comparative Review of the Activities and Work Programmes of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the Economic and Social Fields*,⁴ and agreed that the Secretary-

¹ See records of the 9th meeting.

² See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meeting 10; plenary meeting 225.

³ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination meetings 11, 16, 17, 18; plenary meeting 225.

⁴ See document E/848 and E/848/Add.1. This review, which was suggested in the Second Report of the Administrative Committee to the Council, dated 29 January 1948, in order to implement General Assembly Resolutions 125 (II) and 165 (II) as far as they relate to activity reports and work programmes, is a "comparative review by the United Nations Secretariat of the activities, reports and work programmes of the specialized agencies and of the work of the United Nations Department concerned."

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly, under the title "Relations with and Co-ordination of Specialized Agencies, and Work Programmes of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies".

¹ Document E/845, E/845/Corr.1.

² See records of plenary meeting 181.

³ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-operation, meetings 9-24; plenary meeting 225.

⁴ See records of the 9th-15th meetings.

General should prepare next year's comparative review in a similar form as a reference document, with an indication of priorities wherever possible, specific questions requiring the special attention of the Council to be treated in separate documents.

249. The Council noted¹ with approval the Secretary-General's report (E/813) on the progress made in the plans to publish the "Descriptive Catalogue of Economic and Social Studies" which had been requested in the Council's Resolution 128 (VI).

Calendar of Conferences.

250. The Council gave extensive consideration to the problem of the rationalization of the calendar of United Nations and agencies conferences in the economic and social fields. Attention was given both to the inter-relation in subject matter between conferences, and to the most economical and efficient use that could be made of the secretariat and technical conference resources available.

(a) Calendar of Conferences of Specialized Agencies

251. The Council noted² the Secretary-General's report on the progress made in drawing up a balanced calendar of agency conferences (E/843/Rev. 1), designed so as to enable the agencies to submit work programmes and budgets before the pre-Assembly session of the Council.

252. Attention was drawn to the fact that UNESCO and FAO are holding their conferences during the second half of the year. The Council took note of the various technical and procedural reasons for this, and also noted the consideration that had been given by these organizations to the possibility of changing the date of future conferences to the first half of the year; and it expressed the hope that they would be able, in the near future, to conform to the plan recommended for achieving a balanced calendar.

(b) Calendar of United Nations Meetings in 1949

253. The Council examined³ the possibility of further rationalization of the calendar of conferences of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. It was felt that the establishment of a stable calendar of sessions for the next twelve months was essential if the total calendar in the economic and social field was to be progressively rationalized, so as to enable the Council effectively to discharge its own responsibilities and its responsibilities to the General Assembly. It was recognized that the system of the transmission of reports from the agencies and from the Council's own commissions and other subsidiary bodies, the preparatory work connected therewith, and the Council's consideration of this material, depends as a whole for its effectiveness on a stable calendar.

The Council¹ accordingly gave its attention to various specific issues. The nodal points of the calendar are the dates of the Council's own sessions, in relation to the regular sessions of the General Assembly, and it was decided that the pre-Assembly session should begin not later than 5 July 1949.

Consideration was also given to the number of sessions of the functional commissions, and the optimum dates in relation to the Council sessions; as well as to the location of conferences.

The Council agreed that there should be one meeting of each of the regional commissions in 1949, the question of further sessions to be reviewed if necessary at the next session of the Council. It was considered desirable that the pattern of meetings of the regional economic commissions should be more regular in relation to the sessions of the Council than had been found possible in 1948; and also that the period from the end of the first Council session to six weeks before the opening of the second should be kept as free as possible of all United Nations conferences in the economic and social fields other than those of the functional commissions.

The Council accordingly approved resolution 174 (VII) and a programme of meetings and conferences to be held in 1949 as reproduced in Appendix II.

Facilities, Liaison Arrangements

254. The Committee on Co-ordination considered² the studies undertaken in accordance with Resolution 124 (VI) B on co-ordination and liaison with the specialized agencies; and agreed to keep the matter under review pending a more detailed report to be prepared for the purpose of reporting to the General Assembly in 1949 on the action taken in pursuance of the agreements with specialized agencies as required by General Assembly Resolution 50 (I) and 124 (II).

The Committee on Co-ordination considered³ the possibility of formulating policies on the location—in relation to the various offices of the United Nations—of the headquarters of those agencies that have not yet selected a permanent seat, but it was not found possible to formulate policies that would be generally applicable at this stage. It was agreed, therefore, that each case of an agency seeking prior consultation on this matter should be treated on its merits.

On 19 March 1948, the Secretary-General received an enquiry from the Interim Commission of the WHO regarding the machinery for consultations on the location of the headquarters of that organization. At its seventh session, the Council noted⁴ the provisional decision unanimously adopted by the World Health Assembly on 2 July 1948 that

¹ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meetings 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28; plenary meeting 225.

² See records of the 11th and 12th meetings.

³ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meeting 12; plenary meetings 181, 225.

⁴ See records of plenary meeting 181.

¹ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meeting 11; plenary meeting 225.

² See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meeting 22; plenary meeting 225.

³ See records of plenary meetings 216, 217.

Geneva be made the permanent headquarters of the WHO, subject to consultation with the United Nations, and agreed that this was "in the best interests of the United Nations and of the World Health Organization." The World Health Assembly, having taken note of the opinion of the Council that, in view of the unanimous nature of the provisional decision, there was no need for further consultation, formally decided at its final session on 24 July that "Geneva should be the permanent headquarters of the WHO."

Regarding the location of the regional offices of agencies, the Committee on Co-ordination noted¹ the action of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in favouring full consultation in advance, through the latter Committee, before the establishment of regional offices. The Committee on Co-ordination endorsed this action as procedure which should be followed by specialized agencies in conformity with the principles stated in the agreements between such agencies and the United Nations; and expressed the hope that agencies not yet in relationship with the United Nations but represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would adopt a similar procedure if the question of establishing regional offices should arise.

