

**UNITED**



**NATIONS**

**REPORT  
OF THE  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**COVERING THE PERIOD FROM 30 AUGUST 1948**

**TO 15 AUGUST 1949**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: FOURTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 3 (A/972)**

**LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, 1949**

( 131 p. )

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\* Separate item on the agenda of the fourth session of the General Assembly.

#### EDITORIAL NOTE

*References to resolutions:* Throughout the text and in the footnotes of this report, resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council are identified by symbols which consist of an Arabic numeral indicating the number of the resolution and a Roman numeral indicating the number of the session. The resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council are published in separate volumes for each session. A reference to General Assembly resolution 51 (I) thus refers to the resolution under 51 which can be found in the volume of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during its first session; and Economic and Social Council resolution 128 (VI) refers to resolution number 128 to be found in the volume of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session. It should be noted, however, that the above system of numbering had not yet been established when the resolutions adopted during the first and second sessions of the Economic and Social Council were published. For these two sessions, therefore, the form of reference is illustrated as follows: resolution 1/10 of the Economic and Social Council indicates resolution number 10 adopted during the first session of the Council.

*References to records of meetings:* The summary records of the plenary meetings of the Council and of meetings of the committees of the Council are published in separate documents bearing the symbol of the Council or of the committee and the number of the meeting. For example, E/SR.181 represents the summary records of the 181st meeting of the Council, E/AC.6/SR.15 represents the records of the fifteenth meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council. In some cases the complete records of a given meeting may include the summary record together with a number of corrigenda and addenda. For the sake of brevity, therefore, the footnotes in this report do not attempt to give the document symbols for each summary record and its various addenda but refer simply to the "records of plenary meeting 123", or "records of Economic Committee meeting 15".

## INTRODUCTION

This, the fourth report of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly under Article 15 of the Charter, covers the period from the close of the seventh session to the close of the ninth session of the Council. It consists of three volumes, namely this volume and the two printed volumes of resolutions of the eighth and ninth sessions.<sup>1</sup> In addition there are a number of annexes produced as separate documents. The annexes to chapter II A, "Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries", are four: (i) document E/1327/Add.1 "Technical Assistance for Economic Development"; (ii) a supplement to document E/1327/Add.1, consisting of documents E/1327/Add.1/Corr.1 and Corr.2, E/1373, E/1381, E/1383 and E/1383/Add.1, and E/1408; (iii) document E/1335 and E/1335/Add.1-3 "Second Report of the Secretary-General on Technical Assistance for Economic Development"; and (iv) E/1345 and E/1345/Corr.1 "Report of the Secretary-General on Measures devised by the Economic and Social Council and the Specialized Agencies to Promote Economic Development and Raise Standards of Living of Under-Developed Countries". Chapter III, "Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Questions" has one annex, document E/1406 "Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund". The annex to chapter V, "Questions of Co-ordination" is document E/1317 "Report on action taken in pursuance of the agreement between the United Nations and Specialized Agencies".

The Council considered in some detail in 1948 the form and character of its annual report to the General Assembly and the resulting arrangement proved generally satisfactory at the third regular session of the General Assembly. This year, accordingly, the Council decided that the report should be prepared, on the same basis as last year, by the President in consultation with the two Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat, and also, in the case of the special chapter entitled "Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries", with the Chairman of the Economic Committee at the ninth session.

In order that the best use may be made of this report it is important that the basis on which it has been drawn up should be understood. The main considerations approved by the Council are therefore summarized below:

(a) The report as a whole should provide a comprehensive conspectus of the Council's work for the year;

(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 on which the important actions of the Council were based should be summarized in general terms. The inclusion of statements of the positions taken by individual members, however (except in a few cases where the account would be unintelligible without them), would not only lengthen the report to an undesirable degree, but would represent a virtual duplication of the records, which contain these statements *in extenso*. At the same time extensive references should be provided in order that the records of the Council may be readily consulted regarding the views expressed by individual members and the votes taken in the Council and its Committees.

(e) The production of the report is strictly conditioned by the time factor, in view of the relatively short interval between the close of the ninth session of the Council and the commencement of the General Assembly.

(f) The report is thus the product of a number of factors which are sometimes in conflict; it therefore represents in effect a practical compromise.

The first of the volumes comprising the report, i.e., the present volume, is organized in eight chapters as follows:

Chapter I	Constitutional and Organizational Questions
Chapter II A	Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries
Chapter II B	Economic Questions (i.e., those not included in Chapter II A)
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.

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 General Assembly,

<sup>1</sup> Supplement No. 1 to the Official Records of the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council.

Supplement No. 1 to the Official Records of the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.

or to the Joint Second and Third Committee which has been established at previous regular sessions. Chapters IIA and IIB are concerned with matters which are usually handled by the Second Committee, chapter III with the field of the Third Committee, while chapters I, IV, V and VI deal with topics that either relate to the Council as a whole, or have a major bearing in both the economic and social fields, and could thus be appropriately referred to the Joint Second and Third Committee.

As regards chapter II A, "Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries", the Council decided at its ninth session that there should be a special chapter on this subject in its report to the General Assembly to cover the report of the Council to the General Assembly under General Assembly resolution 198 (III). Since any effort to make both this chapter and chapter II B (which deals with other economic questions) self-contained would have involved considerable duplication, it appeared desirable to place chapter II A preceding chapter II B, and to include subject matter common to both of them in chapter II A. Chapter VII is designed to indicate the processes by which the Council considered the financial implications of its actions, and to provide information useful in relation to the rest of the report. The budgetary dispositions and proposals of the Secretary-General resulting from the actions of the Council are necessarily submitted to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly in somewhat different form, inasmuch as they form part of the budget estimates and supplementary budget estimates as a whole; and action by the General Assembly on the subject matter of this chapter will normally be based on the latter documents. The most convenient course to be followed in respect to this chapter may therefore be its formal referral to the Fifth Committee.

Each chapter concludes with a list of the Council resolutions pertaining to its subject matter, in order that the chapters and their relevant resolutions may easily be referred 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 table of contents, in the text, and in footnote references.

There are also included as appendices in this volume the provisional agenda, together with supplementary items admitted by the Council, for the eighth and ninth sessions, with a note of the

items deferred or deleted at each session; a table showing the distribution of membership in the functional commissions of the Council by Member States of the United Nations; and the calendar of conferences of the Council and its subsidiary bodies for 1950 approved by the Council.

The early sessions of the Council were necessarily very largely concerned with questions of organization and machinery. While the Council during the past year has continued to give attention to operational problems, and when necessary to the creation of additional machinery, the balance of its work has now swung heavily to the substantive side. In relation to the scope of Article 55 of the Charter, the work of the past year is clearly only a small instalment. Like other international organizations, the Council has suffered from the differences between the great Powers. Nevertheless it has become an effective working instrument, and its year's work, in absolute terms, represents an instalment of some magnitude. As the projects on which the Council is engaged are coming into actual operation or nearer fruition, they can be seen more clearly in their setting as part of the vast responsibility of the United Nations under Article 55 which has been called "the most ambitious programme ever set before itself by organized mankind":

"... the United Nations shall promote:

"a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

"b. solution of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and

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

For the counsel and assistance of my honoured colleagues, the distinguished Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the Economic Committee, and of the Secretariat, in the preparation of this report, I wish to express my deep appreciation and thanks.

(Signed) James THORN,  
*President of the Economic  
and Social Council*

Lake Success,  
September 1949

## Chapter I

### CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

#### Section I. Membership of the Council

1. At the first part of its third session, the General Assembly elected six member States to replace the following retired members of the Economic and Social Council: Canada, Chile, China, France, Netherlands and Peru. The States elected were: Belgium, Chile, China, France, India and Peru. Chile, China, France and Peru were re-elected.

The Council was therefore composed as follows for the year 1949:

	Year of retirement		Year of retirement
Australia	1950	New Zealand	1949
Belgium	1951	Peru	1951
Brazil	1950	Poland	1950
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	1949	Turkey	1949
Chile	1951	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1950
China	1951	United Kingdom	1950
Denmark	1950	United States of America	1949
France	1951	Venezuela	1949
India	1951		
Lebanon	1949		

#### Section II. Officers of the Council<sup>1</sup>

2. At the first meeting of its eighth session, on 7 February 1949, the Council elected Mr. James Thorn (New Zealand) President; and Mr. V. V. Skorobogaty (Byelorussian SSR) and Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stolk (Venezuela) first and second Vice-Presidents respectively for 1949.

#### Section III. Subsidiary organs of the Council

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

- A. Committees of the Council<sup>2</sup>
- B. Functional Commissions and Sub-Commissions<sup>3</sup>
- C. Regional Economic Commissions<sup>3</sup>
- D. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

##### A. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

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

<sup>1</sup> See records of plenary meeting 226.

<sup>2</sup> Included in this chapter are only committees which met during the period under review. Council action with regard to the proposed new committees is described in the sections of this report dealing with the substantive matters of concern to these Committees.

<sup>3</sup> Details of the terms of reference of the Commissions, their composition and terms of office of their members are contained in document E/INF/ Rev.2. See also S/1508.

its subsidiary bodies nor the committees of experts:<sup>4</sup>

- (i) Economic Committee
- (ii) Social Committee
- (iii) Co-ordination Committee
- (iv) Committee on Procedure
- (v) Agenda Committee
- (vi) Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- (vii) Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings
- (viii) Special Committee on United Nations Appeal for Children
- (ix) *Ad Hoc* Committee on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

5. The first three committees met only during the sessions of the Council.

At the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council the Economic and Social Committees were re-established as Committees of the Whole.<sup>5</sup>

The Council at its ninth session decided that the Co-ordination Committee for that session should be a Committee of the Whole.<sup>6</sup>

At the eighth session of the Council the first Vice-President, Mr. V. Skorobogaty, and the second Vice-President, Dr. Carlos Eduardo Stolk, were the Chairmen of the Economic and Social Committees respectively.

At the ninth session of the Council the first Vice-President, Mr. V. V. Skorobogaty, was the Chairman of the Social Committee. In the absence of the second Vice-President, Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile) was elected Chairman of the Economic Committee.

Mr. J. Plimsoll (Australia) was elected Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee.

- (iv) *Ad Hoc* Committee on Procedure

6. The Council at its seventh session<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> The Committee consisted of the following members: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, France, Lebanon, Netherlands, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela. Mr. T. Y. Wu (China) was elected Chairman.

Pursuant to the provision of resolution 177 (VII) to the effect that "the President be authorized to appoint members of the Committee to replace those who cease to be members of the Council on 1 January 1949", the President of the Council appointed<sup>9</sup> the representative of Belgium

<sup>4</sup> See chapter V.

<sup>5</sup> See records of plenary meeting 229.

<sup>6</sup> See records of plenary meeting 292.

<sup>7</sup> See records of plenary meetings 180 and 181.

<sup>8</sup> See paragraph 44 below.

<sup>9</sup> See records of plenary meeting 229.

to replace the representative of the Netherlands on the Committee on Procedure as from that date.

(v) *Agenda Committee*

7. 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 18 March 1949, the Council elected the members for Denmark and India to the Agenda Committee for the ninth session.<sup>10</sup>

On 5 August 1949 the Council<sup>11</sup> elected the members for Belgium and India to the Agenda Committee for the tenth session. It also elected the member for Australia as alternate for the President of the Council, the representative of Poland as alternate for the first Vice-President and the representative of Brazil as alternate for the second Vice-President of the Council.<sup>12</sup>

(vi) *Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations*

8. This Committee is composed of the President of the Council and five members during 1949, namely :

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

Mr. J. du Folin (France) acted as Chairman of the Committee at the fifty-first to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh meetings of the Committee. Mr. Thorn (New Zealand), the President of the Council, acted as the Chairman at the fifty-fourth and from the fifty-eighth to the sixtieth meetings. Mr. A. P. Borisov (USSR) acted as the Chairman of the Committee from the sixtieth to sixty-fourth meetings.

(vii) *Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings*<sup>13</sup>

9. 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.

Mr. Charles Malik (Lebanon) was the Chairman of the Committee at the meetings held in Paris. Mr. I. E. Kamenev (USSR) was the acting Chairman at all the subsequent meetings.

(viii) *Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children*

10. The Council at its fifth session<sup>14</sup> established a Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children to assist the Secretary-General between sessions of the Council in the practical application of the policies relating to the United Nations Appeal for Children.

The members are as follows :

Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Poland
China	United States of America
France	

Mr. W. Sutch (New Zealand) was the Chairman of the Committee.

(ix) *Ad Hoc Committee on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons*

The Council at its eighth session established an *Ad Hoc* Committee on Procedure to be followed in connexion with the Draft Convention on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons.<sup>15</sup>

The members were as follows :

Brazil	Poland
Denmark	United States of America
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Lebanon	

Mr. J. Mikaoui (Lebanon) was the Chairman of the Committee.

B. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS<sup>16</sup>

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

(i) *Economic and Employment Commission*

(a) Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability

(b) Sub-Commission on Economic Development

(ii) *Transport and Communications Commission*

(iii) *Fiscal Commission*

(iv) *Statistical Commission*

Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling

(v) *Population Commission*

(vi) *Social Commission*

(vii) *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

(viii) *Commission on the Status of Women*

(ix) *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.

13. The Sub-Commissions on Employment and Economic Stability, Economic Development, Statistical Sampling, Freedom of Information and of

<sup>10</sup> See records of plenary meeting 282.

<sup>11</sup> See records of plenary meeting 323.

<sup>12</sup> See rule 14 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

<sup>13</sup> See paragraph 35.

<sup>14</sup> See records of plenary meeting 109.

<sup>15</sup> See records of plenary meeting 258.

<sup>16</sup> Details of the terms of reference of the Commissions, their composition and terms of office of their members are contained in document E/INF/21/Rev.2. See also E/1508.



the Press, and Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities are composed of persons selected by the parent Commission indicated above in consultation with the Secretary-General and subject to the consent of the Governments of which the persons are nationals.

14. In the left-hand column below are listed the States selected by the Council to nominate members of the functional commissions (other than the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) in 1949. At its ninth session the Council held elections for one-third of the membership of the functional commissions in accordance with the arrangements for renewal of membership on a system of rotation in their terms of reference.<sup>18</sup>

The resulting membership of the Commissions for 1950 is shown in the right-hand column.

15. *Economic and Employment Commission*

1949	1950
Australia	Australia
Belgium	Belgium
Brazil	Brazil
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
*Canada	Canada (re-elected)
*China	China (re-elected)
Cuba	Cuba
*Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia (re-elected)
France	France
*India	India (re-elected)
*Norway	Norway (re-elected)
Poland	Poland
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States of America	United States of America

16. *Transport and Communications Commission*

1949	1950
*Chile	Chile (re-elected)
*China	China (re-elected)
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Egypt	Egypt
*France	France (re-elected)
India	India
Netherlands	Netherlands
*Norway	Norway (re-elected)
Poland	Pakistan (newly elected)
*Union of South Africa	Poland
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States of America	United States of America
Venezuela	Venezuela
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia

17. *Fiscal Commission*<sup>18</sup>

1949	1950
Belgium	Belgium
China	Canada (newly elected)
*Colombia	China
*Cuba	Cuba (re-elected)
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
France	France
*Lebanon	

<sup>17</sup> See E/1508.

<sup>18</sup> See chapter IIB, paragraph 106.

\* The retiring nominating States.

1949	1950
New Zealand	New Zealand
Pakistan	Pakistan
*Poland	Poland (re-elected)
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 (re-elected)
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States of America	United States of America
	Venezuela (newly elected)

18. *Statistical Commission*

1949	1950
*Canada	Argentina (newly elected)
China	China
France	Czechoslovakia (newly elected)
*India	France
*Mexico	India (re-elected)
Netherlands	Netherlands
Norway	Norway
Turkey	Turkey
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (re-elected)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States of America	United States of America

19. *Population Commission*

1949	1950
*Australia	Brazil
Brazil	China
*Canada	France (re-elected)
China	Netherlands
*France	Peru
Netherlands	Sweden (newly elected)
Peru	Syria (newly elected)
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (re-elected)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States of America	United States of America
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia

20. *Social Commission*

1949	1950
Canada	Australia (newly elected)
China	Bolivia (newly elected)
*Colombia	Brazil (newly elected)
Denmark	Canada
Ecuador	China
France	Denmark
India	Ecuador
Iraq	France
*Netherlands	India
*New Zealand	Iraq
*Peru	

\* The retiring nominating States.

1949	1950
Poland	New Zealand
Turkey	(re-elected)
Union of South Africa	Poland
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Turkey
*United Kingdom	Union of South Africa
United States of America	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
*Yugoslavia	United Kingdom (re-elected)
	United States of America
	Yugoslavia (re-elected)

### 21. Commission on Human Rights

1949	1950
Australia	Australia
Belgium	Belgium
Chile	Chile
China	China
Denmark	Denmark
*Egypt	Egypt (re-elected)
*France	France (re-elected)
Guatemala	Greece (newly elected)
*India	Guatemala
*Iran	India (re-elected)
Lebanon	Lebanon
Philippine Republic	Philippines
*Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (re-elected)
*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (re-elected)
United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States of America	United States of America
Uruguay	Uruguay
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia

### 22. Commission on the Status of Women

1949	1950
Australia	Australia
China	China
Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Denmark	Denmark
France	France
Greece	Greece
Haiti	Haiti
India	India
*Mexico	Lebanon (newly elected)
*Syria	Mexico (re-elected)
Turkey	Turkey
*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)
Venezuela	Venezuela

### 23. Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its eighth session,<sup>19</sup> the Council considered the question of procedure for the election of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In its resolution 199 (VIII) the Council decided to amend paragraph 4 of its resolution 1/9 of 16 February 1946 to read as follows:

<sup>19</sup> See records of plenary meetings 233 and 258.

\* The retiring nominating States.

"4. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs shall be composed of fifteen (15) Members of the United Nations which are important producing or manufacturing countries or countries in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious social problem.

"... ten (10) Members of primary importance in these fields are appointed to membership of the Commission for an indefinite period until such time as they may be replaced by decision of the Economic and Social Council . . .

"The term of office of the other five (5) Members shall be three years. They shall be eligible for re-appointment . . .

"The term of office of the members of the Commission shall begin on the day of the first meeting of the session following their election and end on the eve of the first meeting of the session following the election of their successors."

The Council also decided "that this amendment shall not apply retroactively to those States which are at present members of the Commission and which were not appointed for an indefinite term, and to extend their term of office until the first meeting of the session following the election of their successors;"

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was composed for 1949 of the following States:

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

The Council at its ninth session<sup>20</sup> elected all fifteen members of the Commission.<sup>21</sup>

The following ten members were elected for an indefinite period:

Canada	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
China	United Kingdom
France	United States of America
India	Yugoslavia
Peru	
Turkey	

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

Egypt
Iran
Mexico
Netherlands
Poland

The membership of sub-commissions in 1949 was as follows:

#### 24. Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability<sup>22</sup> (7 members)

Mr. J. Belin (France)  
Mr. Alexander Danilov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

<sup>20</sup> See record of plenary meeting 323.

<sup>21</sup> E/1508, page 6.