List of Inter-governmental Organizations

255. The Council also studied the question of inter-governmental organizations with responsibilities similar to those of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields; and having considered² the report of the Secretary-General on this subject (E/818 and E/818/Add. 1), adopted a resolution, with a view to achieving, if possible, some reduction in the number of such organizations in order to avoid overlapping and to diminish governmental expenditure. The resolution recommended that Member States and the specialized agencies submit by February 1 1949 their views regarding

(a) the possible termination, absorption, or integration of any of these organizations into the United Nations or the specialized agencies;

(b) relationship which might be established between any of the listed organizations and the United Nations or the specialized agencies,

and requested the Secretary-General to submit, by 1 May 1949, a consolidated report, based on the replies received, for consideration by the Council at its ninth session.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION*

256. The Council took note³ of the Secretary-General's report on administrative and bud-

getary co-ordination of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (E/847). This report had been prepared in accordance with the General Assembly Resolution 125 (II) for submission to the Economic and Social Council and the third regular session of the General Assembly. These resolutions requested recommendations concerning: (a) measures for achieving greater uniformity in presentation of the budgets of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, with a view to providing a basis for comparison of the several budgets; (b) the fiscal year and schedule of meetings of the specialized agencies, with a view to setting priorities and developing effective co-ordination of programmes; and (c) the feasibility of improved budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Council recognized that the report would be discussed in detail by the General Assembly at its third session and, after having taken into account the subject-matter in connexion with its study of problems of programme co-ordination, suggested that the report might usefully be supplemented with additional information on the following points: (a) practices of agencies with regard to presentation of their budget estimates on a project basis; (b) the practical experience of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization in the presentation and approval of budgets; and (c) possible measures for timing the Council's review of agency programmes and the review of agency budgets by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, so that the General Assembly recommendations on budgets might be related to Council recommendations on programmes.

The Committee noted¹ with approval that progress was being made towards a joint system of external audit for the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

C. PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION*

257. In considering² problems of programme co-ordination covering economic and social co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Council had before it the Comparative Review prepared by the Secretary-General.³

258. A survey was first made of the social field, during which the Committee⁴ agreed that, while there were overlapping fields of interest, there was not in fact at the present time actual overlapping in the work programmes of

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See records of the 15th meeting.

² See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meetings 16, 17, 18.

³ This Comparative Review was based, among others, on the following documents: Reports of the specialized agencies as listed in document E/815/Rev.1; Reports of commissions of the Council as summarized in the Secretary-General's Report on Work Programmes of the Economic and Social Departments and of Commissions of the Council for 1948-1949 (E/844); Report by the Secretary-General on the Organization of the Economic and Social Departments of the Secretariat for 1948-1949 (E/844/Add.1).

⁴ See records of the 11th, 16th and 18th meetings.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See records of the 12th and 15th meetings.

² See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meetings 12, 13, 14; plenary meeting 225.

³ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meeting 15; plenary meeting 225.

the specialized agencies. Periodic review of work programmes was, however, considered to be required, since the broad terms of reference of these agencies make overlapping possible. It was also agreed that co-ordination in the social field can best be achieved by concentrating on individual projects and problems and by developing joint plans of action on these subjects; and that it was desirable that organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies should set down, in their work programmes for any specified period, only those items on which they will be actively engaged during that period.

It was emphasized that the Council might rely on the Secretary-General (in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and after taking into consideration the views expressed by Members of the Council) to select and prepare studies on specific topics for the Committee's consideration, from the co-ordination aspect, at future sessions.

259. In surveying the economic field,¹ the Council agreed that, since the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had already arranged to keep the subject of economic development under review and since the question could in any case be more suitably studied when the programme of the future ITO and the future status of the Economic and Social Employment Commission and its sub-commissions were better known, no further action would be taken for the time being.

It was considered desirable, however, for the Council's information at the next session to have a report on the existing arrangements for co-ordinated action between the regional commissions and specialized agencies.

It may be recalled that, at previous sessions, the Council had already considered other problems of programme co-ordination in various fields. These include: the co-ordination of international commodity arrangements² (chapter II, section IV);³ the allocation of functions in the field of migration⁴ (chapter III, section IX); co-ordinated action to meet the world food crisis⁵ (chapter II, section III); the several activities of the specialized agencies and subsidiary organs of the Council in the field of housing and town and country planning,⁶ and the measures taken towards their co-ordination (chapter IV, section II); the co-ordination of cartographic services of the specialized agencies and international organizations⁷ (chapter III, section XI); and the co-ordination of the Fellowship programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.⁸

260. Having examined the report of its Committee on Co-ordination, the Council adopted⁹

Resolution 166 (VII), requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to the specialized agencies the report of the Council's Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination and the records of the proceedings at the seventh session of the Council relating to these matters;¹ requesting the specialized agencies, the Commissions and the other subsidiary organs of the Council, and the Secretary-General to continue their work in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 125 (II) and 165 (II), and Council Resolution 128 (VI), in the light of that examination.

The Council also decided that an account of the action taken to implement Article 63 of the Charter and of related matters be included in its report to the third regular session of the General Assembly.

Section III. Resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Council

261. SIXTH SESSION
- 128 (VI) Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies.*
 - 130 (VI) Negotiations with inter-governmental agencies.*
 - 131 (VI) Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations.
 - [134 (VI) Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings (listed in Chapter I).]
 - 136 (VI) Addition of an article concerning the use of the United Nations *laissez-passer* to the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization.*
 - 137 (VI) Application of Monaco for membership of UNESCO.
262. SEVENTH SESSION
- 164 (VII) Draft Agreement between the United Nations and the International Refugee Organization.*
 - 165 (VII) Draft Agreement between the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.*
 - 166 (VII) Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies, and work programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies.*
 - 168 (VII) Location of the Headquarters of the World Health Organization.
 - 169 (VII) Implementation by the International Civil Aviation Organization of General Assembly Resolutions 39 (I) and 50 (I) concerning Franco Spain.
 - 171 (VII) Relations with inter-governmental organizations.
 - [174 (VII) Programme of conferences for 1949 (listed in Chapter I).]

¹ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meeting 17; plenary meeting 225.

² See records of plenary meetings 123, 161.

³ The figures in parentheses refer in each case to the chapter and section of this Report where these subjects are described in greater detail.

⁴ See records of plenary meeting 129.

⁵ See records of plenary meetings 123, 147, 158.

⁶ See records of plenary meetings 125, 127, 157.

⁷ See records of plenary meetings 123, 149.

⁸ See records of plenary meeting 157.

⁹ See records of plenary meeting 225.

* Separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

¹ See records of the Committee on Matters relating to Co-ordination, meetings 9-24; plenary meeting 225.

CHAPTER VI

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Section I. List of Non-governmental Organizations in Consultative Status

263. The list of non-governmental organizations that have been granted consultative status by the Council in pursuance of Article 71 of the Charter, as of 29 August 1948, appears below. The organizations granted consultative status at the sixth session are marked by an asterisk. No further organizations were granted consultative status at the seventh session: thirty applications were considered and reported on by the Council NGO Committee,¹ but owing to pressure of business the Council deferred consideration of all the parts of this Report along with other items till its next session. Included among these applications were five received from organizations in the transport field, on which the Council had, at its sixth session, requested the Transport and Communications Commission to advise it; the recommendations of the commission are contained in the report of its second session.²

264. The principles of classification of the organizations to be granted consultative status is set out in the arrangements approved by the Council in Resolution 2/3 of 21 June 1946; as follows:³

- (a) Organizations which have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council, and are closely linked with the economic and social life of the areas which they represent;
- (b) Organizations which have a special competence but are concerned specifically with only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council;
- (c) Organizations which are primarily concerned with the development of public opinion and with the dissemination of information.