<sup>22</sup> The Council at its ninth session (plenary meetings 336 and 337) considered the recommendations of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission (E/1356, paragraph 54) concerning the termination of its two sub-commissions and, by its resolution 221 (IX), decided to postpone the consideration of this question to the eleventh session of the Council. See also chapter IIB, paragraph 94.

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)

25. *Sub-Commission on Economic Development* (7 members)<sup>22</sup>

Mr. José Guimaraes (Brazil)  
Mr. Manual 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)

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

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

Mr. R. A. Fisher—Consultant

27. *Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press*<sup>23</sup> (12 members)

Mr. Karim Azkoul (Lebanon)  
Mr. Mahmoud Azmi (Egypt)  
Mr. Carroll Binder (United States of America)  
Mr. P. H. Chang (China)  
Mr. Stevan Dedijer (Yugoslavia)  
Mr. Roberto Fontaina (Uruguay)  
Mr. Devadas Gandhi (India)  
Mr. André Geraud (France)  
Mr. Salvador P. Lopez (Philippines)  
Mr. Alfred Silva Carvallo (Chile)  
Mr. Francis Williams (United Kingdom)  
Mr. Vasily M. Zonov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

28. *Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities*<sup>24</sup> (12 members)

Mr. A. P. Borisov (Union of 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 Shafaq (Iran)  
Mr. Samuel Spanien (France)

C. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

29. The Economic Commission for Europe consists of the following members:<sup>25</sup>

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

30. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East consists of the following members<sup>26</sup> and associate members:

Australia	Philippines
Burma	Thailand
China	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
France	United Kingdom
India	United States of America
Netherlands	
New Zealand	
Pakistan	

*Associate members:*

Cambodia	Nepal
Ceylon	Republic of Indonesia and the rest of Indonesia
Hong Kong	
Laos	
Malaya and North Borneo	

31. The Economic Commission for Latin America consists of the following members:<sup>27</sup>

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

D. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

32. The Executive Board is composed of representatives of the following States:<sup>28</sup>

Argentina	Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Australia	Canada
Brazil	

<sup>22</sup> See note on page 6.

<sup>23</sup> The members were elected at a special meeting of the Commission on Human Rights held on 11 April 1949. For amended terms of reference see chapter III, paragraph 216.

<sup>24</sup> The Commission on Human Rights at its first session 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. The Council accepted these recommendations and carried out the election at its fourth session.

The Council by resolution 236 (IX) approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to add one additional member to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities to make it more representative from the point of view of geographic distribution. See chapter III, paragraph 216.

<sup>25</sup> See resolution 36 (IV).

<sup>26</sup> See resolution 37 (IV).

<sup>27</sup> See resolution 106 (VI).

<sup>28</sup> See General Assembly resolution 57 (I).

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

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER STATES IN THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL<sup>29</sup>

33. The General Assembly, at its third regular session, adopted resolution 207 (III), which reads as follows:

"Whereas it would be equitable and highly beneficial if all Members of the United Nations were invited to co-operate on the functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council,

"The General Assembly

"Recommends the Economic and Social Council, in the election of Member States entitled to nominate members of functional commissions, and in elections and arrangements for elections of members of other subsidiary bodies, to take all Members of the United Nations into consideration, with due regard to an equitable geographical distribution, to the special contribution each of the Member States may bring to the work of the Council, and to their ability to take effective action in response to their election."

The Council, at its eighth session, considered this question<sup>30</sup> and, in resolution 215 (VIII) took note of the General Assembly resolution 207 (III). At the ninth session the attention of the Council was again drawn to this resolution by the President before the election for renewal of membership of the functional commissions took place.

34. The General Assembly, at its third regular session, adopted resolution 208 (III), which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Takes note of the interest shown by certain delegations in improving the work of the Economic and Social Council and in associating with the Council's activities the largest number of members compatible with the efficacy thereof:

"Recommends that Members of the United Nations should consider this problem, taking into account the discussions held during the second and third regular sessions of the General Assembly and communicate their suggestions to the Secretary-General."

This question was included in the agenda of the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council. In the debate on the adoption of the agenda, the Council decided<sup>31</sup> to delete this item on the ground that it was a question for the individual Member States of the United Nations.

<sup>29</sup> See table "Distribution of membership in Commissions of the Council" in appendix II to this report.

<sup>30</sup> See records of plenary meeting 232.

<sup>31</sup> See records of plenary meeting 228.

## Section IV. Sessions and Conferences of the Council and its subsidiary organs

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

### 35. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### EIGHTH SESSION:

7 February-18 March 1949 Lake Success  
(57 plenary meetings)

The following main Committees sat during the eighth session:

*Economic Committee* (8 meetings)

*Social Committee* (19 meetings)

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

*Committee on Procedure* (6 meetings)<sup>32</sup>

*Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings* (1 meeting)<sup>33</sup>

*Council NGO Committee* (4 meetings)<sup>34</sup>

Total for session: 95 meetings

#### NINTH SESSION:

5 July-15 August 1949 Geneva  
(61 plenary meetings)

The following main Committees sat during the ninth session:

*Economic Committee* (33 meetings)

*Social Committee* (36 meetings)

*Co-ordination Committee* (19 meetings)

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

*Council NGO Committee* (7 meetings)

Total for session: 156 meetings

### 36. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

#### *Committee on Procedure*

(in addition to meetings during Council sessions)

10-27 January 1949 Lake Success

#### *Agenda Committee*

4 February 1949 Lake Success

29-30 June 1949 Geneva

#### *Council Committee on Non-governmental Organizations*

(in addition to meetings during Council sessions)

17 January 1949 Lake Success

18 January 1949 Lake Success

*Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings*  
(in addition to meetings during Council sessions)

16 October 1948 Paris

22 October 1948 Paris

12 January 1949 Lake Success

26 January 1949 Lake Success

21 March 1949 Lake Success

<sup>32</sup> The Committee held 18 meetings between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council.

<sup>33</sup> The Committee held four meetings between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council and two meetings between the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council.

<sup>34</sup> The Committee held three meetings between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council.



*Electric Power Committee*

Fourth session 22-24 September 1948 Geneva  
 Fifth session 21-23 March 1949 Geneva

*Inland Transport Committee*

Third session 25-30 October 1948 Geneva

*Steel Committee*

Third session 15-18 September 1948 Geneva  
 Fourth session 7-9 February 1949 Geneva

*Timber Committee*

Reconvened:

Third session 13-16 September 1948 Geneva  
 Fourth session 7-10 March 1949 Geneva

*Ad Hoc Committee on Agricultural Problems*

First session 8-13 September 1948 Geneva  
 Second session 1-2 October 1948 Geneva

*Ad Hoc Committee on Industrial Development and Trade*

First session 27 September-5 October 1948  
 Geneva

*Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

## FOURTH SESSION

29 November-11 December 1948  
 Lapstone, Glenbrook, Australia

*Committee of the Whole*

Second session 28 March-5 April 1949 Bangkok

*Industrial Development Working Party*

26 August-25 October 1948 Shanghai

*Working Group to Study Financial Arrangements to facilitate Trade*

19 August-29 September 1948 Shanghai

*FAO/ECAFE Joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites*

9-20 August 1948 Shanghai  
 26 August-26 October 1948 Shanghai

*Economic Commission for Latin America*

Second session 29 May-13 June 1949 Havana

## 39. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

*Executive Board*

17 August 1948 Geneva  
 28-29 October 1948 Paris  
 19 November 1948 Paris  
 3 February 1949 Lake Success  
 23 February 1949 Lake Success  
 9-10 March 1949 Lake Success

Adaptation of Motor Vehicles for International Road Traffic, Group of Experts to Study Standardization of Temporary Importation Papers, Working Party on Road Traffic Conditions, Working Party on Transport by Rail (subsequently Sub-Committee on Transport by Rail), Group of Experts on the Renewal and Construction of Rolling Stock, Working Party of Experts on Statistical Information, Working Party on Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs, Group of Experts to Study a Uniform System of Accountancy for Railways, Team of Specialists on the Development of International Road Transport.

*Steel Committee:* Panel of Experts on Scrap, *Ad Hoc* Working Party on Raw Materials for Steelmaking, *Ad Hoc* Working Party on Coke, *Ad Hoc* Statistical Working Party.

*Programme Committee*

23 October 1948 Paris  
 25-26 October 1948 Paris  
 30 October 1948 Paris  
 2 November 1948 Paris  
 12 November 1948 Paris  
 19 November 1948 Paris  
 20-21 January 1949 New York City  
 2 February 1949 New York City  
 21-22 February 1949 New York City  
 23-25 May 1949 New York City

*Committee on Administration and Budget*

22 January 1949 New York City  
 15 March 1949 Lake Success

*Committee on Voluntary Fund Raising*

8-9 February 1949 Lake Success  
 16-17 February 1949 Lake Success

**Section V. Programme of Conferences**

## 40. PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES IN 1950

At its ninth session, the Council took a number of decisions relating to the Programme of Conferences for 1950.<sup>38</sup> The Council decided to hold two sessions in 1950 on 7 February and 3 July at Lake Success and Geneva respectively.<sup>39</sup>

The Council expressed its general approval<sup>38</sup> of the Calendar of Conferences submitted by the Secretary-General as amended during the ninth session<sup>40</sup> and authorized the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings, to make the necessary adjustments in the Calendar of Conferences.

As regards its commissions and sub-commissions, the Council decided that each should hold one session in 1950.

The Council also decided that the sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights should be held in Geneva; and that the fourth session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press should be held in Montevideo, it being understood that the costs thereby incurred by the United Nations will not exceed those which would be incurred if the session were held at headquarters. The Council expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Government of Uruguay to invite the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press to hold its next session at Montevideo.

With regard to the regional economic commissions, the Council decided that they should each hold one session in 1950,<sup>39</sup> and recommended also that they should aim at adjusting their programmes so that the sessions of the commissions take place before the session of the Council immediately preceding the regular session of the General Assembly.

## NUMBER OF SESSIONS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS IN 1949

41. The General Assembly, at its third regular session, adopted resolution 206 (III), which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly  
 "Having examined resolution 174 (VII)  
 adopted by the Economic and Social Council on

<sup>38</sup> See resolution 264 (IX) and Calendar of Conferences in 1950, in Appendix III.

<sup>39</sup> See records of plenary meeting 338.

<sup>40</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meetings 42, 43, 44, 45 and 47 and of plenary meetings 331 and 338.

28 August 1948 relative to the calendar of conferences for 1949,

"*Recommends* that the Council authorize the regional economic commissions to hold two sessions in 1949 if necessary."

The Council, at its eighth session, decided on 11 March 1949<sup>41</sup> to defer the consideration of this question to its ninth session.

The Council, at its ninth session, decided after it had considered the reports of the three regional economic commissions that no further action on its part was necessary with regard to General Assembly resolution 206 (III) in view of the fact that none of the three regional commissions had requested authority to hold a second session in 1949.<sup>42</sup>

## Section VI. Constitutional and Procedural Questions

### APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 65 OF THE CHARTER

42. The question of the application of Article 65 of the Charter concerning the establishment of a working relationship between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council was raised by the delegation of Lebanon together with the question of the organization of the work of the Council<sup>43</sup> in the Joint Second and Third Committee at the first part of the third regular session of the General Assembly. The draft resolution<sup>44</sup> presented to the Committee on the subject was, however, withdrawn and the question was subsequently placed on the agenda of the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>45</sup> It was pointed out by the delegation which originally proposed the item that, according to the English text of Article 65 of the Charter, first, the Article permitted the Economic and Social Council to provide information to the Security Council; secondly it required the Economic and Social Council to assist the Security Council upon request. The French text of the Charter, however, seemed to suggest that the Economic and Social Council was under no obligation to assist the Security Council. It appeared desirable, therefore, that the Secretary-General should study the question of implementation of Article 65 of the Charter and submit his observations to the Economic and Social Council for consideration.

Other delegations thought that the Charter gave a clear definition of the responsibilities of the Councils and that the discussion of working relationship between them would lead to interference in matters arising under Articles 34, 39 and 41 of the Charter, which were solely under the jurisdiction of the Security Council. It was further argued that no other United Nations organ was authorized to deal with questions of which the Security Council was seized and which fell within its competence in accordance with Article 12 of the Charter, and that the entire question should, therefore, be removed from the agenda of the Council.

The view was also expressed that the Council should confine itself to suggesting that the discrepancy between the English and French texts of

Article 65 should be removed and to affirming the readiness of the Council to assist the Security Council upon request. The Council finally adopted a proposal to discharge from its agenda the item on the application of Article 65 of the Charter.

In connexion with another item on its agenda the Council decided in resolution 214 (VIII) B to transmit the records of certain communications from the World Jewish Congress to the Security Council.

### THE QUESTION WHETHER A SPECIALIZED AGENCY MAY BE REQUESTED TO TAKE ACTION OF BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS

43. In connexion with the item "Trade Union Rights", the Council discussed the constitutional question whether a request to a specialized agency to establish a fact-finding and conciliation commission "on behalf of the United Nations" constituted an improper delegation of powers by the Council. A related legal point dealt with in connexion with this item concerned the jurisdiction of the proposed commission with respect to those Members of the United Nations which are not members of the specialized agency.

An account of this item is given in chapter III below.

### 44. THE SCOPE OF ARTICLE 64 OF THE CHARTER

The scope of Article 64 of the Charter under which the Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies and may make arrangements with 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 was discussed in connexion with the question of the implementation of economic and social recommendations. This matter is dealt with in section I of chapter IV of this report.

### REVISION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

45. At its seventh session the Council examined a proposal for the revision of the rules of procedure of the Council submitted by the delegation of France<sup>46</sup> together with comments and amendments presented by the Secretary-General,<sup>47</sup> and decided, by its resolution 177 (VII), that the Committee on Procedure which it had set up on 23 July 1948 during that session<sup>48</sup> should prepare a revised text of rules of procedure between the seventh and eighth sessions.

46. At its eighth session<sup>49</sup> the Council had before it the result of the deliberation of the Committee which met from 10 to 27 January 1949 at the headquarters of the United Nations.<sup>50</sup> By its resolution 217 (VIII) it adopted the revised rules of procedure which are annexed to that resolution,<sup>51</sup> and decided that they would come into force on 19 March 1949.

47. The most important changes which were made by the Council and which are contained in

<sup>46</sup> E/751 and E/930; records of plenary meetings 203, 204, 224 and 225.

<sup>47</sup> E/883.

<sup>48</sup> See records of plenary meeting 181.

<sup>49</sup> See records of plenary meetings 268, 272-280, and 282.

<sup>50</sup> E/1130 and E/AC.28/SR.11 to 28.

<sup>51</sup> E/1310.

<sup>41</sup> See records of plenary meeting 272.

<sup>42</sup> See records of plenary meeting 338.

<sup>43</sup> A/C.2 and 3/86 and Corr.1.

<sup>44</sup> A/C.2 and 3/87 and Corr.1.

<sup>45</sup> See records of plenary meeting 282.

the rules of procedure at present in force<sup>52</sup> deal with the following topics:

(a) *Sessions.* Rule 1 provides that the Council should hold at least two regular sessions a year, one of these sessions being held shortly before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly.

(b) *Agenda.* Rule 9 provides that the provisional agenda of regular sessions should be issued six weeks (instead of three weeks as previously) before the opening of the session. This provisional agenda is to contain the items which reach the Secretary-General not later than seven weeks before the first meeting of each session (rule 10). It is also provided that basic documents relating to agenda items should be transmitted to Members not later than the date on which the provisional agenda is communicated.

(c) *Agenda Committee.* This Committee consists of the President, the two Vice-Presidents and two members who are elected at the first regular session of the Council of each year to hold office until the first regular session of the following year, subject to their remaining members of the Council. One alternate State is elected by the Council for each member of the Committee whose continued service on the Committee would be dependent on re-election to the Council before the term of office of the Committee expires. Any officer of the Council who, although still eligible to serve on the Committee, is prevented from attending a meeting shall designate an alternate from his own State to represent him. Such alternates have full rights of participation including the right to vote (rule 14).

The Council also extended the terms of reference of its Agenda Committee: the Committee recommends the inclusion of any item transmitted to it by the Secretary-General in cases where the request for its inclusion reached the Secretary-General less than seven weeks before the first meeting of the session, only if the item is, in its opinion, urgent and important. The Committee makes recommendations to the Council concerning the procedure to be followed in the consideration of the items on the agenda, including the reference of certain items to the Council Committees, without preliminary debate in the Council; it may also recommend that, without preliminary debate in the Council, any item be referred to a specialized agency, its commissions, the Secretary-General or, for further information, to the authority proposing the item (rule 15).

(d) *Records.* The summary records of the public meetings of the Council, its Committees and subsidiary bodies, instead of being issued immediately after the meeting in their definite form, subject to additional sheets to be issued separately when members participating in the meeting were submitting corrections, are produced in two stages:

- (i) A provisional text of the summary records is distributed to those participating in the meeting; and
- (ii) A final text is issued incorporating corrections received within 48 hours of the receipt of the provisional text from those participating in the meeting concerned (rule 42).

(e) *Conduct of business and voting.* Substantial amendments of the rules and the addition of new rules were made by the Council with respect

to chapters X and XI on "Conduct of business" and "Voting" in order to follow, wherever appropriate, the text of the General Assembly rules of procedure, namely in relation to the powers of the President regarding the proceeding of the debate (rule 47), points of order (rule 48), time limit on speeches (rule 50), closing of list of speakers (rule 51), closure of the debate (rule 52), the suspension or adjournment of the meeting (rule 53), order of procedural motions (rule 54), proposals and amendments (rule 55), decisions on competence (rule 56), withdrawal of motions (rule 57), conduct during voting (rule 62), division of proposals (rule 63) and voting on amendments and proposals (rules 64 and 65).

(f) *Participation of the President of the Trusteeship Council.* Rule 76 provides for the participation of the President of the Trusteeship Council in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council on any matter of particular concern to the Trusteeship Council.

(g) *Participation of specialized agencies.* Rule 77 implements provisions of the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies having a procedural character which give effect to Article 70 of the Charter relating to participation of the specialized agencies in the deliberations of the Council.

(h) *Consultation with the non-governmental organizations.* Rules 78, 79 and 80 incorporate with slight changes the provisions adopted at previous sessions by the Council having a procedural character for consultation with non-governmental organizations.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

48. The question of the organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council was raised in the Joint Second and Third Committee at the first part of the third regular session of the General Assembly. The draft resolution on this subject<sup>53</sup> was, however, withdrawn.

The question was subsequently placed on the agenda of the eighth session of the Council. The memorandum which served as a basis for discussion<sup>54</sup> dealt with several problems including *inter alia* the powers of the President, the length and number of the Council's sessions, the competence of the Agenda Committee as regards such questions as reduction of the number of items on the agenda, the classification of matters on the agenda and the order in which items should be considered.