265. *Category (a)*

American Federation of Labor (United States)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 International Co-operative Alliance
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
 International Organization of Industrial Employers
 Inter-Parliamentary Union
 World Federation of Trade Unions
 World Federation of United Nations Associations (transferred from Category B at the sixth session)

266. *Category (b)*

*Agudas Israel World Organization
 All-India Women's Conference (India)
 Associated Country Women of the World
 Boy Scouts' International Bureau
 Catholic International Union for Social Service
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
 Econometric Society
 *Friends World Committee for Consultation
 Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
 International Abolitionist Federation
 International African Institute
 International Alliance of Women — Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers
 *International Association of Penal Law
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children
 *International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law
 International Committee of the Red Cross
 International Committee of Schools for Social Work
 International Conference of Social Work
 International Co-operative Women's Guild
 International Council of Women
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women
 International Federation of Friends of Young Women
 International Federation of University Women
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences
 International Law Association
 International League for the Rights of Man
 *International Organization for Standardization
 International Organization of Journalists
 International Social Service
 International Statistical Institute
 International Student Service
 International Transport Workers' Federation
 International Union for Child Welfare
 International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues
 *International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Local Authorities
 *International Union of Official Travel Organizations
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power
 International Voluntary Service for Peace
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations

¹ See document E/940, Add.3.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Third Year, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 3. (Report of the Second Session of the Transport and Communications Commission.)*

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, First year, Second Session, pages 360 to 365.*

- National Association of Manufacturers (United States)
- Salvation Army
- Women's International Democratic Federation
- *Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
- World Federation of Democratic Youth
- World Jewish Congress
- World Power Conference
- World Women's Christian Temperance Union
- World Young Women's Christian Association
- World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

267. *Category (c)*

- International Association of Lions Clubs
- *International Federation of Secondary Teachers
- Rotary International
- *World Organization of the Teaching Profession

268. The total number of organizations listed above is sixty-nine; of these nine are in Category (a), fifty-six in Category (b) and four in Category (c). All of these organizations are international organizations, except the four organizations that are followed by the name of a State.¹

Section II. Consultative Arrangements

A. COMMUNICATIONS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

269. In the period covered by this Report, eighty-two communications were received from forty non-governmental organizations. These communications, though sometimes directed primarily to Commissions (in particular the Human Rights, Social, Status of Women and the Transport and Communications Commissions), and sometimes calling particular matters to the attention of the members of the Council, were generally related to items on the Council's agenda.

270. During the seventh session of the Council, the question of the listing of documents received from organizations, in relation to the Council's agenda was considered by the NGO Committee. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the current and each future session of the Council, for distribution immediately after the adoption of the agenda, a list by categories (a), (b) and (c) of communications from non-governmental organizations received since the previous list was issued, indicating their titles and document numbers and which of them are specifically addressed to items on the agenda as adopted by the Council.²

¹ For a detailed description of the arrangements for consultation, the principle resolutions of the Council on non-governmental organizations and the list of consultative organizations with their addresses and officers, see document E/INF/23, 30 April 1948, "Arrangements of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for Consultation with Non-governmental Organizations—Guide for Consultants, prepared by the Secretariat."

² See document E/940/Add.1, page 3.

271. At its sixth session, the Council, in Resolution 133 (VI) H, transmitted to the Council NGO Committee the summary record of its discussion of 11 March 1948 concerning document E/710, *Report on the Memoranda of the World Jewish Congress in regard to the Situation of the Jewish Populations in Arab Countries—24 February 1948*, with the request that the Committee submit to the Council at its next session whatever recommendations it might deem useful.

272. The Council NGO Committee—which had originally heard a representative of the World Jewish Congress on 16 February 1948—held meetings on 21 and 22 June 1948 at which representatives of Egypt, Pakistan, Syria and Turkey were heard on the question, as well as the representative of the World Jewish Congress. The Committee reported to the Council at the seventh session.¹

273. As explained above, the report by the NGO committee was deferred with other items until the next session. In connexion with the above question, the NGO Committee concluded that, with regard to consultation with NGOs in categories (b) and (c), it should not make specific recommendations regarding the substance of the consultation unless specifically requested by the Council. At the same time the Committee agreed that its reports should be sufficiently explicit to permit the members of the Council to form their own judgment regarding the importance of the subject under consideration and any action to be taken thereon.²

B. HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

274. The following organizations were heard by the Economic and Social Council in plenary meetings at the sixth session:

Name of organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	Equal pay for equal work for men and women workers
World Federation of Trade Unions	Ditto

275. The following organizations were heard by the NGO Committee during the seventh session:

Name of organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	Report of the Secretary-General on Progress and Prospects of Repatriation, Resettlement, and Immigration of Refugees and Displaced Persons
	Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Human Rights
	Final Act of the UN Conference on Freedom of Information
	Report of the Special Committee on the U.N.A.C.

¹ See document E/940.

² See document E/940, page 4.

Name of organization	Subject
International Co-operative Alliance	Report of the Special Committee on the U.N.A.C. Report of the Secretary-General, and of UNESCO, on the Teaching of the Purposes and of the Principles, Structures and Activities of the UN in the Schools of Member States Reports of the FAO on the Progress in Co-ordination of Studies of Suitable Measures to bring about an Increase of Food Production.
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Human Rights
International Organization of Industrial Employers	Report of the Third Session of the Social Commission Report of the Special Committee on the U.N.A.C.
World Federation of United Nations Associations	Report of the Special Committee on the U.N.A.C. Draft Convention on the Prevention and the Repression of the Crime of Genocide
World Federation of Trade Unions	Machinery of hearings by the Council and listing of documents submitted by non-governmental organizations
International Council of Women	Report of the Third Session of the Commission on Human Rights

In addition, a number of non-governmental organizations were heard by the Commissions of the Council, as noted *passim* in Chapters II and III above, and in the reports of the Commissions; in particular by the Commissions on Human Rights and the Status of Women, and the Social, Transport and Communications and Statistical Commissions.

♦

C. AMENDMENTS OF CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

276. At its sixth session, the Council made several detailed amendments in the consultative arrangements, concerning in particular the period for re-applications for consultative status and for requests for reclassification, and providing for the transmission to organizations

in categories (b) and (c) of the provisional agendas, resolutions, recommendations and other formal actions of Commissions.¹ The NGO Committee, during the seventh session of the Council, also made a number of detailed amendments in the procedure for consultation between organizations and the Committee.¹

D. A GUIDE FOR CONSULTANTS

277. A guide for consultants of non-governmental organizations, containing detailed information regarding the consultative arrangements, the facilities available to the organizations, lists of officers and addresses of organizations in consultative status, and other information was prepared by the Secretariat and issued as document E/INF/23, in April 1948. It is intended that this guide should be revised and re-issued as necessary from time to time.

Section III. Resolutions of the Sixth Session of the Council

278. SIXTH SESSION
- 133 (VI) Report of the Council NGO Committee.
- A. International non-governmental organizations: applications regarding consultative status
 - B. Non-governmental organizations granted consultative status subject to the exclusion of their Spanish affiliates.
 - C. Reconsideration of the Council's decisions on non-governmental organizations.
 - D. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
 - E. Functional commissions.
 - F. Reconsideration of Council resolution 57 (IV) on international non-governmental organizations having members in Spain.
 - G. Consultation with non-governmental organizations in category A.
 - H. Communications from the World Jewish Congress.

¹ See Resolution 133(VI)E.

¹ See document E/940.

CHAPTER VII

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Section I. Procedures for considering
Financial Implications

279. The fact that responsibility for the economic and social programme of the United Nations is lodged primarily in the Economic and Social Council while the General Assembly retains final financial responsibility under the Charter has necessitated the development of procedures which will ensure that the Council is currently informed of the financial implications of proposals before it and that the General Assembly is aware both in its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and during the discussions of the Fifth Committee of the urgency and importance attached to the whole programme and to individual projects as approved by the Council. The role of the Secretary-General in keeping principal and subsidiary organs informed with respect to the facilities and resources of the Secretariat and the methods of financing at a particular time, and in advising on the relative urgency and priority of projects has been recognized by the Advisory Committee¹ and by the Council in its rules of procedure and in its discussions at the sixth and seventh sessions.²

280. The first formal recognition of this relationship of the General Assembly, the Councils and the Secretary-General with respect to certain financial questions was embodied in Regulation 25 of the Provisional Financial Regulations adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December 1946³ which stated that:

“ No resolution involving expenditure from United Nations funds shall be approved by a Council unless the Council has before it a report from the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the proposals, together with an estimate of the costs involved in the specific proposal.”

281. The Secretary-General began to furnish such estimates at the fourth session of the Council and the Council added rule 30 to its rules of procedure in pursuance of Regulation 25 of the General Assembly. It will be recalled that, as a result of the first year's experience, the General Assembly revised Regulation 25, which in its new form became Regulation 38 of the Provisional Financial Regulations adopted on 20 November 1947. The concept added to that of furnishing information to the Council was that:

“ Where, in the opinion of the Secretary-General, the proposed expenditure cannot be

made from existing appropriations, it shall not be incurred until the General Assembly has made the necessary appropriations unless the Secretary-General certifies that provision can be made under the conditions of the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses and the Working Capital Fund.”

282. Members of the Council indicated their concern with the effectiveness of the whole procedure of financing the Council's programme at the sixth session. The item was placed on the agenda of the seventh session at the request of the delegation of the United Kingdom, which supplied a memorandum as a basis for discussion.¹ The Council referred this memorandum together with the Secretary-General's note and summary of financial implications of proposals before the seventh session² to its Committee on Procedure for detailed examination.

As a result of this examination, the Council, on 28 August 1948, revised rule 30 of its rules of procedure³ which now reads as follows:

Rule 30

“(i) A summary estimate of the financial implications of all proposals coming before the Council shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and circulated to members as soon as possible after the issue of the Provisional Agenda. This summary estimate shall be revised as necessary during the Session in the light of the Council's discussions and a final summary shall be considered by the Council in plenary meeting before the close of each Session.

“(ii) Before a proposal which involves expenditure from United Nations funds is approved by the Council or by any of its Committees, the Secretary-General shall prepare and circulate to members as early as possible a separate estimate of the cost involved in each such proposal. It shall be the duty of the President of the Council and Chairmen of Committees to draw this estimate to the attention of members and invite discussions on it when the proposal is considered by the Council or by a Committee.”

At the same time, the Council approved a resolution recommended by its Committee on Procedure to give full effect to Regulation 38.⁴ This resolution provides:

1. That in normal circumstances work on any project entailing expenditure which cannot,

¹ See document A/534, para. 12.

² See records of the Committee on Procedure, meetings 1-3; plenary meetings 173, 174, 224.

³ See General Assembly Resolution 80 (I).

¹ See document E/838.

² See document E/871 and E/871/Rev. 1.

³ See Chapter I above, para. 44.

⁴ See resolution 175 (VII).

without detriment to other work already in hand, be met within the current budget will not be started within the current financial year;

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

3. That resolutions of the Council shall, wherever appropriate, contain suitable wording to indicate the degree of urgency which the Council wishes attached to the project in question. The Council also gave close attention to the whole question of relative priority of proposals, in accordance with resolution 125 (II), para 3, adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1947; a majority, however, did not consider it appropriate to include specific provisions as the matter in the rules.

The Council also, following the analysis of the needs of the Council by a number of delegations, indicated to the Secretary-General that summary and individual estimates for each proposal or project should include:

- (a) the cost already budgeted;
- (b) the additional cost not budgeted; and
- (c) the total of (a) and (b).

It further requested that the Secretary-General, in his final summary, should indicate procedures available for obtaining the additional funds.

Section II. Financial Implications of the Action taken by the Council at its Sixth Session

283. The final summary of financial implications of proposals approved by the Council at its sixth session indicated that the direct additional costs to be incurred in 1948 were \$635,238.¹ Of this sum approximately \$250,000 related to the establishment of the Economic Commission for Latin America and \$125,000 to the United Nations Appeal for Children, both of which were programmes approved in principle by the General Assembly and referred to the Council for detailed plans and implementation. The only other project of major financial importance was expansion of the work of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which it appeared would require an additional \$140,000 in 1948. Certain other projects such as the studies on progress and prospect of repatriation, resettlement and emigration of refugees and displaced persons, statelessness, and *ad hoc* Committee on the Crime of Genocide, and the improvement of the summary records of the Council required

in total about \$63,000 which had not been approved in the regular 1948 budget.