After a preliminary discussion<sup>55</sup> the Council decided to study the question of the organization of its work, together with the question of the revision of its rules of procedure. It was agreed<sup>56</sup> to base the discussion on the recommendations of the Committee on Procedure and to deal with the various points raised in the memorandum whenever any given point affected a given rule of procedure.<sup>57</sup>

In addition to the various recommendations pertaining to the revision of the rules of procedure of the Council, which are discussed above, the Council adopted resolution 218 (VIII) concerning the work of the Agenda Committee by which it de-

<sup>53</sup> See A/C.2 & 3/86 and Corr.1 and A/C.2 & 3/87 and Corr.1.

<sup>54</sup> E/1227.

<sup>55</sup> See records of plenary meetings 268 and 272.

<sup>56</sup> See records of plenary meeting 272.

<sup>57</sup> See paragraph 46.



cided to invite members of the Council to communicate any comments which they might have on the provisional agenda to the Secretary-General, in order that the Agenda Committee might take them into account.

#### REVISION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

49. The Council, at its eighth session,<sup>58</sup> had before it an item proposed by the Secretary-General on the revision of the rules of procedure of its functional commissions. As it proved impracticable<sup>59</sup> to consider this item during that session, the Council, by its resolution 219 (VIII), decided to reconstitute the Committee on Procedure with the task of preparing, between the ninth and tenth sessions of the Council, a revised text of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions in the light of the changes made during the eighth session in the Council's rules of procedure.

#### SCOPE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

50. The issue of competence of the Committee was raised in connexion with the date of the second session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities at the meetings of the Committee on 16 and 22 October 1948.<sup>60</sup>

It was argued on one side that the Committee, within the scope of its functions, should be limited in making changes in the programme of meetings to the given calendar year, and that any recommendations going beyond that are the prerogative of the Council. On the other hand, it was pointed out that in certain circumstances it might be necessary not to restrict the Committee to make adjustments within a calendar year only.

The Committee adopted the following resolution:

(i) "The Interim Committee considers that in making adjustments in the calendar of conferences of the subsidiary organs of the Council, in consultation with the Secretary-General, its terms of reference do not restrict it to making adjustments within a calendar year."

The Council reviewed these questions at its eighth session<sup>61</sup> and decided to approve the terms of the resolution adopted by the Interim Committee.<sup>62</sup>

#### REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR CO-OPERATION IN MATTERS OF COMMON CONCERN

51. The Economic and Social Council, at its fifth session, by resolution 87 (V) referred to the

<sup>58</sup> Records of plenary meetings 278 and 280.

<sup>59</sup> Records of plenary meeting 280.

<sup>60</sup> E/C.4/SR.7 and E/C.4/SR.8.

<sup>61</sup> See records of plenary meetings 231 and 232.

<sup>62</sup> See records of plenary meeting 232.

Trusteeship Council for consideration the report of the Joint Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council on arrangements for co-operation in matters of common concern.<sup>63</sup>

The Trusteeship Council, at its thirty-first meeting on 25 November 1947,<sup>64</sup> approved this report.

The Economic and Social Council, at its eighth session, by adopting resolution 216 (VIII)<sup>65</sup> took a similar action. The arrangements, therefore, for co-operation of the Councils in matters of common concern have come into force in accordance with the provisions contained in the above-mentioned report.

### Section VII. Resolutions and decisions of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council

#### 52. EIGHTH SESSION

- 215 (VIII) Distribution of membership in subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council
- 216 (VIII) Report of the Joint Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council on arrangements for co-operation in matters of common concern
- 217 (VIII) Revision of the rules of procedure of the Council
- 218 (VIII) Agenda Committee
- 219 (VIII) Revision of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council
- 214 (VIII B) (Reports of the Council NGO Committee)

*Other decisions taken by the Council at its eighth session*

- Election of officers of the Council
- Election of members of the Agenda Committee
- Confirmation of members of the functional commissions
- Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings
- Date of the second session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities

#### 53. NINTH SESSION

- 264 (IX) Calendar of Conferences in 1950

*Other decisions taken by the Council at its ninth session*

- Election of members of Commissions
- Confirmation of members of Commissions
- Election of members of the Agenda Committee

<sup>63</sup> E & T/C.1/2/Rev.1.

<sup>64</sup> T/P.V.31.

<sup>65</sup> See records of plenary meeting 232.

## Chapter II A

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES\*

#### Section I. Introduction

54. At its third regular session the General Assembly adopted two major resolutions dealing with economic development of under-developed countries: resolution 200 (III) entitled "Technical assistance for economic development", and resolution 198 (III) "Economic development of under-developed countries". The first authorized the Secretary-General to carry out certain technical assistance functions in accordance with stated policies. It also recommended that the Economic and Social Council review at each session the actions taken under this resolution and, when necessary, formulate recommendations concerning policy and budgetary action required by the General Assembly to carry on the functions instituted by the resolution. The second resolution recommended "that the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies give further and urgent consideration to the whole problem of the economic development of under-developed countries in *all* its aspects, and that the Economic and Social Council include in its report to the next regular session of the General Assembly (a) a statement on measures already devised by the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and (b) proposals for other measures designed to promote economic development and to raise the standards of living of under-developed countries".

Both resolutions were considered by the Council at its eighth session, when the Council also had before it the first report of the Secretary-General<sup>1</sup> concerning his initial activities under resolution 200 (III). After an extended debate<sup>2</sup> concerning the need for an expansion of technical assistance to under-developed countries, the Council adopted resolution 180 (VIII) which called upon Member Governments to promote by all appropriate means the expansion of the international exchange of technical knowledge,<sup>3</sup> especially through the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, to prepare a report for the ninth session of the Council setting forth:

"1. A comprehensive plan for an expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance for economic development through the United

Nations and its specialized agencies, paying due attention to questions of a social nature which directly condition economic development;

"2. Methods of financing such a programme including special budgets; and

"3. Ways of co-ordinating the planning and execution of the programme."

55. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 198 (III), the eighth session of the Council, after reviewing its own resolution 139 (VII) B in the light of the views submitted by the Secretary-General in document E/1119, requested the Secretary-General to "prepare for consideration by the ninth session of the Council a report setting forth methods of financing economic development of under-developed countries including methods of stimulating the international flow of capital for this purpose, paying due attention to questions of a social nature which directly condition economic development". In addition, the Secretary-General was requested to prepare the material needed by the Council for the presentation to the fourth session of the General Assembly of an interim report "covering the most urgent problems of economic development of under-developed countries together with such recommendations as it may then be feasible to make concerning constructive action to be taken". In connexion with these tasks also the Secretary-General was asked to enlist the co-operation of the specialized agencies.

56. This chapter of the Council's report to the General Assembly constitutes the interim report which the Council decided<sup>4</sup> to present to the Assembly in response to Assembly resolution 198 (III). In accordance with the Council's decision at its ninth session, this section was prepared by the President of the Council in consultation with the Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the Economic Committee at the ninth session of the Council. This interim report consists of an account of the actions concerning economic development of under-developed countries taken by the Council during its eighth and ninth sessions, together with an account of such related actions as have been taken by the specialized agencies.

There is hereby also transmitted to the Assembly the Secretary General's report entitled "Measures Devised by the Economic and Social Council and the Specialized Agencies to Promote Economic Development and Raise the Standards of Living of Under-Developed Countries".<sup>5</sup> The report presents in a brief but comprehensive form the measures taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies up to 25 May 1949.

57. Thus, when the Council met for its ninth session it had before it, in addition to the above-

\* Separate item on the agenda of the fourth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>1</sup> E/1174.

<sup>2</sup> See records of plenary meetings 251, 253, 257, 259-262.

<sup>3</sup> On the basis of a proposal submitted by the American Federation of Labor (see document E/1083 and records of plenary meeting 269) for the creation "of a central publication for the promotion and advising on development projects", the Council adopted resolution 181 (VIII) recommending that the Secretary-General "consider this proposal in carrying out his activities under General Assembly resolution 200 (III) and Council resolution 180 (VIII) on technical assistance for economic development".

<sup>4</sup> See records of plenary meeting 341, and E/1526/Add.1 Part V.

<sup>5</sup> E/1345. This report was prepared in response to Council resolution 179 (VIII).

mentioned Secretary-General's report, (a) the Secretary-General's second report on his operations under General Assembly resolution 200 (III),<sup>6</sup> (b) the Secretary-General's report covering a plan for an expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance for economic development through the United Nations and the specialized agencies<sup>7</sup> and (c) the Secretary-General's report on the methods of financing the economic development of under-developed countries.<sup>8</sup> The material in the remainder of this chapter is organized correspondingly.

## Section II. Technical assistance for economic development under General Assembly resolution 200 (III)

58. During the first part of its third session the General Assembly adopted resolution 200 (III) on technical assistance for economic development and in connexion with it appropriated \$288,000<sup>9</sup> for the purpose of providing such assistance to Member Governments. The General Assembly laid down certain policies under which technical assistance should be extended, and authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the following functions, when requested to do so by Member Governments, and where appropriate in co-operation with the specialized agencies:

"(a) 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 those Governments in connexion with their economic development programmes, the organization of such teams, of course, not to preclude the invitation of individual, or groups of, experts from the United Nations or from specialized agencies in connexion with problems in the field of those specialized agencies;

"(b) Arrange for facilities for the training abroad of experts of under-developed countries through the provision of fellowships for study in those countries or institutions which, in the particular fields of study, have achieved an advanced level of technical competence;

"(c) Arrange for the training of local technicians within the under-developed countries themselves by promoting visits of experts in various aspects of economic development for the purpose of instructing local personnel and for assisting in the organization of technical institutions;

"(d) Provide facilities designed to assist Governments to obtain technical personnel, equipment and supplies, and to arrange for the organization of such other services as may be appropriate in the promotion of economic development, including the organization of seminars on special problems of economic development, and the exchange of current information concerning technical problems of economic development."

59. The resolution requested the Secretary-General to report to each session of the Economic and Social Council on the measures which he had taken

to carry out its provisions. At its eighth session the Council had before it the Secretary-General's first report<sup>10</sup> which briefly surveyed the initial measures taken by him to implement the resolution. At its ninth session, the Council received the Secretary-General's second report<sup>11</sup> describing in detail the actions taken by him under resolution 200 (III) up to 1 July 1949. He reported on arrangements completed or under way concerning comprehensive and special missions, on awards of thirty-eight fellowships (funds were available for approximately twenty more) to candidates from twenty Member countries, and on the progress of other activities undertaken in accordance with this resolution. The Secretary-General also recommended that the Council consider an expansion of these activities in 1950.

60. In accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 200 (III) the Council reviewed<sup>12</sup> the Secretary-General's report, considered his recommendations for the year 1950 and adopted a resolution in which it recognized the need for placing technical assistance activities for economic development at least to some extent "on a continuing basis by making annual provision for them within the regular budget of the United Nations" and recommended that the General Assembly "take the necessary actions to ensure that the regular budget of the United Nations continue to provide the funds necessary to carry on technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries, authorized by resolution 200 (III)". The Council took the above action after an exhaustive debate on the expanded programme for technical assistance for economic development, which is discussed below, and taking fully into account its other actions related to the expanded programme, recommended, for adoption by the General Assembly, resolution 222 (IX) C as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"A. Having considered the Economic and Social Council's recommendation, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the General Assembly's resolution 200 (III), including its recommendations concerning 'budgetary action required by the General Assembly to carry on the functions instituted' by resolution 200 (III), and*

*"B. Having decided in resolution 200 (III) 'to appropriate the funds necessary to enable the Secretary-General to perform' certain functions set out in that resolution,*

*"C. Agrees with the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council that the activities under resolution 200 (III) should be expanded in 1950 in accordance with the Secretary-General's proposals, that increased appropriations should be provided therefor and that the regular budget of the United Nations should continue to provide for the activities authorized by that resolution, and*

*"D. Notes with approval that the Secretary-General has included an amount for these services in the budget of the United Nations for the year 1950."*

<sup>6</sup> E/1335, Add. 1, 2 and 3.

<sup>7</sup> E/1327 and E/1327/Add.1.

<sup>8</sup> E/1333.

<sup>9</sup> \$307,750 on a gross salary basis.

<sup>10</sup> See E/1174.

<sup>11</sup> E/1335 and E/1335/Add.1-3.

<sup>12</sup> See Records of Economic Committee meeting 64 and plenary meeting 341.

### Section III. Expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance for economic development

61. The Secretary-General's plan for an expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance for economic development<sup>13</sup> served as the basis for the Council's consideration, during its ninth session, of an expansion of those activities now being carried on by the United Nations and its specialized agencies which are designed to assist under-developed countries in their economic development, including those activities of a social nature which directly condition economic development. This plan was prepared in response to Council resolution 180 (VIII) and was formulated by the Secretary-General, working with the executive heads of the interested specialized agencies through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

The Secretary-General submitted this report to the Council with a letter of transmittal to the President of the Council. This letter included the following observations: "Various methods of financing the expanded co-operative programme were examined and preferences for different methods expressed. It was—and remains—my view that in the interest of co-ordinated action the most appropriate way of financing the programme would be through the establishment of a single common fund into which all special contributions from Governments would be paid and out of which allocations would be made to the several international organizations to meet, subject to such broad policies as might be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, the varying needs of Governments for technical assistance as they arose. The majority of my colleagues from the specialized agencies were not able to subscribe to this position. They and I felt strongly, however, that the Council would wish that, in the preparation of the report requested from me, every effort should be made to reach agreed proposals. Consequently, we have agreed upon the proposals in chapter 5 of the report now submitted to the Council for its consideration as a compromise between the various views on the matter."<sup>14</sup>

62. In connexion with this plan, the Council also had before it statements from several specialized agencies, namely:

(a) A resolution concerning this matter adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its sixth session held in Paris in June 1949;<sup>15</sup> (b) a letter from the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation enclosing the report on technical assistance for economic development adopted by the International Labour Conference on 1 July 1949;<sup>16</sup> (c) the resolution on this matter adopted by the World Health Organization at its Second World Health Assembly on 30 June 1949,<sup>17</sup> the resolution of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization adopted at its fourth session,<sup>18</sup> and the corrigenda to the report on technical assistance for economic development dealing with the proposals submitted to the Council by the World Health Organization;<sup>19</sup> and (d)

the resolution concerning this matter adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 10 June 1949.<sup>20</sup> All these agencies expressed a general agreement with the plan and indicated in one way or another the forms in which they were prepared to make contributions to the expanded programme.

63. During the extended debate<sup>21</sup> concerning the plan submitted by the Secretary-General, the Council also heard oral statements from the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs, the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Social Affairs, the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation, the representative of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the representative of the Director-General of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

A considerable part of the debate centred on the types of activities which should be emphasized under the expanded programme and on projects to which less importance should be attached in view of the economic development objectives of the programme. Although no specific action was taken by the Council with respect to priorities that might be assigned to different types of activities, the resolution which was adopted by the Council (222 (IX) A) contains a paragraph (paragraph 7) in which the Technical Assistance Board and the Technical Assistance Committee (see below) were requested to take into account, in carrying out their terms of reference, "the records of the debate on the expanded programme which occurred during the ninth session of the Council".

64. The Council's action on the expanded programme is embodied in resolution 222 (IX) A which transmits to the General Assembly the Secretary-General's plan<sup>22</sup> together with the Council's observations and guiding principles set out in annex I to this resolution; recommends in annex II for the General Assembly's adoption a draft resolution which provides for an expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries; requests the Secretary-General, subject to such decision as may be taken by the General Assembly on the above draft resolution, to invite the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to set up a Technical Assistance Board whose composition and functions are set out; authorizes the Secretary-General, after consultation with the other participating organizations, to designate the Executive Secretary of the Technical Assistance Board whose functions are set out; establishes, subject to such decisions as may be taken by the General Assembly on the above draft resolution, a standing Technical Assistance Committee of the Council, consisting of the members of the Council, whose functions are set out; recommends to the General Assembly that it authorize the Secretary-General to set up a special account for technical assistance for economic development to which contributions of countries

<sup>13</sup> E/1327/Add.1.

<sup>14</sup> E/1327.

<sup>15</sup> E/1373.

<sup>16</sup> E/1381.

<sup>17</sup> E/1383.

<sup>18</sup> E/1383/Add.1.

<sup>19</sup> E/1327/Add.1/Corr.1 and E/1327/Add.1/Corr.2.

<sup>20</sup> E/1408.

<sup>21</sup> See records of Economic Committee meetings 55-80 and of plenary meetings 303, 307-312, 340, 341.

<sup>22</sup> E/1327/Add.1.

shall be credited<sup>23</sup> and from which transfers shall be made to the participating organizations exclusively for the expanded technical assistance programme to be carried out in the light of the observations and guiding principles contained in annex I and for administrative expenses connected therewith; decides, subject to such decisions as may be taken by the General Assembly on the draft resolution in annex II, to call a Technical Assistance Conference for the purpose of (a) ascertaining the total amount of contributions available from participating Governments for the execution of the technical assistance programme of the United Nations and the specialized agencies during the first year of its operation, and (b) giving final consent to the proportionate shares of the total amount of contributions to be allotted to the various participating organizations and to the other financial arrangements set out in the Council's resolution; requests the Secretary-General "(a) to convene the Technical Assistance Conference at the headquarters of the United Nations at such time as the Secretary-General finds appropriate but, if possible, during or immediately following the fourth session of the General Assembly, (b) to invite to the said Conference, with the right to vote, all Members of the United Nations and all other Governments members of any specialized agency participating in the programme, (c) and likewise to invite, without the right to vote, representatives of the specialized agencies;" recommends to the Governments attending the Technical Assistance Conference that they approve certain financial arrangements; recommends that the specialized agencies concerned take such steps as may be necessary to enable them to participate fully under this expanded programme; and decides that the financial and allocation arrangements shall be reviewed by the Economic and Social Council not later than its twelfth session in the light of the experience during the first year.

65. The resolution in annex II of resolution 222 (IX) A recommended for adoption by the General Assembly reads as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Having considered the Economic and Social Council's resolution 222 (IX) A of 15 August 1949 on an expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development,*

*"Approves the observations and guiding principles set out in annex I of that resolution and the arrangements made by the Council for the administration of the programme;*

*"Notes the decision of the Council to call a Technical Assistance Conference for the purpose of negotiating contributions to the programme;*

*"Authorizes the Secretary-General to set up a special account for technical assistance for economic development, and approves the recommendations of the Council to Governments participating in the Technical Assistance Conference, regarding financial arrangements for administering contributions and authorizes the Secretary-*

<sup>23</sup> The resolution provides that "the special account may include an evaluation of services or materials on the basis of credits in domestic currencies which Governments are prepared to make available". It also provides that "contributions shall be made by Governments in such forms and subject to such conditions as may be agreed between the Secretary-General after consultation with TAB and the contributing Governments, provided that contributions shall be made without limitation as to use by a specific agency, or in a specific country or for a specific project".