It is understood that the Secretary-General discussed the requirements for 1948 with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at its March session. The Secretary-General exercised his authority to withdraw funds from the Working Capital Fund for projects relating to economic rehabilitation. It has been possible to absorb other urgent projects within the existing 1948 appropriations. Certain projects such as the co-ordination of cartographic services, training in public administration, child welfare publications, and supplementation of work of the War Crimes Commission were postponed by the Secretary-General until funds could be made available by the General Assembly. These have been included in the Secretary-General's estimates for 1949. The final summary of financial implications of the action taken by the Council as considered by the Council at its sixth session is shown in Annex I of this Chapter.

Section III. Financial Implications of the Action taken by the Council at its Seventh Session

284. At the seventh session, the Council was faced with a number of important projects requiring special financial provisions, though, in the main, the additional expenditures are not required before necessary action in the General Assembly can be taken in accordance with established procedures relating to supplementary estimates. The total amount for which no provision has been made in 1948 is \$43,000, \$25,000 of which relates to final stages of the United Nations Appeal for Children. It is understood that the Secretary-General will find it possible to cover these additional expenses by transfers within the budget for 1948.

The Council was informed that projects approved at its seventh session would require supplementary estimates for 1949 in the amount of approximately \$700,000. It should be pointed out that nearly all of the functional and regional commissions of the Council held their first sessions in 1948 after the Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1949 were in preparation so that their reports and recommendations could not be approved in time to enable the Secretary-General to foresee the whole scope of the programme.

Special attention should be given to certain items within this total entailing significant additional expenditures in 1949 by reference to the substantive sections of this report and, in some cases, the summary records which reflect the reasons for the decisions taken. These items, which will be presented by the Secretary-General in greater detail in the supplementary estimates, include:

¹ See document E/732/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

- (a) changes in the number and places of meetings of the Council, its Commission and Conferences in 1949 . . . \$204,000¹
- (b) Flood control in the Far East 115,850
- (c) Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information \$49,000

It should also be noted that the Council took action in a number of cases which eliminated or postponed additional expenditures. Examples may be found in the action on verbatim records, on the Economic Conference of Countries of the Hylean Amazon, on the United Nations Appeal for Children, and on second sessions for a number of commissions.

¹ This total is made up of three items: \$142,000 estimated as the cost of holding the ninth session of the Council in Geneva; \$40,000 as the additional cost of holding the Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources away from Headquarters; and \$22,000 for holding a second session of the Social Commission. At the same time the Council decided to hold two Commission meetings in Geneva, in lieu of the four sessions tentatively allowed for by the Secretary-General's estimates for 1949, which results in a saving of \$16,000 on the estimates now before the General Assembly.

The summary of the financial implications of the action taken by the Council as considered at the seventh session is shown in Annex II of this Chapter. In order that the situation as presented to the Council may be fully appreciated, the Statement regarding financial procedures that was submitted to the Council with the summary of financial implications is also reproduced in Annex II. It should be noted that the supplementary estimates submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General will not correspond in every detail to these estimates which are made individually for each project throughout the Council session and are therefore subject to revision by the Secretary-General when the over-all picture is available.

Section IV. Resolutions of the Seventh Session of the Council

285. SEVENTH SESSION

- 175 (VII) Financial implications of decisions of the Council.
- [177 (VII) Revision of Rules of Procedure of the Council (listed in Chapter I).]

Annex I. — Summary of Financial Implications of Proposals before the Sixth Session of the Economic and Social Council

Agenda Item No.		Expenses to be incurred in 1948 for which no provision is made in the budget	Additional financial implication in 1949
10	Report of the second session of the Social Commission (E/685/Add. 1)	\$ 25,710	\$ 30,000
12	Report of the second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/575/Add. 2)	—	23,000
15	United Nations Appeal for Children (E/629/Add. 1)	125,000	—
17	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the proposal for an Economic Commission for Latin America (E/630/Add. 1)	249,300 ¹	400,000
18	Question of establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East (E/703/Add. 1)	14,000 ²	*
19	Report of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/606/Add. 1)	140,000	*
21	United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources	—	130,000
24	Report of the second session of the Statistical Commission (E/577/Add. 1)	12,000	—
26	Report of the second session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/704/Add. 1)	16,500	*
29	Report of the second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/615/Add. 2)	21,000	*
39	Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations (E/609/Add. 1)	9,800	*
40	Establishment of International Centre for Training in Public Administration (E/610/Add.2/Rev. 1)	8,550	*
	Economic and Social Council Summary Records (E/715/Add. 1)	13,800	29,300
	Draft Convention on Genocide (E/690/Add. 1)	7,978	*
34	Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies (E/740/Add. 1)	6,600 ³	9,000
		<u>\$650,238</u>	<u>*</u>

* It was not possible, at the time of the session, to estimate how much of the additional programme approved at the sixth session of the Council would involve a continuing financial responsibility throughout 1949 above the level of 1948 appropriations. The additional implications shown for 1949 can therefore be used only as a *partial total*.
¹ This proposal was noted by the Fifth Committee at the second session of the General Assembly.
² This proposal results directly from the General Assembly Resolution 120 (II).
³ This proposal derives from General Assembly Resolution 125 (II).

Annex II. — Summary of Financial Implications of Proposals before the Seventh Session of the Economic and Social Council

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with the statement made in paragraph 4 of the provisional summary of financial implications of proposals before the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council (document E/871), a revised summary is circulated herewith, indicating changes in the estimates necessitated by modification of the proposals by the Council or its Committees to date.

2. As noted in paragraph 5 of the original document, the estimates shown for each item represent the total direct costs such as salaries and related pay items, staff travel, travel of members of commissions, and printing. The first column for each year shows total direct costs whether already included in the budget for 1948 or the Secretary-General's budget estimates for 1949 or not yet budgeted. The second column for each year shows that part of the direct costs not included in existing appropriations or budget estimates. Cross-references to the documents showing the detailed estimates are made in connexion with each item.

3. With regard to the items not already budgeted, the Secretary-General may resort to one or more of the following methods for financing within the financial regulations of the United Nations:

(a) transfers of funds within existing appropriations to cover the new or extended activities

(with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in cases of transfers between sections of the budget);

(b) withdrawals from the Working Capital Fund

(1) on his own authority up to a limit of \$2,000,000 for projects which he certifies to be related to peace and security or to economic rehabilitation; or

(2) with the authorization of the Advisory Committee for projects not directly related to peace and security or to economic rehabilitation;

(c) requests for supplementary appropriations by the General Assembly, which may be either

(1) supplementary appropriations for 1948, which would allow the beginning of the project in the fourth quarter of 1948; or

(2) supplementary appropriations for 1949 to be voted along with the Secretary-General's original estimates for 1949.