General to fulfil the responsibilities assigned to him in this connexion;

*"Invites all Governments to make as large voluntary contributions as possible to the special account for technical assistance."*

66. The major controversial issues which emerged during the Council's debate on this programme are summarized briefly below. A minority of Members felt that, although an expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries was needed, such a programme should be carried out by the United Nations and its specialized agencies with such funds as are made available to them under their regular budgets, and that the Governments requesting assistance under such a programme should be prepared to bear the costs of the assistance rendered. They therefore opposed the establishment of a special account for technical assistance for economic development as well as the calling of a special technical assistance conference. The Members who held these views also expressed a belief that additional provisions should be incorporated in the Council's resolution in order to ensure that Governments requesting assistance under this programme would not be exposed to political and economic pressures which might result in making them subject to political or economic exploitation for the benefit of more highly developed countries. Many such provisions were, in fact, incorporated into the Council's resolution, although some proposed amendments were rejected by the majority of the Members on the grounds that, while there was general agreement with the points made by these amendments, they were either already embodied in the resolution in another form or unnecessary because the substance was covered by earlier resolutions of the Council or of the General Assembly.

Some Members were of the opinion that the guiding principles proposed for an expanded programme of technical assistance failed to take into account the need for simultaneous development of all branches of industry and agriculture in under-developed countries and did not sufficiently emphasize the importance of industrial development including the development of heavy industry; but the majority maintained that the statement of principles was sufficiently broad and that, in any case, the assistance was to be rendered only at the request of Governments and in the form in which they requested it.

Some of the Members opposed the calling of the special technical assistance conference because they believed that one of the objectives of the conference, namely, the determination of the amount of contributions available from participating Governments for the execution of the expanded technical assistance programme could be achieved by other means; these Members also felt that if a conference were to be called it should not include among its purposes the giving of "final consent to the proportionate shares of the total amount of contributions to be allotted to the various participating organizations, and to the other financial arrangements" set out in the Council's resolution.

Some Members felt that the Secretary-General should not be requested "to invite the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to set up a Technical Assistance Board" but that the Technical Assistance Board should have been established by the Council directly in the manner in which the

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination was established.

Some Members felt that no more than five to eight million dollars of the prospective funds to become available for the expanded programme should be automatically distributed among the participating organizations in accordance with the percentages set out in the Council's resolution, and that the remainder of the funds should be made available to the participating organizations in accordance with the actual experience under the programme. Another group of Members was of the opinion that no basis at all existed for any automatic distribution of funds to the participating organizations.

Some Members held to the view that the Technical Assistance Committee of the Council should exercise general policy supervision over TAB and should, instead of TAB, be the body to allocate such funds to the several participating organizations as were not allocated by the Council's resolution.

The majority of the members of the Council, however, took the view that the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of under-developed countries should be financed by funds voluntarily paid into a special account by as many countries as possible who are members either of the United Nations or of any one of the specialized agencies; that, although the Governments requesting assistance should bear as large a share as they can of the costs of this assistance, it should also be available to them if they are unable to pay for it; that a special technical assistance conference was needed in order to make it possible for Governments who were members of specialized agencies but not members of the United Nations to participate fully in the actions concerning their contributions and to approve the financial regulations under which their contributions would be expended; that, in order to ensure the full co-operation of as many specialized agencies as possible, as well as to facilitate the integration of the work of each organization under the expanded programme with its normal operations, TAB should be established by inviting the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to set it up; that the experience of the specialized agencies in extending technical assistance, as well as the desirability of enabling them to plan ahead, warranted the automatic distribution of as large a share of the prospective funds as is set out in the Council resolution; and that it was both undesirable and impracticable to assign to the Technical Assistance Committee of the Council, which consisted of governmental representatives, functions which would tend to interfere with the day-to-day execution of the tasks which had been assigned to TAB. Some of the Members who held the latter view suggested that the Technical Assistance Committee of the Council should be convened only twice a year and at the same time as the Council.

67. In addition to the resolution described above, the Council adopted resolution 222 (IX) B, which took into account the fact that a number of regional organizations which are not integral parts of the United Nations were in the process of expanding technical assistance services similar to those contemplated by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in connexion with their expanded programme of technical assistance. This resolution authorizes the Secretary-

General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to enter into negotiations with the appropriate officers of inter-governmental regional organizations engaged in the development of technical assistance programmes "with a view to ensuring the desirable co-ordination for the carrying out of the technical assistance activities of the organizations concerned". The resolution further requested the Secretary-General "to report to the Council on the results achieved so as to enable it, when more experience is available, to examine the advisability of establishing other forms of relationship between the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the one hand, and the regional organizations on the other".

#### Section IV. Methods of financing economic development

68. At its ninth session the Council also considered the problem of financing economic development,<sup>24</sup> having before it the report prepared by the Secretary-General on methods of financing economic development.<sup>25</sup> This report had been prepared, pursuant to the Council's resolution 179 (VIII), in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. The Secretary-General also took account of the report of the third session of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development<sup>26</sup> as well as of a brochure entitled "International Code and Fair Treatment of Foreign Investments"<sup>27</sup> prepared by the International Chamber of Commerce, a non-governmental organization having category (a) consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. The report contains eight appendices, in which the materials used by the Secretary-General are reproduced either in full or in the form of extensive excerpts, and the Secretary-General's own report is divided into two parts, one dealing with domestic financing and the second with foreign financing. Each of these parts sets out the scope and emphasis of the materials that were made available to the Secretary-General by other organizations, as well as further considerations which the Secretary-General thought it desirable to bring to the Council's attention.

69. In the course of the discussion, it was generally recognized that the financing of economic development was no less important than technical assistance, but that in view of the concentration of the Council's work at this session on problems of technical assistance, it was not possible for the Council to give the same detailed consideration to problems of financing. For this reason it was decided in resolution 222 (IX) D that the problems of financing economic development should be thoroughly discussed at an early session of the Council and, if possible, at its next session. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare certain studies, and to complete as many as possible in

<sup>24</sup> The main discussion on problems of financing economic development is to be found in the records of the 73rd and 74th plenary meetings of the Economic Committee, but references to these problems are scattered throughout the discussion of technical assistance, since a number of delegates stressed the connexion between technical assistance and financing.

<sup>25</sup> E/1333.

<sup>26</sup> E/CN./65.

<sup>27</sup> Extracts from the brochure appear as appendix VI E/1333.



anticipation of this discussion. These studies are to deal with (a) a survey of private foreign investment in selected countries, together with a survey of factors accounting for these investments and the existing conditions governing foreign investments; (b) methods of increasing domestic savings and ensuring their most advantageous use for development; (c) the effect of economic development of various types on the volume of savings; and (d) the possibility of establishing an international clearing-house of information by which potential investors and potential users of foreign capital in under-developed countries could be brought together. Some Members expressed the view that the resolution appeared to be concerned primarily with studies bearing on the interests of foreign investors and tended to ignore those of the under-developed countries; they did not, however, offer amendments.

70. Some discussion centred on the suggested existence of a gap in facilities for public foreign financing of economic development and on the desirability of setting up a new international agency or of increasing the powers and functions of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development so as to enable it to meet the suggested needs.<sup>28</sup> The Council rejected a proposal inviting the Economic and Employment Commission "to give further consideration to the question whether there are any gaps in the external public financing of economic development of under-developed countries and whether the amplification of the functions and powers of the International Bank or the creation of a new agency would help fill such gaps if they exist." A similar proposal had been rejected by the Economic and Employment Commission in its report on its fourth session.<sup>29</sup> Several Council members felt, however, that the Commission had not examined the problems inherent in the suggestion in sufficient detail, but others thought that it was neither useful nor constitutionally correct to ask the Economic and Employment Commission to engage in discussions involving the terms of reference of a specialized agency.

## Section V. Other Council actions in the field of economic development

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION AND ITS SUB-COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

71. The fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission<sup>30</sup> had before it the reports of the second<sup>31</sup> and third<sup>32</sup> sessions of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development.

The second session of the Sub-Commission gave particular attention to the available types of technical assistance for economic development and to the actions taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the availability of such assistance. The Sub-Commission recommended, among other things, "that the United Nations should, under approved and agreed conditions, be prepared to share some of the costs of

technical assistance" and emphasized "the need for special budgetary appropriations for enabling the Secretary-General to discharge these responsibilities."

However, before the Economic and Employment Commission had an opportunity to consider these recommendations, the General Assembly adopted, on 4 December 1948, its own resolution 200 (III) which provided for the institution of technical assistance services to be extended to Member Governments at their request under policies and conditions similar to those recommended by the Sub-Commission. After taking note of this action and the fact that resolution 200 (III) requests the Secretary-General to report on his activities under this resolution directly to the Council, as well as the fact that the Council had, during its eighth session, requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Council's consideration a plan for an expanded programme of technical assistance,<sup>33</sup> the Economic and Employment Commission stated, in its report to the Council,<sup>34</sup> that "since the concern of the Commission involves consideration of the practical problems of technical assistance as well as the consideration of general principles and theoretical problems, the Commission was of the opinion it should have been given a more active part in the expansion of such assistance; that it should have been given responsibility to advise and comment upon the work of the Secretariat in providing technical assistance, and that the Council would wish to consider the future role of the Commission in this matter." Regarding specific technical assistance measures, the Commission proposed for the Council's consideration two resolutions, one calling upon Member Governments "to contribute to the promotion of economic development and international understanding by initiating new programmes or assisting existing programmes of granting fellowships to foreign students and of providing study and research facilities for them in fields where the countries have special experience",<sup>35</sup> and the other calling upon Member Governments "to adopt a policy of preventing assignments on technical assistance service accepted by experts in their employ from resulting in loss of seniority or other advantages accruing from continuous service."<sup>36</sup> The Council, however, in resolution 221 B decided not to take any action on these matters during the ninth session "in order to be able to take them into consideration in the future in the light of whatever action may be taken by the General Assembly on the expanded programme of technical assistance".

72. The third session of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the mobilization of domestic and foreign financial resources for the economic development of under-developed countries. In its report<sup>37</sup> the Sub-Commission did not, however, submit any specific proposals to the Commission. The Commission took note of this fact and also expressed its view that the Sub-Commission had dealt inadequately with the problem of financing economic development. It further stated that since "the data before it and the analyses of the problems involved were insufficient to make any specific

<sup>28</sup> An annex to the report on the third session of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development (E/CN.1/65), had contained a proposal along similar lines.

<sup>29</sup> E/1356, paragraph 32.

<sup>30</sup> Held from 9 May to 26 May 1949; see E/1356.

<sup>31</sup> Held from 14 June to 29 June 1948; see E/CN.1/61.

<sup>32</sup> Held from 21 March to 11 April 1949; see E/CN.1/65.

<sup>33</sup> See section III of the present chapter and E/1327/Add.1.

<sup>34</sup> E/1356, paragraph 20.

<sup>35</sup> E/1356, Annex C.

<sup>36</sup> E/1356, Annex D.

<sup>37</sup> E/CN.1/65.

recommendations<sup>38</sup>, the Council should arrange for a series of studies which the Commission described. The Council considered this proposal at its ninth session and, in resolution 222 (IX) D, adopted it with some amendments.<sup>39</sup>

## Section VI. Action taken by regional economic commissions

73. The Economic and Social Council at its eighth session included in its resolution on the economic development of under-developed countries (179 (VIII)) the request that the regional economic commissions "continue to give all aspects of the problems of economic development of under-developed countries special attention during their future sessions". The wording of this request reflected the fact that the regional economic commissions had, in fact, been active in this field for some time.<sup>40</sup>

In Europe, the third session of the Economic Commission for Europe set up an *ad hoc* Committee on Industrial Development and Trade. As a result of this *ad hoc* Committee's recommendations and of subsequent consultations, a Committee on the Development of Trade was established on a provisional basis and reported to the fourth session of the Commission. This Committee was required, under its terms of reference, *inter alia*, to "draw the attention of the appropriate Committees of the Economic Commission for Europe to the problems of agricultural and industrial development which are of importance to intra-European trade . . ." This Committee is continuing its work.

As a consequence of the predominantly under-developed nature of their regions, the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America have devoted considerable attention to aspects of economic development and have considered measures designed to assist the Governments, members and associate members of the Commissions, in this respect. The fourth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East had before it an extensive report on industrial development with the region. While certain recommendations to member Governments emerged from the Commission's consideration of the report, it was decided that the report should be considered more fully by a Committee of the Whole Commission which was to meet subsequently. The Committee of the Whole, at its meeting in March 1949, concerned itself primarily with problems of economic, and especially industrial, development; it considered, on the one hand, problems of its Member Governments in respect of which international action was possible and, on the other, the establishment of machinery through which solutions to such problems might be sought. A resolution was adopted establishing a Committee on Industry and Trade with important responsibilities in respect of industrial development; the Committee and its subordinate bodies will serve as the Commission's chief organ for the consideration of these problems.

<sup>38</sup> E/1356, Annex F.

<sup>39</sup> See section IV of the present chapter.

<sup>40</sup> For the terms of reference of the regional economic commissions, see ECE, Council resolution 36 (IV); ECAFE, Council resolutions 37 (IV), 69 (V), 144 (VII) and 187 (VIII); ECLA, Council resolution 106 (VI).

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has also aided its member Governments in respect of expert assistance, and the secretariat has been asked to continue and intensify its efforts in this regard. On technical training, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has worked in close collaboration with the International Labour Organisation. The Commission has now requested that a report be prepared on those fields of economic development which are handicapped by the lack of trained personnel.

The Economic Commission for Latin America has paid particular attention to the problems of the over-all economic development of that region and, in its resolution on economic development adopted at its second session, has requested its Executive Secretary to continue the preparation of analytical and interpretative studies on the economic development of Latin America. The Commission also adopted resolutions on the considerations affecting the flow of capital within Latin America, on the interdependence between the development of agriculture and the development of industry, and on the need of Latin-American countries for technical assistance, and has requested further studies to be made on the subjects. With respect to technical assistance, the Commission decided to continue its efforts to obtain data relating to the needs in this field within the region and drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the specific projects requiring technical assistance arising in Latin-American countries, some of which had been reported upon to the Commission at its second session. The Commission, in its resolution on economic development, emphasized the need to strengthen and diversify the economies of the countries in its region and noted with satisfaction the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council relative to economic development and technical assistance as indications of the priority being given to the examination of the problem of the economic development of under-developed regions.

A detailed account of the activities of the regional economic commissions of the Council will be found in sections XV, XVI and XVII of chapter II B.

## Section VII. Other actions

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FISCAL COMMISSION

74. At its second session, in January 1949, the Fiscal Commission took note of the technical assistance so far rendered to Governments, commended the Secretariat on its efforts and requested the Secretariat to continue this work in accordance with resolution 200 (III) of the General Assembly. It also requested the Secretariat to include in its reports on technical assistance the substance of its recommendations to Governments, in so far as possible.<sup>41</sup>

During its ninth session,<sup>42</sup> the Council adopted a resolution (226 (IX) B) which, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, requested the Secretary-General within the limits of available financial resources to continue to render technical assistance to Member Governments on their request in accordance with General Assembly resolution 200 (III).

<sup>41</sup> E/1104, paragraph 19.

<sup>42</sup> See records of Economic Committee, meetings 48, 49 and 54.



## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

75. In response to resolution 149 (VII) C of the Council, the Statistical Commission considered steps that could appropriately be taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to develop facilities for the training of statisticians and to provide technical assistance to countries wishing to improve their statistical services. The Statistical Commission felt that additional studies were required of the needs of statistically under-developed countries, including Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, and recommended that provision be made for several types of facilities within the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to provide expert assistance to countries at their request.

The discussion<sup>43</sup> of this question at the ninth session of the Council emphasized the importance of a programme of technical assistance in the field of statistics as a part of the general plan of technical assistance being developed by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. On the basis of recommendations of the Statistical Commission, as amended during the debate, the Council adopted resolution 231 (IX) D recommending that the Secretary-General in developing programmes of technical assistance take into account the recommendations of the Statistical Commission for the creation of field services to provide technicians to visit and advise countries requesting assistance in the field of statistics; the allocation of fellowships within the scheme authorized by the General Assembly to enable individuals from requesting countries to undergo training in institutions of other countries, in the United Nations Statistical Office or in offices of specialized agencies; the conduct of statistical courses under the United Nations and specialized agencies to provide training where other facilities are inadequate; and the conduct of demonstration projects to afford field experience to statistical officers who do not have access to such training.

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS

76. At its third session, the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press discussed the question of developing information agencies in under-developed countries and recommended<sup>44</sup> to the Council that it consider this matter in connexion with item 9 of its agenda, "Economic development of under-developed countries".

The Council<sup>45</sup> discussed this problem and in resolution 240 (IX) decided to refer the matter to the proposed Technical Assistance Committee of the Council (TAC).

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

77. In connexion with its discussion of its role in the field of standards of living the Social Commission stressed the interdependence of economic and social factors in the raising of standards of living and the impossibility of achieving economic development without taking social factors into account.<sup>46</sup> A resolution was proposed emphasizing the need to co-ordinate programmes in the field

of economic and social activities, particularly in the under-developed countries, and requesting the Secretariat to prepare a report on methods of promoting and financing social development, particularly in housing and standards of living.

It was agreed that the Commission would be in a better position to examine this resolution if it awaited the decisions of the Council at its ninth session after considering the reports prepared by the Secretary-General under Council resolutions 179 (VIII) and 180 (VIII). Action on the resolution was therefore deferred until the fifth session of the Commission.

A resolution was also proposed recommending that the Council should consider the need for widening the terms of reference of the regional commissions dealing with economically and socially under-developed areas, so as to enable them to examine such social problems as are connected with economic development. Consideration of this question was deferred until the next session of the Commission.

It was agreed however that room should be found in the Commission's programme for a study of "conditions of living in under-developed areas where the process of industrialization and economic development is altering or has altered the social fabric."<sup>47</sup> It was furthermore agreed that the Secretariat should ascertain from the Governments what was being done to raise standards of living in such areas.

At the close of the discussion the Commission adopted a resolution which, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to invite Member Governments to notify him of any measures, either legislative or administrative, which they have applied with success in territories under their jurisdiction, whatever their political status, and especially where the process of industrialization and economic development has altered the social fabric, and to present to the Social Commission at a future session a report on this subject.

At its ninth session the Council took note of the report of the Social Commission.

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

78. At its fourth session, the Population Commission discussed the question of studies of inter-relationships of demographic, economic and social factors.<sup>48</sup> It recommended that areas should be chosen for study, with the consent of the Governments concerned, in such a way as to provide results that would be useful to the Council in its consideration of problems of economic development and would provide methodological guidance for further study in the same field.

The Commission also recommended that the Secretary-General prepare a report summarizing those findings of existing scientific studies bearing on the inter-relationships of demographic, economic and social factors, which are relevant to the problems of economic development of under-developed countries.

Noting that the problems of certain culturally handicapped groups are of particular importance in the economic development of some countries, the Commission recommended that the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agen-

<sup>43</sup> See records of plenary meeting 338.

<sup>44</sup> E/1369, chapter VII.

<sup>45</sup> See records of plenary meeting 243 and paragraph 64 above.

<sup>46</sup> E/1359, paragraphs 57-63.

<sup>47</sup> E/CN.5/125.