4. In view of the present status of the 1948 Budget and the imminence of the third regular session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General will choose alternative (a) for those approved projects which the Council designates as urgent and alternative (c) (2) for those approved projects for which the Council makes no specific indication of urgency.

5. The financial implications of any further actions taken by the Council at this session will be circulated as addenda to this document, which should be considered as the final summary of the seventh session.

No.	Agenda Item	Expenses to be incurred in 1948		Expenses to be incurred in 1949	
		Total direct expenses	Expenses for which no provision is made in the budget	Total direct expenses	Expenses for which no provision is made in the budget
		\$	\$	\$	\$
4.	Research Laboratories of the UN (E/620/Add. 1; E/858/Add. 1)	—	—	15,000 ¹	10,000
5.	Report of Third Session of Economic and Employment Commission (E/790/Add.1) Examination of Trusteeship Council Provisional Questionnaire by an <i>ad hoc</i> committee	—	—	40	—
8.	Report of E.C.A.F.E. (a) Flood control (E/839/Add. 2)	7,800 ²	—	115,850	115,850
	(b) Other projects (E/839/Add. 1)	111,025	6,000	87,000	87,000
9.	Report of E.C.L.A. (E/840/Add. 2)	100,000	—	300,000	66,800
	(a) Economic Survey in Latin America				14,000
	(b) World Economic Rehabilitation				12,900
	(c) Free Ports and Zones				1,500
	(d) Inflation				3,900
	(e) Import and Export Prices				6,900
	(f) Other proposals				27,600
11.	United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources (E/827/Add. 1)	— ³	—	130,000 ⁴	—

¹For footnotes, see pages 81 and 82.

No.	Agenda Item	Expenses to be incurred in 1948		Expenses to be incurred in 1949	
		Total direct expenses	Expenses for which no provision is made in the budget	Total direct expenses	Expenses for which no provision is made in the budget
		\$	\$	\$	\$
12.	Report of Second Session of Transport and Communications Commission (E/789/Add. 1)				
	(a) Barriers to international transport of goods	1,500 ⁵	—	1,500 ⁵	—
	(b) Road and motor transport	—	—	13,495 ⁶	9,495
	(c) Inland Transport in Asia and Far East				
	(d) Inland Transport in Middle East				
	(e) Inland Transport in Latin America				
	(f) Inland Transport in Africa				
	(g) Co-ordination among Inland Transport experts of different regions	—	—	3,000 ⁵	—
	(h) Co-ordination of activities in fields of shipping, aviation and telecommunications with regard to safety of life	1,500 ⁵	—	1,500 ⁵	—
	(i) Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire	—	—	—	—
	(j) Passport and Frontier formalities	—	—	2,000 ⁵	—
	(k) Transport statistics (working group)				
	(l) Co-ordination of inland transport	—	—	3,000 ⁵	—
	(see Item 8 (b)—E/839/Add. 1)				
	(Item postponed to eighth session)				
	(see Item 9 (f)—E/840/Add. 1)				
	(omitted in Economic Committee recommendations)				
13.	Report of Third Session of Statistical Commission (E/795/Add. 2)				
	(a) Classification of commodities for external trade statistics	10,000 ⁵	—	47,000 ⁷	24,000
	(b) Statistics of national income and capital formation	18,000 ⁵	—	44,100 ⁸	8,100
	(c) Transport and Communications Statistics	—	—	11,500 ⁹	9,000
	(d) Indices of industrial production	3,500 ⁵	—	20,800 ¹⁰	10,800
	(e) Study of price index numbers and their inter-relationships	5,900 ¹¹	3,900	11,800 ¹¹	7,800
	(f) Technical assistance for 1950 Census	2,000 ⁵	—	39,375 ¹²	18,375
	(g) International programme for education in statistics	6,500 ⁶	3,500	12,160 ¹⁰	2,160
	(h) Statistical Sampling	4,000 ⁵	—	10,000 ⁵	—
	(i) Alphabetical index for industrial classification	—	—	1,000	—
15.	Report of Third Session of Social Commission (E/779/Add. 1)				
	(a) Continuation of Advisory Social Welfare programme throughout 1949	—	—	675,000 ¹³	—
	(b) Protection of family, youth and children	4,000	—	10,000	—
	(c) Prevention of Crime	—	—	17,800	4,000
	(d) Question of Migration arising out of reports of Social and Population Commissions (E/934/Add.1)	—	—	20,000 ¹⁴	12,000
17.	Report of Third Session of Human Rights Commission (E/800/Add. 1)	—	—	3,350	3,350
18.*	Final Act of UN Conference on Freedom of Information (E/CONF. 6/79/Add. 1)				
	(a) Staff	5,000	5,000	49,000	49,000
	(b) Additional Session of Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information	—	—	14,000 ¹⁵	14,000 ¹⁵

No.	Agenda Item	Expenses to be incurred in 1948		Expenses to be incurred in 1949	
		Total direct expenses	Expenses for which no provision is made in the budget	Total Direct expenses	Expenses for which no provision is made in the budget
		\$	\$	\$	\$
21.	Report of second session of Commission on Status of Women (E/950/Add.1)				
	(a) Location of third session of Commission	—	—	41,100 ¹⁶	— ¹⁶
	(b) Action on World's opinion (pamphlet)	—	—	10,500	—
	(c) Assistance to women's organizations	(omitted in Recommendations of Human Rights Committee)			
	(d) Exchange of information with regional inter-governmental organizations	(" ")			
23.	Report of third session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/798/Add.1, E/798/Add.2 & E/932)				
	(a) Periodical on Narcotic Drugs	—	—	23,000 ¹⁷	16,000 ¹⁷
	(b) Studies on Indian Hemp	—	—	10,500 ¹⁸	3,500
	(c) Commission of Enquiry into the Effects of Chewing the Coca Leaf	—	—	38,000 ¹⁰	28,000 ²⁰
25.	Completion of First UN Appeal for Children (E/AC.22/1/Add.1)	25,000	25,000	35,000	35,000
29.*	Draft Calendar of Meetings and Conferences in 1949				
	(a) Holding ninth session of Council in Geneva (E/1024)	—	—	142,000 ²¹	142,000
	(b) Balance of 1949 Calendar	—	—	490,000 ²²	—
34.*	Records of Council (E/961/Add.1)	—	—	187,000 ²³	187,000
50.*	Economic Conference of Countries of Hylean Amazon (E/826/Add.1)	—	—	79,500 ²⁴	78,500
	TOTALS	\$275,725	\$43,400	\$2,607,915	\$941,730**

* Final action not yet taken in plenary session at time of this report.