<sup>48</sup> E/1313.

cies, should study the methods of identifying such groups and, upon request of the Governments concerned, undertake studies of the relationships of their demographic characteristics to problems of their economic and social development.<sup>49</sup>

At the ninth session of the Council<sup>50</sup> the problems of the inter-relationships mentioned above were emphasized and the Council, in resolution 235 (IX), took note of the report of the Commission.

#### INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRAINING IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

79. At its ninth session the Council considered the report of the Secretary-General on international facilities for the promotion of training in public administration<sup>51</sup> and reviewed the steps that had been taken in connexion with this question. In its discussion,<sup>52</sup> the Council emphasized the need of maximum co-ordination of the programme proposed by the Secretary-General with the programme of technical assistance, and in resolution 253 (IX) requested the Secretary-General to report to a subsequent session of the Council on the arrangements considered desirable to co-ordinate the programme for training in public administration with the programme of technical assistance.

An account of the consideration of this question is given in chapter IV, section ~~III~~ II

#### UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON THE CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES

80. This conference was called under resolution 32 (IV) of the Economic and Social Council and was held at Lake Success from 17 August to 6 September 1949. The purpose of the conference was defined as the exchange of "information on techniques in this field, their economic costs and benefits and their inter-relationships" and it was planned to be "devoted solely to the exchange of ideas and experience on the matter among engineers, resource technicians, economists and other experts in related fields". Its primary concern was the practical application of technical knowledge. The agenda provided for a series of plenary sessions to discuss matters of broad general interest to technicians and administrators, and a series of technical sessions to give experts an opportunity

<sup>49</sup> E/1313.

<sup>50</sup> See records of Social Committee meeting 114 and of plenary meeting 325.

<sup>51</sup> E/1336.

<sup>52</sup> See records of plenary meeting 313.

to exchange information on specialized subjects, such as minerals, fuels, water, soils, crops, livestock, forests, fish and wildlife.

Invitations were issued by the Secretary-General for the preparation of over 500 papers dealing with many aspects of the conservation and utilization of resources by experts in this field from all parts of the world. The conference was attended by about 700 participants and observers from more than fifty countries and from non-governmental organizations, learned societies and universities. The ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO co-operated in the planning and development of the conference programme.

The United States Government sponsored and arranged a post-conference field study trip for the purpose of enabling the experts attending the Conference to observe and study industrial and governmental projects and methods of conservation and utilization of resources in the eastern part of the United States. All persons officially participating in the Conference at the invitation of the Secretary-General, other than participants from the United States, were eligible to participate in this field trip as guests of the United States Government.

#### Section VIII. Resolutions of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council

##### 81. *Eighth session*

- 179 (VIII) Economic development of under-developed countries
- 180 (VIII) Technical assistance for economic development
- 181 (VIII) Creation of a central publication for the promotion of and advising on development projects

##### 82. *Ninth session*

- 222 (IX) Economic development of under-developed countries
- [226 (IX) Report of the second session of the Fiscal Commission]
- [231 (IX) Report of the fourth session of the Statistical Commission]
- [240 (IX) Report of the third session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press]
- [253 (IX) International Centre for Training in Public Administration]

## Chapter II B

### ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

#### Section I. Surveys of economic conditions and trends

##### SURVEYS OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

83. The General Assembly, in adopting at its second regular session resolution 118 (II), took note with approval of the arrangements which the Council had made in its resolution 26 (IV) for the initiation of regular reports on world economic conditions and trends, and requested the Secretary-General to assist the Council and its subsidiary organs by providing the necessary factual surveys and analyses. The Assembly also recommended to the Council "that it consider a survey of current world economic conditions and trends annually, and at such 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".

One of the items on the agenda of the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council was entitled: "The world economic situation". In the debate on this subject use was made of the information contained in the Secretariat's report, *Major Economic Changes in 1948*,<sup>1</sup> together with the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the world food situation,<sup>2</sup> the report by the Secretary-General on national and international action to achieve or maintain full employment and economic stability<sup>3</sup> and the *Review of International Commodity Problems, 1948*.<sup>4</sup> The report of the Secretariat provided a preliminary review of the outstanding economic developments in 1948 as well as detailed data on trends in industrial production and employment, trade and finance, and on inflationary and deflationary developments. The full text of the Council's debate<sup>5</sup> has been published as the *Supplement to Major Economic Changes in 1948*.<sup>6</sup> In concluding its debate the Council, in resolution 178 (VIII), drew the attention of Member States, the Economic and Employment Commission, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies to the views expressed by Council members on the world economic situation. The Council also urged Member Governments to co-operate fully

with the Secretary-General in making available to him "data required for the regular monthly and annual publications of economic and social statistics and for reviews of world economic conditions".

84. Although discussion of the world economic situation was not on the agenda of the ninth session of the Council, certain aspects of the current economic situation were considered at length in connexion with the report of the Economic and Employment Commission,<sup>7</sup> particularly part VI of the report which dealt with economic stability and full employment, and in connexion with the item on the agenda dealing with unemployment and full employment. There was available to the Council at this session the full report on the world economic situation prepared annually by the Secretariat entitled *World Economic Report 1948*. This report provided a global analysis of outstanding economic developments in 1948, reviewed these developments in their regional settings, and dealt at some length with selected world economic problems of current importance. The report noted that, while economic conditions had improved considerably in many parts of the world from 1947 to 1948, economic activity had shown a tendency to level off and, in a few countries, to decline since the middle of 1948 and the early months of 1949; and that the far-reaching post-war dislocations of international trade remained acute. It pointed out that, for the first time since the end of the war, there was a reversal of the upward trend in prices, a check to the expansion of production and some increase in unemployment in a number of countries. Particular attention was drawn to those economic trends during 1948 and the early months of 1949, which appeared to call for national and international action.

During its fourth session, the Economic and Employment Commission expressed its opinion that the world economic situation required that the Secretary-General continue to survey the economic conditions throughout the world and suggested that the Council request the Secretary-General to give particular emphasis to such analyses. Further studies of this kind were requested from the Secretary-General by the Council at the conclusion of its debate on the report of the Economic and Employment Commission and on the item relating to unemployment and full employment.<sup>8</sup> The Council, in resolution 221 (IX) F, recommended that the General Assembly include in the agenda of its fourth regular session the question of promoting full employment and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the fourth session the latest available information on (a) the world economic situation, concentrating particularly on factors which are critical from the

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1949. II.C.1.

<sup>2</sup> E/1804.

<sup>3</sup> E/1111 and E/1111/Add.1-5.

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1948. II.D.6.

<sup>5</sup> See records of plenary meetings 245-251.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1949. II.C.2.

<sup>7</sup> E/1356.

<sup>8</sup> See below, paragraphs 88-93.

international point of view and drawing attention to international agreements and machinery already in existence which are designed to promote concerted action to maintain full employment and counter the international extension of any recession; and (b) national and international action to achieve or maintain full employment and economic stability.

The Council also had available during the ninth session the separate economic surveys of Europe, of Latin America and of the Far East, prepared by the secretariats of the respective regional economic commissions and which are described below.

#### ECONOMIC SURVEY OF EUROPE

85. The discussion on the economic situation in Europe at the fourth session of the Economic Commission for Europe in May 1949 was based on the *Economic Survey of Europe in 1948*<sup>9</sup> prepared by the ECE secretariat. The survey emphasized that, although economic conditions in Europe had become more normal, the underlying problems of the European economy did not appear to be appreciably nearer solution. Inflation, the shortages of basic materials and many of the other problems which dominated the post-war period had largely been overcome, and Europe's production and trade were near pre-war levels by the end of 1948. But the progress achieved in 1948 would in many areas have been impossible without outside financial assistance. The larger part of the report was devoted to an analysis of the continuing difficulties relating to trade and balances of international payments. At the conclusion of the Commission's debate, note was taken of the survey and of the plan of the Secretariat to publish reviews of the current economic situation in Europe at more frequent intervals. In July 1949, the first issue of a quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Europe*<sup>10</sup> covering the first quarter of 1949 was issued.

#### ECONOMIC SURVEY OF ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

86. Pursuant to the request of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East that the Secretariat publish a comprehensive annual survey of economic conditions in the region<sup>11</sup> the *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1948*<sup>12</sup> was issued in June 1949. This survey covered developments during 1948 in the countries of Asia and the Far East with respect to agricultural and industrial production and transport, monetary and fiscal questions, inflation and price movements and international trade and balance of payments. It concluded that, while the year 1948 had, in general, been a year of many improvements in the region, the tardy and uneven progress had not been substantial or satisfactory, and pre-war levels of production were still far from attained. Most of the region had continued to suffer from civil strife or other disturbances and from the devastation and economic consequences of the war.

#### ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA

87. The Economic Commission for Latin America, at its first session, requested the Secretariat

to undertake an economic survey of Latin America along the lines of those prepared for Europe and for Asia and the Far East. Pursuant to this request, a preliminary draft of the *Economic Survey of Latin America*<sup>13</sup> was made available to the second session of the Commission by the Secretariat, and provided the basis for a full discussion of the economic situation and prospects of Latin America at that session. The survey provided a comprehensive review of post-war trends of manufacturing, construction, agriculture and transport, of foreign trade and balance of payments, and of inflationary developments, as well as an examination of the relation of European recovery plans to Latin America.

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

88. The major items on the agenda of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission<sup>14</sup> in May 1949, were economic development, economic stability and full employment, and the future organization of the Commission and its Sub-Commissions. The discussion was based in part on the reports of the second and third sessions of the Sub-Commission on Economic Development and the third session of the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability. Matters relating to the discussion of the substantive problems of economic development are presented in chapter II A of this report on "Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries". This section, therefore, is concerned only with the problem of employment and economic stability and with the question of the future organization of the Commission and its two Sub-Commissions.

89. The report of the third session of the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability,<sup>15</sup> which formed the basis of the Commission's discussions, was devoted mainly to national and international measures to maintain full employment. The Commission expressed regret that the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability had been unable to submit a significant report on the problem of recognizing incipient downturns in economic activity, despite the directive given to the Sub-Commission to give particular attention to this problem. The Commission recognized the special difficulties involved in this problem as well as its importance in relation to the formulation of sound domestic and international policies for the maintenance of full employment. The Commission did not accept the Sub-Commission's proposal that international consultations should be held to review the activities and policies of international organizations related to the problem of maintaining full employment, and it felt that the desirability of a revision of the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund was a question that could be dealt with only by those bodies. The Commission expressed concern because of

<sup>9</sup> United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1949. II.E.1.

<sup>10</sup> Volume I, No. 1.

<sup>11</sup> See report of the first and second sessions of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, E/606, page 25.

<sup>13</sup> E/CN.12/82.

<sup>14</sup> E/1356, April 1949.

<sup>15</sup> E/CN.1/66.

<sup>12</sup> E/CN.11/191, 15 June 1949.

the fact that the replies of certain Member countries to the questionnaire of the Secretary-General on their plans for preventing a decline in employment and for the maintenance of economic stability indicated that they would impose restrictions on imports in the event of a serious decline in employment.<sup>16</sup> The Commission expressed the view that expansive rather than restrictive measures should form the basis for counteracting any threatened declines in the levels of production and of employment. With the material available and the time at its disposal the Commission was unable to present to the Council a programme of action to maintain high levels of production and employment. It suggested, however, that the Council consider the advisability of making arrangements to convene special sessions of the Commission should the world economic situation indicate that they were warranted.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT AND FULL EMPLOYMENT<sup>17</sup>

90. At its ninth session, the Council also had on its agenda an item on "Unemployment and Full Employment", which was proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization having category (a) consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. Although the Council decided, in adopting its agenda to list separately the above item and the report of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission, it agreed that these two items "should be dealt with together at the same time".<sup>18</sup> The procedure followed by the Council in the subsequent debate<sup>19</sup> on these items was to consider specific recommendations in the communications from the WFTU<sup>20</sup> as well as related proposals by the members of the Council during its discussion of the recommendations in the report of the Economic and Employment Commission contained in chapter 6 on economic stability and full employment.

91. Although all members of the Council agreed that there had been some increase in unemployment, there was considerable difference of opinion as to the importance and the causes of such increases. The majority of the members held the view that, while the recent decline in production and employment in some countries might turn out to be of a temporary character, it was desirable that countries be prepared to deal with the problem of unemployment promptly if the necessity for action arose. Many of the members who supported this view considered that at the first sign of a recession the United Nations should be prepared to review the situation and to ensure that the maximum use is made of the existing machinery for inter-governmental consultation and for the initiation of positive measures to prevent further deterioration of the situation. Some stressed the view that the unemployment in their countries was temporary and reflected a healthy readjustment to peacetime conditions, while others considered that the unemployment situation was already critical or becoming so in several countries and that concrete measures should be taken immediately by the Council to restore full em-

ployment and to protect workers from the effects of unemployment.

92. At the close of the debate on this subject the Council adopted resolution 221 (IX) F, in which it recommended to the General Assembly the inclusion on the agenda of its fourth session the question of measures for promoting full employment and economic stability in accordance with the terms of Article 55 of the Charter, and transmitted to the General Assembly the records of its discussion and decisions on this subject.<sup>21</sup> In resolution 221 (IX) E the Council noted with satisfaction that many Governments had declared themselves<sup>22</sup> ready to put into effect, if conditions should warrant, such measures for increasing purchasing power and for promoting full employment as are appropriate to their national economies, and urged all Governments in considering such measures to avoid as much as possible those which are likely to result in restrictions of international trade; the Council also invited the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to prepare, in the light of the current world economic situation, a report on national and international measures required to achieve full employment, and invited the Economic and Employment Commission to examine this report and to submit to the tenth session of the Council any comments and recommendations for action that seemed appropriate. In order to make these arrangements possible the Council decided<sup>23</sup> that the Economic and Employment Commission should meet in January 1950, and requested the Secretary-General to publish on a current basis brief reports on measures taken in various countries for the purpose of achieving full employment; it also invited Member Governments to assist the Secretary-General in this matter.

93. The Council also adopted resolution 221 (IX) D, in which it urged Member Governments to give any anti-cyclical measures which they might adopt a form which would promote the economic development of under-developed countries, and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to report to the regional economic commissions and to the Economic and Employment Commission on arrangements that would be conducive to international co-operation in utilizing excess productive capacity for development projects.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION AND ITS SUB-COMMISSIONS

94. At its ninth session, the Council considered recommendations on the organization of the Commission and its two Sub-Commissions which were made by the Commission on the basis of its study of this question in accordance with arrangements noted by the Council at its seventh session.<sup>24</sup>

The Commission recommended that the Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability and the Sub-Commission on Economic Development should be abolished, that the Secretariat should assist the Commission directly in its work and that the Secretariat should be

<sup>16</sup> E/1378, E/1111 and E/1111/Add.1-8.

<sup>17</sup> Separate item on the agenda of the fourth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>18</sup> See records of plenary meeting 284.

<sup>19</sup> See records of plenary meetings 328-330, 332-336.

<sup>20</sup> See E/1332/Add.1 and 2.

<sup>21</sup> E/1545, Resolution F.

<sup>22</sup> See the report prepared by the Secretariat on national and international action to achieve or maintain full employment and economic stability, E/1378.

<sup>23</sup> See records of plenary meeting 338.

<sup>24</sup> See the Council's report to the third session of the General Assembly, A/625, page 15.

strengthened if necessary by additions to its staff, by *ad hoc* groups of experts, and by individual experts selected and appointed by the Secretary-General.

The Commission expressed the opinion that its present terms of reference, being broad, were adequate for the proper execution of the functions it was intended to perform, but it felt that it had been handicapped in its endeavour to carry out its responsibilities by certain organizational weaknesses and by inadequate contact with current developments and concrete problems. It therefore believed that improvements should be made in the relationship of its work to that of the Council, in order that it might assist the Council more effectively.

The Council, after considerable discussion,<sup>25</sup> adopted resolution 221 (IX) C in which it decided to postpone further consideration of this matter until its eleventh session.<sup>26</sup>

### Section III. Measures to increase availability of food

95. At its eighth and ninth sessions the Council considered various aspects of the availability of food.

At its eighth session the Council discussed<sup>26</sup> a report submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organization<sup>27</sup> which had been prepared in response to Council resolutions 103 (VI) and 140 (VII). The Council, in resolution 182 (VIII), took note of the report and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the records of the discussion to FAO.

96. The Council at its eighth session considered General Assembly resolution 202 (III) concerning the problem of wasting food in certain countries. Under this resolution, the Council was called upon to continue to give consideration, in consultation with FAO and other specialized agencies concerned, to the problems of increasing the world's supply of food and of international trade in food products. The Council recognized the problems arising from the fact that surpluses in certain countries may remain unexportable because of the lack of means of payment on the part of countries having corresponding shortages. In resolution 183 (VIII) the Council recommended "that measures to increase food production and to decrease food wastage should continue to receive urgent attention in all countries, especially in those countries whose economic development would otherwise suffer because of shortages of food and of means of payment necessary for food imports". This resolution further requested the executive heads of FAO and other specialized agencies, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to undertake studies which the Council would need in considering recommendations for action concerning the matters referred to in General Assembly resolution 202 (III). Pursuant to this request, FAO submitted a report<sup>28</sup> on the subject at the ninth session of the Council.

97. This report was considered by the Council at its ninth session<sup>29</sup> together with a resolution

adopted by the Council of FAO in June 1949 on this subject<sup>30</sup> and a statement<sup>31</sup> by the representative of FAO. The discussion centred largely around a proposal recommending that "the Food and Agriculture Organization and other specialized agencies, in collaboration with the regional commissions, take prompt and comprehensive measures to secure an increase in the production of food in the thickly populated and under-developed areas of the world"; and calling "upon the principal food-producing countries to enter into bilateral or multilateral arrangements so as to facilitate the economical disposal of surpluses and to avoid restrictionism in their future production of food, at least until such time as the world's population is adequately and properly nourished."<sup>32</sup>

It was debated whether the problem of possible surpluses and their disposal should be stressed rather than that of increasing food production, especially by assistance to small- and medium-sized farms. The advisability of making any recommendations at this time was also questioned, in view of the fact that the Council of FAO had requested from its secretariat a report on this matter and on the position of farmers in food-exporting countries for the FAO Conference in November 1949.

98. The Council, in resolution 223 (IX) A, took note of the report submitted by FAO and also adopted resolution 223 (IX) B in which it affirmed the importance and urgency of international and national action designed to increase the availability of food throughout the world and to assist in the disposal of any local food surpluses on terms acceptable to exporting and importing countries; welcomed the studies being undertaken by FAO on the underlying circumstances which may lead to local surpluses, especially of food-stuffs, and the decision of its Council to arrange for a report for the 1949 conference of the organization which will contain recommendations on the removal or the mitigation of the uncertainties affecting the production of, trade in and consumption of basic agricultural commodities; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to FAO and to the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements the records of the Council's discussions on this subject.

### Section IV. Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas

99. At its eighth session, the Council considered a statement by the World Health Organization<sup>33</sup> on the effective use of DDT insecticides in combating malaria in agricultural areas. On the basis of this statement, the Council adopted resolution 184 (VIII) requesting the Secretary-General "to prepare for consideration by the ninth session of the Council a report on the production, distribution and availability of those insecticides (e.g. DDT, BHC, etc.) which are valuable in the control of malaria".

100. The report of the Secretary-General<sup>34</sup> was considered by the ninth session of the Council<sup>35</sup> together with a communication from the Director-

<sup>25</sup> See records of plenary meetings 326-330, 336 and 337.

<sup>26</sup> See records of Economic Committee meetings 42-44 and of plenary meeting 269.

<sup>27</sup> E/1084.

<sup>28</sup> E/1339.

<sup>29</sup> See records of Economic Committee meetings, 49, 50, 52-54, and of plenary meeting 304.

<sup>30</sup> E/AC.6./34.

<sup>31</sup> E/AC.6./35.

<sup>32</sup> E/AC.6/W43.

<sup>33</sup> E/1089.

<sup>34</sup> E/1353.

<sup>35</sup> See records of Economic Committee meetings 51 and 52 and of plenary meeting 295.

General of WHO<sup>36</sup> drawing the Council's attention to resolutions adopted by the Second World Health Assembly in this field. By a unanimous vote the Council approved resolution 225 (IX) which drew the attention of Member Governments to the Secretary-General's report and recommended that Member Governments facilitate as much as possible the freer flow of insecticides, raw materials and equipment for their production, and that technical assistance in producing, formulating and applying insecticides be extended by United Nations specialized agencies and Member Governments to under-developed countries. The Council, in the same resolution, also drew the attention of Member Governments to the recommendations of WHO regarding the correct labelling of insecticides. Finally, the Council requested the Secretary-General to continue his study of the subject and to present a further report to a future session of the Council.

### **Section V. Proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies**

101. Pursuant to resolution 33 (IV) on the proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies, adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, the Secretary-General concluded in December 1947 the necessary arrangements with UNRRA for receipt by the United Nations of periodic reports for periods after 31 December 1947 relating to the utilization of local currency proceeds of the sale of supplies furnished by UNRRA. The report on this subject<sup>37</sup> submitted by the Secretary-General to the Council was considered by it at its eighth session.<sup>38</sup> The Council, in resolution 185 (VIII), took note of the report and urged Governments which had not yet submitted reports to do so as soon as possible.

### **Section VI. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization**

102. After having considered the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization to the United Nations and having heard a statement by the Director-General, the Council, at its ninth session,<sup>39</sup> approved resolution 224 (IX) expressing its appreciation of the report, and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to FAO the record of the Council's discussion.<sup>40</sup> The report of FAO included an appendix on "FAO Activities in the Field of Economic Development" and the importance of technical assistance in the future work of FAO was generally stressed throughout the debate.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>36</sup> E/AC.6/36.

<sup>37</sup> E/1095 and Corr.1. After submitting this report, the Secretary-General received additional information in communications from Governments and in the *Ninth and Final Financial Report of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration* (March 1949). A revised report, E/1095/Rev.1, was prepared subsequently, taking into account the additional information but providing a substantially similar statement of the facts noted by the Council in its resolution at the eighth session.

<sup>38</sup> See records of plenary meeting 232.

<sup>39</sup> E/1321.

<sup>40</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 53 and plenary meeting 299.

<sup>41</sup> See chapter IIA, section III. See also section III of the present chapter for FAO report on measures to increase the availability of food, E/1084.

### **Section VII. Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

103. After having considered the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development<sup>42</sup> and having heard a statement by the President at its eighth session, the Council adopted resolution 189 (VIII), in which it took note of the report and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Bank the record of the Council's discussion.<sup>43</sup>

### **Section VIII. Report of the International Monetary Fund**

104. After having considered at its eighth session the report of the International Monetary Fund<sup>44</sup> and having heard a statement by the Chairman of the Executive Board, the Council adopted resolution 190 (VIII), in which it took note of the report and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Fund the record of the Council's discussion.<sup>45</sup>

### **Section IX. Fiscal questions**

105. The Fiscal Commission held its second session at Lake Success from 10 to 25 January 1949 and presented its report<sup>46</sup> to the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.

Reviewing the work carried on by the Secretariat under resolution 67 (V) of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission paid particular attention to (1) technical assistance to Member Governments on their request;<sup>47</sup> (2) public finance surveys of Member countries; (3) administrative practices in the assessment and collection of taxes; (4) taxation of foreign nationals, transactions and resources; (5) tax agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion; (6) effects of taxation on international trade and investment; (7) international double taxation of corporate profits; (8) economic influence of taxes and fiscal measures to prevent depressions; (9) fiscal implications of recommendations of other United Nations organs.

In addition, the Commission considered those portions of the Trusteeship Council's Provisional Questionnaire which pertained to fiscal matters<sup>48</sup> and proposed certain modifications.

#### **FUTURE WORK OF THE FISCAL COMMISSION**

106. The ninth session of the Economic and Social Council discussed<sup>49</sup> a motion for the abolition of the Fiscal Commission. Reasons given for this proposal were the fact that the Fiscal Commission had held no meeting in 1948, and the opinion that it had achieved no practical results. The proposal did not envisage discontinuance of

<sup>42</sup> E/1077.

<sup>43</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 40 and plenary meeting 269.

<sup>44</sup> E/1078.

<sup>45</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 41 and plenary meeting 269.

<sup>46</sup> E/1104.

<sup>47</sup> See chapter IIA, paragraph 73.

<sup>48</sup> See chapter IV, section V.

<sup>49</sup> See records of plenary meeting 304 and Economic Committee meetings 48, 49 and 54.



the work of the Secretariat on fiscal problems; but it implied that the tasks of the Commission itself were covered by other organs of the United Nations. Against this it was claimed that the Commission had been active and useful and that much fruitful long-range work remained to be done in fields where there was no overlapping, such as international double taxation and tax evasion. The motion for abolition was rejected.

#### PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT

107. During the discussion of the work programme as outlined by the Fiscal Commission in a draft resolution<sup>50</sup> the Council decided<sup>51</sup> that it would not request complete public finance surveys for each country and that studies on the economic influence of taxation, in particular on fiscal measures to prevent depressions and on the influence of taxes on consumption, the standard of living and production should be undertaken only at the instance of and in co-operation with other organs of the United Nations. The Council then adopted resolution 226 (IX) B requesting the Secretary-General to carry out a programme representing in the main a continuation of the work already undertaken.<sup>52</sup>

#### RECOMMENDATION TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

108. Pursuant to recommendations of the Fiscal Commission<sup>53</sup> the Council, in resolution 226 (IX) D, called on Member Governments to negotiate bilateral agreements "wherever appropriate" for the avoidance of double taxation.<sup>54</sup> The opinion was expressed that bilateral agreements were especially suited to effect the necessary co-ordination among the diverse tax systems. At the same time, it was recognized by the words "wherever appropriate" that in some cases such agreements might be difficult to negotiate.<sup>55</sup>

#### INFORMATION FROM MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

109. In resolution 226 (IX) C, the Council endorsed a draft resolution of the Commission calling on Member Governments to expedite their replies to the enquiries, questionnaires and requests for documents and information addressed to them by the Secretariat on fiscal matters. The resolution specified that Member Governments would be asked to furnish only such official information as was generally available in accordance with their internal regulations.<sup>56</sup>

### Section X. Statistical activities

110. At its ninth session the Council, in resolution 231 (IX), took note of the report of the fourth session of the Statistical Commission<sup>57</sup> which contained a number of recommendations and also adopted several specific resolutions relating to activities in the field of statistics.

<sup>50</sup> E/1104, section H.

<sup>51</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 54.

<sup>52</sup> For discussion and resolution relating to technical assistance see chapter IIA, section VII. For discussion of the draft resolution of the Fiscal Commission on the Questionnaire of the Trusteeship Council see chapter IV, section V.

<sup>53</sup> E/1104, section H (C).

<sup>54</sup> See records of plenary meeting 304.

<sup>55</sup> See records of Economic Committee meetings 48 and 49.

<sup>56</sup> See records of plenary meeting 304.

<sup>57</sup> E/1312. See also records of plenary meetings 337 and 338.

The consideration given by the Commission and the Council to statistical matters related directly to the question of technical assistance for economic development is referred to in section VII of chapter IIA. This section of the report is concerned with the work of the Commission and the Council in their review of the report of the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling<sup>58</sup> and progress reports on various aspects of the programme of work which had been approved by the Council in resolution 149 (VII) A adopted at the seventh session.<sup>59</sup> The Commission, in its report,<sup>60</sup> gave particular attention to the subjects discussed below.

#### STANDARD INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

111. The Statistical Commission considered a second revision and grouping of a "Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics" which had been prepared with the assistance of expert consultants and considered by its Committee on Statistical Classification in the light of comments received from Member Governments.<sup>61</sup> The Commission directed the Secretary-General to circulate the proposed revision to Member Governments for further comments as to its acceptability.

112. The International Labour Office, at the request of the Statistical Commission presented a progress report on a standard international classification of occupations which was also reviewed by an expert working group convened by the International Labour Office. The Statistical Commission asked that its observations on the classification be transmitted to the International Labour Office, requested that the Secretary-General be kept informed of the subsequent stages in establishing the proposed classification, and urged that the work of the International Labour Office in this field be carried forward as rapidly as possible in order that the classification might be ready for use by Governments in the national censuses of population to be taken in 1950 and 1951.

#### EDUCATION IN STATISTICS

113. The Statistical Commission recommended that that part of the programme which relates directly to the need for more adequate education in the training of statistics should be included in the programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and of the International Statistical Institute. The Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council take note of the steps taken by these organizations to initiate an international programme of education in statistics and urged both UNESCO and the Institute to take appropriate measures to further the improvement of education in statistics on an international scale. This recommendation was adopted by the Council in resolution 231 (IX) C.<sup>62</sup>

#### RESEARCH IN STATISTICAL METHODS

114. At its fourth session, the Statistical Commission considered studies prepared by the Secretariat on the statistical methods employed in population and vital statistics, national income studies, indices of industrial production and prices, and

<sup>58</sup> See records of plenary meetings 337 and 338.

<sup>59</sup> A/625, paragraphs 95 and 96.

<sup>60</sup> E/1312.

<sup>61</sup> E/795.

<sup>62</sup> Records of plenary meeting 338.



transport statistics, and indicated directions for further enquiries. In the field of population and vital statistics the Commission recommended that the Secretary-General study the different systems of vital registration in order to promote comparability of definitions, the adequacy and comparability of classifications and tabulations, and the development generally of effective registration systems. The Statistical Commission also approved the preliminary plans presented for the preparation of a manual of national income statistics containing detailed descriptions of the proposed standard definitions of the totals and components, together with a set of model tables for the uniform reporting of national income statistics.

#### STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

115. In its review of the plans of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies for the collection and publication of statistics, the Statistical Commission considered a report prepared by the Secretariat<sup>63</sup> dealing with further plans for the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, the Supplement, the *Demographic Year Book*, the *Statistical Yearbook* and the Statistical Papers Series. Attention was drawn to the progress made in the development of greater international comparability in the current statistics presented in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The experience of the Secretariat in collecting material for the first issue of the *Statistical Yearbook* which will be published in September 1949 indicates the need for increased effort to develop more adequate information in the fields of social statistics. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report on the scope of the principal classes of existing social statistics and on the methods used in compiling them.<sup>64</sup>

#### TRANSPORT STATISTICS

116. As a result of previous recommendations of the Transport and Communications Commission and the Statistical Commission approved by the Council at its seventh session (resolution 147 (VII) H), a report had been prepared by the Secretary-General outlining the scope and character of the statistics of road, rail, air and sea transport collected in different countries. The report also indicated which of the more important series were at present available in national statistics. The Statistical Commission, having available the comments of the third session of the Transport and Communications Commission<sup>65</sup> on this report, as well as information regarding the statistical work of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, requested that the Secretary-General continue to study taking into account the observations made by the Commission at its fourth session.<sup>66</sup>

#### REGIONAL STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

117. The Statistical Commission at its third session recommended, and the Economic and Social Council approved (resolution 149 (VII) B) the request that the Secretary-General facilitate consultation upon statistical questions among the representatives of the statistical agencies of European Governments. Reports on the regional meeting of

European statisticians<sup>67</sup> held from 14 to 18 March 1949 and attended by statisticians representing seventeen European countries were presented to the fourth session of the Statistical Commission. As a result of its consideration of these reports several technical questions raised by the European regional meeting were placed upon the agenda of the Commission and in its future programme of work. Having studied the needs of statisticians of the European region and having considered the needs arising in other regions as a part of the activities of regional commissions, the Statistical Commission made a number of recommendations to the Council, which accordingly approved resolution 231 (IX) B recommending that the Secretary-General consult appropriate Member Governments on the convening of other meetings of regional statisticians to be arranged and conducted in collaboration with the Statistical Office.

#### STATISTICAL SAMPLING

118. The Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling had been requested by the Statistical Commission and certain of the specialized agencies to consider several problems relating to the application of statistical sampling in different subject fields. Its report on the second session<sup>68</sup> contained recommendations on the application of sampling methods to family budget enquiries, censuses of agricultural production, censuses of population, and the collection of statistics of man-power and national incomes. A major aspect of its work involved an examination of the uses which are being made of statistical sampling techniques in individual countries and in different fields of subject matter. As a result of this examination the Sub-Commission drew up a set of recommendations regarding the preparation of reports of sampling surveys and a proposed standard terminology for use in sampling surveys.

The Statistical Commission noted with satisfaction the work done by its Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling and considered that the recommendations on standard terminology for reporting sampling surveys would be of great value. It recommended that the Secretary-General bring these recommendations to the notice of all interested statistical offices and statisticians. The Statistical Commission considered the future programme of work of its Sub-Commission and recommended that the Sub-Commission continue to accord priority to those statistical problems of Governments of current and practical importance in the field of statistical sampling.

### Section XI. Transport and communications

119. At its ninth session, the Council considered<sup>69</sup> the report of the third session of the Transport and Communications Commission which had been concerned mainly with questions relating to: (1) facilitation of the international movement of persons and goods; (2) problems in the field of shipping; (3) problems in the fields of the International Trade Organization and the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; (4) co-ordination of activities in the fields of

<sup>63</sup> E/CN.3/73.

<sup>64</sup> E/1312, chapter VIII.

<sup>65</sup> E/1311.

<sup>66</sup> E/1312.

<sup>67</sup> E/CN.3/70 and E/CN.3/Conf.1/3.

<sup>68</sup> E/CN.3/52.

<sup>69</sup> See records of plenary meeting 337.

aviation, shipping, telecommunications and meteorology with respect to safety of life; (5) problems in the field of inland transport; (6) transport statistics. In addition the Commission concluded its consideration, requested by the Council,<sup>70</sup> of the application of the Central Council of International Touring for consultative status.

#### FACILITATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND GOODS

##### *Travel, passports and frontier formalities*

120. The Commission noted international developments in the field of travel and the progress made by Governments in the implementation of the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on Passports and Frontier Formalities.<sup>71</sup> On the Commission's recommendation the Council, at its ninth session, adopted resolution 227 (IX) E, instructing the Secretary-General to continue to follow the progress in the fields of passports and frontier formalities and to keep the Transport and Communications Commission duly informed, and at the same time decided to defer any further enquiry to Governments concerning the matter until after the fourth session of the Transport and Communications Commission.

##### *Barriers to the international transport of goods*

121. The problem of barriers to the international transport of goods had been brought to the attention of the Commission at its second session at the request of the International Chamber of Commerce.<sup>72</sup> At its third session the Commission considered a report by the Secretariat<sup>73</sup> on the subject and expressed the hope that Member States would find it possible to relax or remove existing restrictions in the field covered by the report of the Secretariat without waiting for international action.<sup>74</sup> Following a recommendation of the Commission the Council, in resolution 227 (IX) B adopted at its ninth session, transmitted to the Members of the United Nations the Secretariat report on barriers to the international transport of goods and the report of the International Chamber of Commerce on the same subject;<sup>75</sup> and invited the Members of the United Nations to transmit to the Secretary-General their views with respect to the twelve recommendations of the ICC report, with certain exceptions.<sup>76</sup> The Council in the same resolution instructed the Secretary-General to report to the next session of the Transport and Communications Commission and to the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization on the result of the inquiry to Governments; and to draw to the attention of the Member Governments the work

already done by the International Civil Aviation Organization in its "International Standards and Recommended Practices on Facilitation of Air Transport".

#### PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF SHIPPING

##### *Unification of maritime tonnage measurement*

122. The Transport and Communications Commission, after considering a memorandum by the Secretariat summarizing the history of international efforts to achieve unification of maritime tonnage measurement, and noting that a conference held in Oslo in 1947 had signed a convention to which had been annexed the draft "International Regulations for Tonnage Measurement of Ships" completed by a technical committee of the League of Nations in 1939, expressed the opinion that, while the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization would eventually be the appropriate agency to handle the subject, it was desirable to avoid delay resulting from the fact that IMCO had not yet started its activities.<sup>77</sup> Pursuant to the Commission's recommendation the Council, at its ninth session, adopted resolution 227 (IX) A instructing the Secretary-General (1) to circulate the Secretariat's memorandum<sup>78</sup> and the Oslo Rules to Member Governments, inviting their views on the desirability and practicability of promoting a more general and closer adherence to the Oslo Rules, and informing them that the memorandum was also being forwarded to the Preparatory Committee of IMCO for information; (2) to forward the Secretariat's memorandum and the Oslo Rules to the Preparatory Committee of IMCO for information; and (3) to report to the next session of the Transport and Communications Commission on the results of the inquiry to Governments.

##### *Problems of maritime shipping affecting Latin America*

123. The Transport and Communications Commission, having considered the request of the Economic and Social Council in resolution 147 (VII) D that the Commission make a further study of problems of maritime shipping, including freight rates, affecting Latin America, found that the information at present available to the Commission did not constitute a sufficient basis for examination of the matter.<sup>77</sup> The Council at its ninth session, therefore, on the recommendation of the Commission, adopted resolution 227 (IX) C, instructing the Secretary-General (1) to request from the Governments of the Latin-American countries their precise views on the problems of maritime shipping, including freight rates, affecting Latin America, and to obtain whatever information may have been already collected by the Economic Commission for Latin America, which would enable the Transport and Communications Commission to determine the elements of the problem; (2) to communicate to the Governments the extracts of the summary records of the Transport and Communications Commission's discussion concerning this problem; (3) on the basis of the replies from Governments, to collect any further relevant information; (4) to forward the views of the Governments and any

<sup>77</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, fourth year, ninth session, *Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>78</sup> E/CN.2/57.

<sup>70</sup> See resolution 133 (VI) A.

<sup>71</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, fourth year, ninth session, *Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>72</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, third year, seventh session, *Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>73</sup> E/CN.2/49.

<sup>74</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, fourth year, ninth session, *Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>75</sup> E/C.2/59.

<sup>76</sup> The exceptions are those recommendations or parts thereof relating to:

Public health formalities—falling within the purview of the World Health Organization;

Negotiable air consignment note—now being dealt with by the International Civil Aviation Organization;

Maritime tonnage measurement—covered in resolution No. 1 of the third session of the Transport and Communications Commission.

such information as the Secretary-General may have collected to the Transport and Communications Commission in order to enable the Commission at its next session to consider in what manner the problem can best be dealt with.

PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION AND THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

124. The Transport and Communications Commission, having encountered difficulties in dealing with certain urgent problems, particularly with respect to tonnage measurement and barriers to the international transport of goods, drew the attention of the Council to the fact that the Conventions establishing the International Trade Organization and the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization have not yet come into force, and that the solution of various urgent and important problems affecting international transport will be greatly facilitated when these organizations have started to function.

CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELDS OF AVIATION, SHIPPING, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND METEOROLOGY IN REGARD TO SAFETY OF LIFE

125. The Council, at its ninth session,<sup>79</sup> adopted resolution 227 (IX) D instructing the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of each of the organizations represented at the Preparatory Committee of Experts which considered the co-ordination of activities in the fields of aviation, shipping, telecommunications and meteorology with regard to safety of life at sea and in the air (London, January-February 1948), the resolution adopted by the Transport and Communications Commission at its third session. The latter resolution commended the international organizations in the field of transport and communications for the steps already taken by them to co-ordinate their activities, and recommended that the general measures for assuring such co-ordination in the future, proposed in paragraph 21 of the report of the Preparatory Committee of Experts on Co-ordination of Safety at Sea and in the Air should be followed by the organizations in co-ordinating their work on all problems of interest to two or more of the organizations.<sup>80</sup>

PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF INLAND TRANSPORT  
*Classification of inland transport*

126. The Transport and Communications Commission, having noted the need for clarity in discussion and study, and for the avoidance of overlapping and conflict in fields of competence, decided to classify as within the field of inland transport rail transport, road transport, inland waterways and pipelines.<sup>80</sup> At the same time it was understood that this classification was not designed to preclude regional economic commissions of the United Nations from considering, if necessary, in conjunction with inland transport, problems in other fields of transport, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned within

the framework of the agreements between these specialized agencies and the United Nations.<sup>81</sup>

*Co-ordination of inland transport*

127. The Transport and Communications Commission considered a report on the co-ordination of inland transport<sup>82</sup> prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Economic and Social Council at its seventh session,<sup>83</sup> taking into account the preliminary results of a study of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), together with information received from the International Union of Railways (UIC), the Pan-American Railway Congress Association, as well as certain other available published information. It felt that the information in the reports of the UIC and the ICC could usefully be supplemented with further information on the viewpoint of highway and inland waterway interests or systems. The Secretariat was requested to seek the views of international organizations concerned with inland transport and this subject and particularly on the Secretariat report, to follow developments in this field and to make a recommendation to the Commission as to the advisability and practicability of a formal survey by the Secretary-General with the collaboration of Governments and the form such a survey should take.<sup>81</sup>

*Road transport*

128. The Commission had before it a report on international road transport prepared by the Secretariat in response to a request by the Commission at its second session. The report covered problems additional to those specifically falling within the scope of the Convention to be concluded by the 1949 United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport. Among these additional problems was that of customs formalities, on which the Sub-Committee on Road Transport of the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe had prepared three draft conventions on touring, on commercial road vehicles, and on the international transport of goods by road, respectively. The Commission felt that the question of further steps, including the holding of a further conference to deal with some of the additional questions, should be considered by the 1949 World Conference, but that the European Governments should not consider themselves precluded from putting into effect in the meantime the provisions of the ECE draft customs conventions on an interim basis, if they so desired.<sup>84</sup>

*Regional problems and organization in the field of inland transport*

129. The Commission continued its consideration of the question of regional organization in the field of inland transport. It expressed the opinion that the ECAFE Meeting of Inland Transport Experts recommended by the Transport and Communications Commission<sup>85</sup> and endorsed by ECAFE<sup>86</sup> and the Economic and Social Coun-

<sup>81</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, fourth year, ninth session, *Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>82</sup> E/CN.2/58.

<sup>83</sup> Resolution 147 (VII) I.

<sup>84</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, fourth year, ninth session, *Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>85</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, third year, seventh session, *Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>86</sup> See Report of the third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (document E/839).

<sup>79</sup> See records of plenary meeting 337.

<sup>80</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, fourth year, ninth session, *Supplement No. 3*.

cil<sup>87</sup> should be convened in advance of the next session of ECAFE.<sup>84</sup> Consideration of the Commission's recommendation at its second session for a similar meeting to be held in the Middle East,<sup>85</sup> had been postponed by the Council<sup>88</sup> together with that of the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East. The Council, at its seventh session,<sup>89</sup> had 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; the Commission would therefore await a request for assistance from ECLA. Finally, the Commission noted information concerning steps being taken to organize international collaboration in transport matters in Central and Southern Africa.<sup>90</sup>

#### TRANSPORT STATISTICS

130. The Economic and Social Council, at its seventh session, had instructed the Secretary-General to make a study of the problem of establishing the economic and technical statistical requirements in the transport field (giving priority to statistical requirements of an economic nature), of achieving comparability in respect of the information to be collected, and of standardizing forms for the collection of this information.<sup>91</sup> The Transport and Communications Commission at its third session noted with appreciation a preliminary report<sup>92</sup> prepared by the Secretariat on transport statistics and requested the Secretariat to continue the study on the lines indicated, taking into consideration the views expressed during the Commission's discussion. It felt it desirable that the Secretariat, at the appropriate moment, should consult the Governments concerning the present or future availability of the statistical series the collection of which is recommended in the report.

### Section XII. Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization

131. During the discussion of the report of the International Civil Aviation Organization<sup>93</sup> by the Council at its ninth session,<sup>94</sup> the question was raised as to whether it would be more useful if the Council were to receive, as is at present the case, the same report as the ICAO Council presents to its own Assembly, or a more informative report, which would enable the Council, unfamiliar with the problems and procedure of ICAO, to form a more correct impression of the organization's work. More emphasis, it was felt, could be laid on the co-operation of ICAO with some other specialized agencies, for instance, in its activities related to rescue at sea. Future reports might give an account of the practical work of the organization and present a clear picture of the world air navigation situation. However, it was thought that a modified but not necessarily a special report, might be satisfactory and would

not entail for ICAO an undue amount of extra work or expenditure.

The Council adopted resolution 228 (IX), in which it took note of the report and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to ICAO the records of the discussion which had taken place in the Council.

### Section XIII. Report of the International Telecommunication Union

132. During the discussion of the report of the International Telecommunication Union<sup>95</sup> by the Council at its ninth session<sup>96</sup> attention was called to the fact that ITU had held during the past two years many and lengthy conferences, which presented heavy expenditure for the Member Governments and great demands upon the services of qualified experts in this field. It was also pointed out that the secretariat of ITU had been considerably increased. The wish was therefore expressed that, once the present organizational stage is over, the conference activities of this organization should be on a reduced scale.

As a result of its examination of the report, the Council adopted resolution 230 (IX) identical with that adopted in the case of ICAO.

### Section XIV. Report of the Universal Postal Union

133. During the discussion of the report of the Universal Postal Union<sup>97</sup> by the Council at its ninth session<sup>98</sup> the Union was commended for the results it had achieved without involving Member States in excessive expenditure.

The Council adopted in respect of this report resolution 229 (IX) identical with those mentioned above for ICAO and ITU.

### Section XV. Economic Commission for Europe

134. The Economic and Social Council, at its eighth session, considered<sup>99</sup> an interim report<sup>100</sup> by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, and a progress report on Commission activities in the field of industrial development and trade.<sup>101</sup> The interim report, prepared in accordance with instructions of the Commission, incorporated comments and suggestions received from members, but had not been considered by the Commission as a whole. The Council, in resolution 186 (VIII), noted the two reports.

The regular annual report<sup>102</sup> covering the activities of the Economic Commission for Europe from 9 May 1948 to 21 May 1949 was submitted to the ninth session<sup>103</sup> of the Economic and Social Council.

<sup>87</sup> See resolution 147 (VII) C.

<sup>88</sup> See paragraph 195 below.

<sup>89</sup> See resolution 147 (VII) D.

<sup>90</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, fourth year, ninth session, *Supplement No. 3*.

<sup>91</sup> See resolution 147 (VII) H.

<sup>92</sup> E/CN.2/53, E/CN.3/54.

<sup>93</sup> E/1338 and Add.1.

<sup>94</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 50 and plenary meeting 295.

<sup>95</sup> E/1319.

<sup>96</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 51 and plenary meeting 295.

<sup>97</sup> E/1323.

<sup>98</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 51 and plenary meeting 295.

<sup>99</sup> See records of plenary meetings 270 and 271.

<sup>100</sup> E/1074.

<sup>101</sup> E/1086.

<sup>102</sup> E/1328.

<sup>103</sup> See records of plenary meetings 289-292.

## COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

135. In the period under review certain changes in internal structure were made by the Coal, Electric Power, Industry and Materials and Inland Transport Committees, in order to meet the changing pattern of the problems in their respective fields.

In accordance with the recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Agricultural Problems of Common Concern to ECE and FAO the Commission, at its fourth session, established a Committee on Agricultural Problems.<sup>104</sup> At the same session the Commission, acting upon a recommendation of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Industrial Development and Trade, established a Committee on the Development of Trade.<sup>105</sup>

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

136. The Economic Commission for Europe and its subsidiary bodies have maintained close contact with specialized agencies, inter-governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations.<sup>106</sup>

In order to assure close collaboration in the field of timber, agriculture, fertilizers, tractors and farm machinery, the ECE Timber and Agriculture Committees continue to be served by joint FAO/ECE staff. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development worked closely with the secretariats of FAO and ECE in negotiations concerning credits for increased production and exports of timber in Europe. Liaison has been maintained with the ILO. At the request of the WHO secretariat, possibilities of closer co-operation with the WHO in the field of medical supplies were investigated. The Secretariat has also maintained relations with the International Monetary Fund, ICITO and UNESCO.

## RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITIES IN GERMANY

137. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the third session, instructing the Executive Secretary to renew consultations with the Allied Control Council regarding the establishment of a main liaison office in Berlin, the Executive Secretary despatched a telegram to the Chairman of the Allied Control Council on 8 May 1948,<sup>107</sup> informing him of this resolution. No reply had been received to this communication by the time of the fourth session.

At the fourth session, certain delegations again placed on record their view that the present Frankfurt Office was not lawfully established, and should be liquidated as soon as possible. Other delegations supported the continuation of the present position pending the completion of new arrangements with the Allied Control Authorities<sup>108</sup> in line with the resolution of the third session.

## FUTURE WORK OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

138. In the discussion of the individual reports of the technical committees during the fourth

session of the Commission, attention was centred mainly on the question of their future programmes of work. The Commission adopted a resolution<sup>109</sup> in which the Committees were instructed "in close contact with the Executive Secretary, to continue their work in accordance with their terms of reference, devoting their attention to the solution of the main problems coming within their purview". They were further instructed to terminate "any activities which are no longer useful", and to consider "what activities need to be undertaken or continued beyond 1950". They are expected to report accordingly to the fifth session of the Commission. The Commission invited the Executive Secretary "to prepare, on the basis of the above-mentioned reports, an over-all secretariat report containing comments and views for an appropriate work programme for the Committees after the year 1950".

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COMMISSION

139. A full account of these activities is contained in the annual report of the Commission to the ninth session of the Council.<sup>110</sup> A short summary, outlining some of the major results achieved, is given below.

*Coal Committee*

140. The Coal Committee has continued its functions in the field of production and allocations, with a view to "the attainment, as in the past, of European self-sufficiency in regard to solid fuels". In order to meet the needs of a changed situation, certain modifications were made in the structure of the Committee's subsidiary bodies.<sup>111</sup> Among its new tasks, the Committee has undertaken studies on classification of fuels, designed to ensure the maximum and most efficient utilization of available supplies in Europe. Requirements and availabilities of mining equipment and pitwood have been kept under constant review. The Committee has worked closely with the Steel Committee in regard to metallurgical coke requirements and supplies.

*Electric Power Committee*

141. The Electric Power Committee has likewise modified its internal structure to meet changing needs.<sup>112</sup> Its main tasks have been (a) the examination of particular international projects designed to achieve better co-ordination of European power resources, including the financial, legal and technical aspects of developing such projects, and (b) studies of a more general character for possible exploitation of further resources at a later date. Questions regarding equipment supplies and requirements, including standardization, have been among other tasks pursued by the Committee.

*Industry and Materials Committee*

142. The Industry and Materials Committee, which met at the beginning of the period under review, considered the work of its subsidiary bodies, terminating those whose work had been

<sup>104</sup> E/1328, resolution 1.

<sup>105</sup> E/1328, resolution 2 (a) and (b).

<sup>106</sup> E/1328, part I (3).

<sup>107</sup> E/ECE/82.

<sup>108</sup> E/1328, part I (4).

<sup>109</sup> E/1328, resolution 3.

<sup>110</sup> E/1328, part II.

<sup>111</sup> E/1328, part II (2).

<sup>112</sup> E/1328, part II (3).

completed, and authorizing the convening of certain new bodies to deal with other problems. In implementation of these decisions, and in preparation for the third session of the Committee, due to be held shortly after the fourth session of the Commission, work has been pursued over a wide range of problems in the fields of engineering, equipment, chemicals, industrial materials, and the building industry. Most of the work within the purview of this Committee has called for close co-operation with other technical committees.

#### *Inland Transport Committee*

143. In order to ensure a more effective approach to the solution of European transport problems, this Committee has also modified slightly its internal structure.<sup>113</sup> Valuable results have been achieved in the census, identification, redistribution and improved utilization of European rolling-stock. Agreement has been reached on draft provisions for insertion in a world convention on road and motor transport. Three draft provisions prepared by the Working Party on Customs Formalities relating to tourist travel, commercial vehicles, and goods transported by road have also been drawn up and sent to the Secretary-General for submission to Governments and to the United Nations Road and Motor Transport Conference in August 1949. A tentative map of main international road arteries has been prepared and constructional and financial problems involved in the implementation of this scheme are under consideration. The Committee also decided to examine the problems of the transport of perishable foodstuffs by rail and road, and a comprehensive survey of this question was prepared for submission to a working-party and to the Committee on Agricultural Problems.

#### *Manpower Committee*

144. The Manpower Committee did not meet in the period under review. In accordance with the decisions taken at its first meeting in March 1948, the selected projects in the field of European manpower have been referred to the International Labour Organisation to be incorporated in its work programme.

#### *Steel Committee*

145. The Steel Committee has collaborated with the Coal Committee on the allocation of metallurgical coke for steelmaking. The scrap situation has been kept closely under review, and a small team of scrap experts investigated problems of supply and collection in several countries, and made practical recommendations in this connexion. The Committee has kept under review the question of increasing supplies of iron and manganese ores, and of steelmaking equipment. The Committee requested the Secretariat to provide for publication of regular statistics pertaining to steel production and consumption in Europe.

#### *Timber Committee*

146. The Committee gave further consideration to arrangements for increased timber export availabilities by means of facilitating purchases of timber equipment from certain equipment-producing countries. The negotiations have continued between representatives of the International Bank and the credit-seeking nations; many of the tech-

nical difficulties encountered have been eliminated and a progress report on developments in this project presented to the fourth session of the Timber Committee.<sup>114</sup> The problems of more rational utilization of wood, pitprop supplies, and the European timber supply situation in general have been kept under close review by the Committee. Publication of regular market reports has been introduced, and the regular statistical surveys maintained.

#### *Committee on the Development of Trade*

147. The Committee on the Development of Trade, the establishment of which was recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Industrial Development and Trade, met in provisional status in February 1949 to consider its programme of work. The deliberations of the Committee centred mainly on three problems: improvement of trade and payments mechanisms; expansion of the basis of European trade; and some selected questions of commercial policy relating to international trade. A report on this meeting was presented to the fourth session of the Commission.<sup>115</sup>

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL DURING ITS NINTH SESSION

148. The Economic and Social Council, at its ninth session,<sup>116</sup> considered the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe.<sup>117</sup>

The work and achievements of the Commission and of its subsidiary bodies in the period under review were appraised in the general debate. The main attention of the Council was directed to the future programme of work of the technical committees of the Commission. The organizational structure of the Commission was discussed, and its past and future functions analysed. While some speakers expressed the opinion that the time had come for contraction of certain of the Commission's activities, others maintained that it would be premature for the Council to take any decisions before the Commission itself had undertaken a thorough examination of its future tasks in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the Commission concerning the future programme of work for the technical committees.

An exchange of views took place concerning the relationship of ECE to the other regional commissions, and stress was laid on the growing importance of inter-regional co-operation.

149. At the termination of the general discussion, resolution 232 (IX) was adopted, in which the Council "took note of the regular annual report submitted by the Economic Commission for Europe and of the views expressed during the discussions at the fourth session of the Commission". It also approved "the establishment of the Committee on the Development of Trade and of the Committee on Agricultural Problems within the framework of the Economic Commission for Europe". The suggestion of the Commission concerning the submission of interim reports to the Council was also considered and it was decided that the Council "does not for the present require the Economic Commission for Europe to submit interim reports to each session in accordance with

<sup>114</sup> ECE/Tim/18.

<sup>115</sup> E/ECE/99.

<sup>116</sup> See records of plenary meetings 289-292.

<sup>117</sup> E/1328.

<sup>113</sup> E/1328, part II (4).



point 6 of the terms of reference". It was "left to the discretion of the Economic Commission for Europe to submit such reports additional to the annual report as it considers desirable".<sup>118</sup>

## Section XVI. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

150. The Economic and Social Council, at its eighth session, considered an interim report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East covering the fourth session of the Commission,<sup>119</sup> and at its ninth session it considered the annual report of the Commission covering the period 1 July 1948 to 5 April 1949, including the proceedings and decisions of the Committee of the Whole established by the Commission,<sup>120</sup> and also the progress report of the Bureau of Flood Control on its programme of work<sup>121</sup> which accompanied it.

### MEMBERSHIP

151. The Commission, at its fourth session, decided to admit Nepal,<sup>122</sup> the Republic of Indonesia and "the rest of Indonesia" as associate members of the Commission.

The question of the admission of Viet Nam to associate membership was considered by the Commission at its third and fourth sessions. At the fourth session, the Chairman ruled that no valid application for associate membership had been received.<sup>123</sup>

### RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR ALLIED POWERS IN JAPAN

152. In pursuance of Council resolution 103 (VI) on co-ordinated action to meet the continuing world food crisis, the third session of ECAFE passed a resolution relating to the ECAFE Joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites. The Joint Working Party was established in June 1948<sup>124</sup> and submitted its progress report<sup>125</sup> and its final report<sup>126</sup> to the fourth session of the Commission. The Commission also adopted a resolution<sup>127</sup> recognizing FAO's primary responsibility for all questions concerning food and agriculture, and recommending that ECAFE continue to devote close attention to the economic aspects of these questions.

153. The Commission, at its fourth session, after examination of a progress report by the Executive Secretary on technical training and expert assistance and a report on technical training prepared on behalf of the Commission by an expert of the ILO,<sup>128</sup> adopted a resolution<sup>129</sup> in which the desire

for the closest possible working relationship between ILO and ECAFE was expressed. The Commission took note of the programme adopted by the Governing Body of ILO at its 107th session, affirmed its "continuing interest in the question of technical training in relation to economic development in the region" and requested that further reports be made to the Commission on matters in this field.