** Action with respect to items 18, 34 and 50 reduced the total by \$280,500 (for 1949) and action with respect to item 29 (b) increased the total by approximately \$38,000, leaving the balance for which no provision is made in the 1949 budget estimates at about \$700,000.

¹ Includes \$5,000 in connexion with use of existing personnel.

² Will allow employment of experts and consultants to assist E.C.A.F.E. in consideration of plans and activities for dealing with problems of flood control and organizational problems connected with formation of the Bureau.

³ Staff expenses related to the preparatory work for the Conference are estimated at \$15,000. These expenses are not included since they were initiated as a result of a decision taken by the Council at a previous session.

⁴ This includes \$31,500 for substantive staff and \$98,500 for conference expenses which the Secretary-General has included in his budget estimates and which will be sufficient to hold the Conference at a site in the United States outside the interim Headquarters. However, it should be noted that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recommended to the General Assembly a reduction of \$40,000 in this item, which would allow only the facilities at Lake Success.

⁵ Calculated on the basis of time of existing personnel to be spent on this project.

⁶ Includes \$4,000 in connexion with the use of existing personnel.

⁷ Includes \$17,000 in " " " " " " " " " "

⁸ Includes \$36,000 " " " " " " " " " "

⁹ Includes \$2,500 " " " " " " " " " "

¹⁰ Includes \$10,000 " " " " " " " " " "

¹¹ Includes \$2,000 in connexion with the use of existing personnel in 1948 and \$4,000 in 1949.

¹² Includes \$8,000 " " " " " " " " " "

¹³ While this amount is included in the Secretary-General's estimates for 1949, it should be noted that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recommended to the General Assembly a reduction of \$65,000.

¹⁴ Includes \$8,000 in connexion with use of existing personnel.

¹⁵ \$22,000 if the additional session of the Sub-Commission is held in Geneva.

¹⁶ The extra costs over a session at Headquarters will be contributed by the Lebanese Government.

¹⁷ The estimate in column 3 includes \$7,000 in connexion with use of existing personnel. If the *Bulletin* is issued quarterly in French and English only, the cost of printing would be \$10,400; if issued quarterly in the two working languages with a summary in the other official language of important articles, the cost would be \$16,000.

APPENDIX I

AGENDA OF THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

SIXTH SESSION

The provisional agenda of the sixth session issued under rules of procedure 7, 9 and 10 was as follows: ¹

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1948
2. Report of the Agenda Committee and adoption of Agenda
3. Surveys of World Economic Conditions and Trends
4. Interim Report of the Economic Commission for Europe
5. Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
6. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the proposal for an Economic Commission for Latin America
7. Question of the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East
8. United Nations Scientific Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources
9. United Nations Maritime Conference: Question of voting rights
10. Report of the second session of the Statistical Commission
11. Implementation of economic and social recommendations
12. Report of the second session of the Commission on Human Rights
13. Draft Convention on Genocide
14. Report of the second session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press
15. Report of the second session of the Social Commission
16. Report of the second session of the Population Commission
17. Report of the second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
18. Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board
19. Report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund
20. United Nations Appeal for Children
21. Admission of Monaco to UNESCO
22. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies
23. Work programmes of Commissions of the Council for 1948 and draft calendar of meetings and conferences in 1948
24. Reports of the specialized agencies
25. Report of the Co-ordination Committee
26. Report of the Committee on Negotiations with Inter-governmental Organizations
27. Report of the Council NGO Committee

28. Report by the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of research laboratories of the United Nations
29. Establishment of an International Centre for Training in Public Administration. Item proposed by the delegation of Brazil
30. Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations. Item proposed by the delegation of Brazil.
31. Damage caused to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia by the withholding of its gold reserves by the United States of America. Item proposed by Yugoslavia.
32. Proposal to hold the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council at the United Nations Headquarters, Lake Success. Item proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom.
33. Co-ordinated action to meet the continuing world food crisis. Item proposed by the FAO.
34. Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition. Item proposed by the American Federation of Labor.
35. Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers. Item proposed by the WFTU
36. Consideration of arrangements in connexion with the election by the Economic and Social Council of three members of the Joint Economic Board for Palestine
37. Election of members of the Permanent Central Opium Board
38. Draft Rules for the calling of International Conferences
39. Confirmation of members of Commissions.
40. Election of members of the Agenda Committee for the seventh session

The Council admitted the following additional items: ¹

1. Report of the second session of the Commission on the Status of Women.
2. Addition of Article concerning the use of the United Nations *laissez-passer* to the agreement between the United Nations and ICAO. Item proposed by ICAO.
3. Resolution of the United Nations Trade and Employment Conference at Havana on employment
4. Composition of Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements
5. Other urgent questions arising out of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment at Havana

¹ See document E/607.

¹ See document E/631 and E/SR.123.

The Council decided to postpone to the seventh session the consideration of the following items (document E/SR.155):

1. Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of research laboratories of the United Nations (item No. 16 in document E/631)
2. Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition (item No. 28, in document E/631)
3. Implementation of economic and social recommendations (item No. 38 in document E/631)

SEVENTH SESSION

The provisional agenda of the seventh session issued under rules of procedure 7, 9 and 10 was as follows¹:

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Survey of forced labor and measures for its abolition. Item proposed by the American Federation of Labor, postponed from the sixth session
3. Implementation of economic and social recommendations. Item postponed from the sixth session
4. Report of the Secretary-General on the question of the establishment of research laboratories of the United Nations. Item postponed from the sixth session
5. Report of the third session of the Economic and Employment Commission
6. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization on progress in the co-ordination of studies of suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production
7. Report of the Economic Commission for Europe
8. Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
9. Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America
10. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East
11. United Nations Scientific Conference on the conservation and utilization of resources
12. Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission
13. Report of the third session of the Statistical Commission
14. Report of the third session of the Population Commission
15. Report of the third session of the Social Commission
16. Report of the Secretary-General on the progress and prospect of repatriation, resettlement and immigration of refugees and displaced persons, including a specific account of the situation of children removed from their country of origin during the course of the war

17. Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights
18. Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information
19. Draft Convention on the Crime of Genocide
20. Trade Union Rights (Freedom of Association)
21. Report of the second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (parts of the Report left for consideration by the Council at its seventh session)
22. Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers
23. (i) Report of the third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
(ii) Administrative arrangements between the Council and the Permanent Central Opium Board
24. Report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund
25. Reports on the United Nations Appeal for Children
26. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies
27. Reports of specialized agencies
28. (i) Report of the Secretary-General on organization of the Economic and Social Departments of the Secretariat and on work programmes of Commissions of the Council
(ii) Report of the Secretary-General concerning the form and character of the reports of Commissions and other subsidiary organs
29. Draft calendar of meetings and conferences in 1949
30. Reports of the Committee on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies
31. Report of the Council NGO Committee
32. Report of the Secretary-General on implementation by ICAO of General Assembly Resolutions Nos. 39 (I) and 50 (I) concerning Franco Spain
33. Report of the Secretary-General on international facilities for the promotion of training in public administration
34. Report of the Secretary-General on Records of the Council
35. Translation of the classics
36. Confirmation of members of Commissions
37. Election of one-third of members of functional Commissions: Economic and Employment, Transport and Communications, Fiscal, Statistical, Population, Social, Human Rights and Status of Women
38. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine
39. Election of members of the Agenda Committee
40. Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trade and Employment Conference

¹ See document E/830.

41. Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Maritime Conference
42. Draft rules for the calling of international conferences
43. Question of plan for the use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and specialized agencies
44. Report of the Secretary-General and of UNESCO on teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States
45. Revision of Rules of Procedure of the Council. Item proposed by the delegation of France
46. Report of the Council to the General Assembly
47. Procedure for consideration of the financial implications of the decisions of the Council. Item proposed by the delegation of the United Kingdom
48. Action for the solution of legal difficulties arising from the absence, owing to war events or persecution, of persons whose death cannot be conclusively established. Item proposed by the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization
49. Infringements of trade union rights. Item proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions
50. Economic Conference on the Amazon Basin countries. Item proposed by the delegation of Peru

The Council agreed to defer the consideration of the following items:

1. Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition (item No. 2 in document E/830, E/SR.177)
2. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East (item No. 10 in document E/830, E/SR.203)
3. Trade Union Rights (Freedom of Association) (item No. 20 in document E/830, E/SR.178)
4. Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers (item No. 22 in document E/830, E/SR.178)
5. Administrative arrangements between the Council and the Permanent Central Opium Board (item No. 23 (ii) in document E/830, E/SR.177)
6. Report of the Council NGO Committee (item No. 31 in document E/830, E/SR.203)
7. Report of the Secretary-General on international facilities for the promotion of training in public administration (item No. 33 in document E/830, E/SR.203)
8. Translation of the classics (item No. 35 in document E/830, E/SR.203)
9. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine (item No. 38 in document E/830, E/SR.203)
10. Draft rules for the calling of international conferences (item No. 42 in document E/830, E/SR.178)
11. Infringements of trade union rights (item No 49 in document E/830, E/SR.177)

APPENDIX II

CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES IN 1949 *

The Secretary-General circulated the following calendar as amended and approved by the Council at its 225th meeting on 29 August 1948.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PROGRAMME

ANNUAL CONFERENCES
OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES¹

(to be held at the headquarters of the United Nations unless otherwise stated)

² 10 January-[28 January]	<i>Fiscal Commission</i>	
January	Council Agenda Committee	
³ January	Executive Board of International Children's Emergency Fund	
February	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
7 February-[18 March]	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (eighth session)	
7 March-[11 March]	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for Inter- national Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA)	
21 March-[1 April]	<i>Commission on Status of Women (Lebanon)</i>	
21 March-[3 April]	<i>Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva)</i>	
21 March-[1 April]	Sub-Commission on Economic Development	
21 March-[1 April]	<i>Transport and Communications Commission</i>	
April	<i>Economic Commission for Latin America (Havana)</i>	
⁴ 11 April-[22 April]	<i>Population Commission (Geneva)</i>	
11 April-[20 May]	<i>Commission on Human Rights</i>	
11 April-[22 April]	Sub-Commission on Economic Stability	
April	Executive Board of International Children's Emergency Fund	
April (first half)	Permanent Central Opium Board (<i>Geneva</i>)	
⁵ 25 April-[6 May]	<i>Statistical Commission (Geneva)</i>	
⁶ 2 May-[20 May]	<i>Social Commission</i>	
2 May-[20 May]	<i>Commission on Narcotic Drugs</i>	
9 May-[20 May]	<i>Economic and Employment Commission</i>	
May	<i>Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (in the Far East)</i>	
23 May-[3 June]	Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information	
June	<i>Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources</i> (Headquarters or elsewhere in U.S.)	
13 June-[27 June]	Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimi- nation and the Protection of Minorities.	
June		WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
June		INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
June		INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (commencing 8 June Geneva)

* Document E/1000/Rev. I.

¹ The major annual Conferences of the specialized agencies are also shown for convenience in the right-hand column. The dates of sessions are established by the appropriate organs of the agencies themselves.

² The dates shown in brackets are target terminal dates based on the best estimates that can be made of the requirements. They do not preclude either the earlier termination of the conferences concerned, where the work permits, or necessary extensions of the length of the sessions.

³ The sessions of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund will be held at headquarters or elsewhere, and the exact dates settled, having regard to the requirements of the Board.

⁴ Preceded by meeting of Committee on the Demographic Dictionary, starting on 4 April.

⁵ Preceded by meetings of the Committee on Statistical Classifications, on 19 April, and Committee on Work Programme, on 21 April.

⁶ Preceded by meeting of Agenda Committee of Social Commission, starting 25 April.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PROGRAMME

ANNUAL CONFERENCES
OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

(to be held at the headquarters of the United Nations unless otherwise stated)

June	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
June	[TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL]	
June, second half	Executive Board of International Children's Emergency Fund	
June or July	Council Agenda Committee	
5 July-[12 August]	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (<i>Geneva</i>) (ninth session)	
August	United Nations Conference on Roads and Motor Transport (<i>Geneva</i>)	
September (tentative)		INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DE- VELOPMENT (Washington)
September (tentative)		INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (Washington)
September	Permanent Central Opium Board (<i>Geneva</i>)	
September	Narcotics Supervisory Body (<i>Geneva</i>)	
September (1 week)	Interim Co-ordinating Committee for Inter- national Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA)	
5 September-16 September	Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling	
11-14 September		INTERIM COMMISSION OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)
20 September	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	
October	Executive Board of International Children's Emergency Fund	
October	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	
November	Permanent Central Opium Board (<i>Geneva</i>)	
November	(TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL)	
November	Narcotics Supervisory Body (<i>Geneva</i>)	
November, December	Social Commission	

Note: The above calendar of the main conferences does not list a large number of sessions and meetings of subsidiary bodies, particularly subsidiary bodies of the regional economic commissions, which will be scheduled nearer to their time of meeting.

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