154. The International Monetary Fund has participated in the deliberations of the Study Group on Financial Arrangements to Facilitate Trade convened by the secretariat in August and September 1948, and is now, at the request of the Commission,<sup>129</sup> making a study in co-operation with the Commission secretariat to determine the desirability of establishing a multilateral clearing system within the ECAFE region.

155. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has participated in the expert studies of the Industrial Development Working Party on the short- and long-term capital needs for rehabilitating national economies and for developing new industries. In connexion with a resolution<sup>129</sup> adopted at the fourth session of the Commission a survey of regulations affecting foreign investments in countries desiring foreign capital is expected to be completed before the end of 1949 by the Secretariat in co-operation with the International Bank.

156. In connexion with the Commission's work on industrial development and trade promotion, liaison has been established with the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

157. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has agreed to present a periodic report to the Commission on those aspects of its activities and programmes which have a bearing upon the general educational and training opportunities in the region.

158. The International Civil Aviation Organization has supplied relevant data to the Secretariat in the compilation of the annual economic survey for 1948.

159. A number of non-governmental organizations have been represented by observers at meetings of the Commission and the Committee of the Whole.

160. The Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in Japan, besides being represented at the meetings of the Commission and the Committee of the Whole, has sent periodic information on the availability of capital goods and other equipment in Japan for export.

### ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

161. At its fourth session, the Commission adopted a resolution<sup>130</sup> convening a Committee of the Whole to deal with organizational problems. The Committee of the Whole, as a result of general discussion of the problem of setting up appropriate machinery (representative committees, sub-committees and working parties) in the field of industrial development and trade, decided to establish the following subsidiary bodies of the Commission:

- (a) Committee on Industry and Trade;
- (b) Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel; and
- (c) Sub-Committee on Travel Facilities.

<sup>130</sup> E/1329.

<sup>118</sup> For similar action with respect to ECAFE and ECLA see sections XVI and XVII below.

<sup>119</sup> E/1088.

<sup>120</sup> E/1329.

<sup>121</sup> E/1404.

<sup>122</sup> E/CN.11/152.

<sup>123</sup> E/1088, page 12.

<sup>124</sup> E/839.

<sup>125</sup> E/CN.11/135.

<sup>126</sup> E/CN.11/135/Add.1.

<sup>127</sup> E/1329. One representative stated for the record that his delegation considered that the Commission's recognition of FAO's primary responsibility for all questions concerning food and agriculture was contrary to the mandate given the Commission by the Economic and Social Council.

<sup>128</sup> "Training Problems in the Far East", published by ILO.

<sup>129</sup> E/1329.

It also requested the Secretariat to set up a Working Group on Travel in order to survey the problems in the field of travel and present a report for the consideration of the Sub-Committee on Travel Facilities.

## INDUSTRY AND TRADE

### *Industrial development*

162. At its fourth session, the Commission had before it the report of the Working Party on Industrial Development<sup>131</sup> and, after due consideration, the Commission approved a resolution on industrial development.<sup>132</sup> The Commission generally endorsed the recommendations of the Working Party and requested the Secretariat "to bring these recommendations, *in suitable terms*, to the notice of the Governments of the countries of the region concerned".

Recommendations on industrial development were made concerning the following fields: fuel and power, transport and transport equipment, fertilizers and agricultural requisites, metals and ores, textiles, heavy engineering industries.

163. In the same resolution the Commission resolved "that a Committee of the Whole of the Commission examine further the report of the Working Party on Industrial Development and such other matters as the Commission may refer to it and set up appropriate machinery or take such other action, within the authority of the Commission, as may be necessary for the implementation of such concrete proposals as may emerge from their examination".

The Committee of the Whole discussed the report and recommendations of the Working Party on Industrial Development in the light of the above resolution and also considered the report of the Executive Secretary on the establishment of subsidiary bodies and the administrative machinery that might be created to expedite and make more effective the work of the Commission.<sup>133</sup>

164. The Committee of the Whole decided to establish a Committee on Industry and Trade<sup>134</sup> with the power to establish sub-committees and working parties, to direct the Secretariat to make investigations and factual studies and, subject to any resolutions on technical assistance the Council may adopt, to arrange for the provision of expert advice to member or associate member Governments, at their request, in regard to the drawing up of plans for specific projects of industrial development, or any other aspect of such development, or assistance in procuring such advice.

165. The Committee of the Whole also requested the Secretariat to make an investigation of coal and power alcohol and submit a report on its conclusions.<sup>135</sup>

166. The Committee of the Whole recognized the basic importance of iron and steel to the economies of the region and decided to recommend the establishment of an expert Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel.<sup>135</sup>

167. The Committee of the Whole decided to refer the recommendations on transport and trans-

port equipment to the forthcoming Conference on Inland Transport,<sup>136</sup> and recommended that a Transport Division be established within the Commission's secretariat to prepare data for this Conference and continue such studies in the field of transport as might be required.<sup>135</sup>

168. The Committee of the Whole decided<sup>135</sup> that the Secretariat, in consultation with FAO, should make a study of the economic and social aspects of production and utilization of chemical fertilizers.

The Committee of the Whole further expressed the opinion that the secretariat of the Commission should be strengthened with additional staff to enable it to carry out the new tasks laid upon it.

### *Trade and finance*

169. The Commission considered the secretariat reports on financial arrangements to facilitate trade of the ECAFE region<sup>137</sup> and on the work of the Trade Promotion Section<sup>138</sup> and then adopted a resolution on measures to promote trade, including a number of recommendations to Governments, as follows:

(i) That the attention of Governments not yet members of the Fund and of the Bank be drawn to the facilities available to members of these institutions;

(ii) That Governments, where appropriate, seek the advice of the Fund in regard to anti-inflationary measures;

(iii) That any special trade or clearing arrangements entered into by Governments be conceived only as short-term arrangements necessitated by the present disequilibrium in international trade and that the arrangements be not such as to perpetuate or encourage the disequilibrium which necessitated their introduction;

(iv) That Governments eliminate unnecessary obstacles in the way of tourism;

(v) That Governments improve the facilities in regard to foreign exchange granted to students and traders wishing to travel abroad, and ease their financial and customs regulations in favour of such travellers from abroad;

(vi) That Governments wishing to encourage the entry of foreign capital make available to the Secretariat full information regarding the laws and regulations governing the treatment of foreign investment in their territories;

(vii) That Governments strengthen their efforts to increase exports, even at the cost of temporary reduction in the home consumption of commodities which admit of such reduction.

It also adopted a resolution concerning a study of the desirability of establishing a regional multilateral clearing system and on the formulation of specific projects involving the financing of capital goods and materials for economic development.<sup>139</sup>

170. The Commission took note of the special trade and payments arrangements between certain countries in the region and Japan. It also considered a Secretariat report on action taken on the resolution concerning the Japanese

<sup>131</sup> E/CN.11/131.

<sup>132</sup> E/1329.

<sup>133</sup> E/CN.11/183.

<sup>134</sup> E/1329.

<sup>135</sup> E/1329.

<sup>136</sup> The Conference will be held from 5-10 October 1949.

<sup>137</sup> E/CN.11/128/Add.1.

<sup>138</sup> E/CN.11/133.

<sup>139</sup> E/1329, section IV.



economy.<sup>140</sup> It recommended that the ECAFE countries continue to explore the possibilities of maximizing their trade with Japan within the special trade and payments arrangements already concluded and of entering into new arrangements with a view to a fuller utilization of the Japanese capacity for the economic development of the ECAFE countries. The Commission re-affirmed the principles laid down in the resolution on Japanese Economy<sup>141</sup> adopted at the third session of the Commission.

The Committee of the Whole referred to the Secretariat for further study the proposals for financial arrangements for trade with Japan, the problem of dollar shortage and the question of the existing facilities for the mobilization of financial resources with a view to facilitating trade.<sup>142</sup>

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

171. At its fourth session the Commission discussed the Executive Secretary's report on continued co-operation with FAO,<sup>143</sup> the progress report<sup>144</sup> and the final report<sup>145</sup> of the FAO/ECAFE Joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites; and the annual report on *Food and Agricultural Conditions in Asia and the Far East, 1948*, transmitted by FAO. The Commission's decision on continued co-operation with FAO has been described above.<sup>146</sup> Regarding the recommendations of the FAO/ECAFE Joint Working Party, the Commission decided that these recommendations be brought to the attention of the Governments concerned; and that the Working Party on Industrial Development, or any body which may take over its functions, give special attention to the recommendations of the Joint Working Party concerning the increase in production and supply of such agricultural requisites within the region. It further recommended to FAO that it take suitable steps to bring the needs of the region to the attention of countries producing agricultural requisites and to advise appropriate international organizations on increasing the supply of such requisites to the ECAFE countries. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary and FAO to urge countries in the region to undertake studies dealing with related social and economic conditions and to report the results to the ECAFE and to FAO as soon as possible, and also requested FAO to give assistance to countries which request it in planning these studies.

The Commission at its fourth session decided to recommend the calling of a conference of agricultural officials "as soon as practicable, and after adequate preparations have been made, the time of the meeting and details of the agenda to be mutually agreed upon by the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE".<sup>147</sup>

#### BUREAU OF FLOOD CONTROL

172. The Commission, at its fourth session, in accordance with resolution 144 (VII) D of the Council considered the plans and activities, as well as the organizational problems connected with

the formation of the Bureau of Flood Control. The Commission adopted a resolution<sup>148</sup> stating that in the Bureau's work of 1949, highest priority should be given to a thorough investigation and assessment of the needs of the parts of the ECAFE region which are the principal sufferers from uncontrolled river floods. This resolution also states that the Bureau should form part of the secretariat of the Commission in all administrative and financial matters, but that the chief of the Bureau should enjoy the necessary autonomy in all technical matters, subject to the decisions of the Commission.

A short note on the Bureau of Flood Control<sup>149</sup> was submitted by the Secretariat to the eighth session of the Council and a progress report to the ninth session of the Council.<sup>150</sup>

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

##### *Eighth session of the Council*

173. The Council, at its eighth session, considered the interim report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,<sup>151</sup> a note by the Executive Secretary on the formation of the Bureau of Flood Control and its programme of work,<sup>152</sup> and a note by the Secretary-General regarding the application for associate membership of ECAFE from the Government of Korea.<sup>153</sup>

Regarding the first two documents, the Council adopted at its eighth session resolution 187 (VIII) A. It took note of the interim report of the Commission, approved the action taken by the Commission regarding the Bureau of Flood Control, and recommended additional funds for the fulfilment of programmes of technical training and assistance and the preparation of the annual Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, should the budget for 1949 prove insufficient. It also approved an amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission to include Nepal among those territories which may be admitted as associate members of the Commission.

174. The Council also discussed the problem of the inclusion of Korea within those territories which may be admitted as associate members of the Commission. While several members of the Council opposed the inclusion on the grounds that the Korean application was not on the Council's original agenda and, therefore, should not be considered, and that the Korean Government was not a freely elected body, the majority of the members of the Council were in favour of the admissibility of Korea, on the ground that the General Assembly, at the first part of its third regular session, had declared the Government of Korea as a lawful Government of Korea. After discussion, the Council adopted resolution 187 (VIII) B amending the terms of reference of the Commission to permit it to consider the application of Korea for associate membership.

##### *Ninth session of the Council*

175. At its ninth session, the Economic and Social Council in resolution 233 (IX) A took note of the annual report of the Commission and of the

<sup>140</sup> E/CN.11/132.

<sup>141</sup> E/1088.

<sup>142</sup> E/1329.

<sup>143</sup> E/CN.11/134.

<sup>144</sup> E/CN.11/135.

<sup>145</sup> E/CN.11/135/Add.1.

<sup>146</sup> See paragraph 152 above.

<sup>147</sup> The Conference is scheduled to be held from 30 September to 4 October 1949.

<sup>148</sup> E/1329.

<sup>149</sup> E/1158.

<sup>150</sup> E/1404.

<sup>151</sup> E/1088.

<sup>152</sup> E/1158.

<sup>153</sup> E/1176.

progress report of the Bureau of Flood Control on its programme of work which accompanied it, approved the establishment of a Committee on Industry and Trade, a Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, and a Sub-Committee on Travel as subsidiary bodies of the Commission, and recommended that the necessary funds be allocated, if needed in 1949, for implementing decisions of the fourth session of the Commission and of the Committee of the Whole.

176. In the discussion<sup>154</sup> of the Commission's annual report several members of the Council drew its attention to the committee structure of the Commission. They welcomed the establishment of the committees proposed by the Commission, but expressed the belief that it would be inadvisable to establish committees where no adequate data existed on which committees could base their work. They thought also that the Commission, in limiting its committee structure to one committee and two sub-committees, was wise in asking the Secretariat to undertake further studies before establishing any additional subsidiary bodies.

Some representatives stressed the need of concentrating on practical problems, one member expressing the belief that the last session of the Commission was the turning point in that direction. One representative emphasized the need for technical training and the spread of technical knowledge on a broad basis. Another representative felt that the Commission would become a real organization for economic co-operation in Asia and the Far East when it began to achieve its main aims, which it had failed to achieve thus far—namely, to assist its members in achieving national independence and in raising their standards of living; he thought that the Commission was pre-occupied with secondary matters rather than with these two essential tasks. The view was put forward by another representative that the Commission had been wise in recognizing the interdependence of agriculture and industry but would have preferred the Commission to have given even more attention to agricultural development.

Several members also spoke on the desirability of closer inter-regional co-operation between the regional commissions. They felt that there was much room for greater exchange of commodities and technological experience among under-developed countries, an exchange in which the regional commissions could be of assistance.

177. The Council, in resolution 233 (IX) B, amended the terms of reference of the Commission by deleting the requirement (in paragraph 11) that it make interim reports to each regular session of the Council, leaving the matter of such interim reports to the discretion of the Commission.<sup>155</sup> The Secretary-General was requested to submit from time to time for the information of the Council a statement of the activities of the Commission since the date of its previous report.

## Section XVII. Economic Commission for Latin America

178. At its eighth session, the Council considered and took note<sup>156</sup> of the interim report of the

Economic Commission for Latin America prepared by the Executive Secretary of the Commission.<sup>157</sup>

179. At its ninth session, the Council considered the annual report<sup>158</sup> of the Commission covering the period from 26 June 1948 to 14 June 1949 and including a report<sup>158</sup> upon the proceedings and resolutions of the second session of the Commission.

As the Commission's report shows, the first year's work has been directed towards developing a satisfactory work programme, maintaining a proper balance between urgent and immediate tasks and the longer-term problems falling within the Commission's scope. At the same time the Commission was concerned with establishing satisfactory relations with other international organs working in the same field and with the specialized agencies, and to commence activities which would enable it most effectively to carry out the Council's intentions.

### RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

180. The Commission has maintained close liaison with the specialized agencies. ECLA and FAO established a Joint Working Party to investigate food production facilities and collect information for the report submitted to the second session on the possibilities of increasing food production in Latin America by increasing the use of farm machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, storage facilities, etc.

The International Monetary Fund, in addition to the study on "Multilateral Compensation of Payments in Latin America",<sup>159</sup> has furnished the Secretariat with material of particular value in preparing the chapters on trade, inflation and balance of payments of the "Economic Survey".

The International Labour Organisation, in co-operation with ECLA, is making a survey of the needs and facilities for training technical personnel in Latin America, and is also co-operating on a study of immigration.

Contact has also been maintained with other specialized agencies regarding problems of common concern.

### RELATIONS WITH THE INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

181. In accordance with the Commission's terms of reference, the Executive Secretaries of ECLA and of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council have consulted with each other on problems of common interest and have kept each other informed regarding the work of the secretariats.

### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

182. The principal activities have been concerned with the preparation of studies pursuant to resolutions of the first session:

183. *The Economic Survey of Latin America*<sup>160</sup> was the major project carried out during the first year. The survey describes, within the limits of the data available, the principal elements of the

<sup>154</sup> See records of plenary meeting 297.

<sup>155</sup> For similar action with reference to ECE and ECLA see sections XV and XVII.

<sup>156</sup> Resolution 188 (VIII).

<sup>157</sup> E/1099.

<sup>158</sup> E/1330/Rev.1.

<sup>159</sup> E/CN.12/87.

<sup>160</sup> See also section I of chapter II, B.

economic situation: in the region, the characteristic patterns of development in industry, mining, agriculture and foreign trade and the significant changes resulting from the economic maladjustments arising out of the war.

184. The report of the ECLA-FAO Joint Working Party<sup>161</sup> was written after members of the party had visited each of the twenty Latin-American republics. The report presents a comprehensive picture of conditions affecting food production in Latin America and, on the basis of its findings, makes a number of recommendations for future action.

185. The Secretariat prepared a preliminary study of the needs for technical assistance in Latin America.<sup>162</sup> Part I of the study discusses the nature of the problem and describes within broad categories the kinds of technical assistance needed for economic development. Part II presents statements of needs for technical assistance for specific projects in Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama and Venezuela. These statements of needs are based on answers to a questionnaire sent to the Latin-American Governments in January 1949.

186. The Secretariat also prepared reports on agricultural development, the prospects for trade expansion, the proposed economic conference of the Amazon Basin countries, immigration and transport and communications, which were presented to the second session.<sup>163</sup>

#### THE SECOND SESSION

187. The second session of the Commission was held at Havana, Cuba, from 29 May to 14 June 1949. At this session the Commission had before it the reports mentioned above.

188. The following work programme of the secretariat of the Commission has been established on the basis of resolutions adopted and approved by the Commission.<sup>164</sup>

(a) *Economic survey.* A second economic survey will be prepared along the lines of the first presented to the second session, but with greater emphasis on analysis of economic characteristics and conditions in the individual countries or groups of countries.

(b) *Agriculture and forestry.* The Secretariat was requested to make arrangements with FAO to carry out joint studies on specific agricultural problems, mainly on agriculture credit, utilization of water resources, transportation in relation to agricultural development, storage, distribution and marketing problems; those joint studies will also deal with the promotion of the development of forest industry of Latin America and the exploration of practical means for developing and fostering exports of forest products of Latin America to other parts of the world.

(c) *Foreign trade.* As a consequence of the specific suggestions included in the report on prospects for trade expansion, directed to find a solution to the shortage-of-dollar problems which is affecting most of the Latin-American countries, the Commission requested the Secretariat to prepare studies on foreign trade. The Commission

also authorized the Executive Secretary to call informal meetings of Government experts to consider such studies when sufficiently advanced with a view to making recommendations to the third session. A resolution was approved requesting the International Monetary Fund to make further studies with the co-operation of the Commission secretariat to explore the possibilities of partial multilateral compensation arrangements for the region.

(d) *Economic development.* The Commission considered a report on economic development in Latin America, and requested the Secretariat to undertake further studies of an analytical and interpretative nature on economic development in Latin America and, at the same time, to initiate a study of cyclical fluctuation in the region.

Moreover, and in connexion with the problem of financing economic development, the secretariat was requested to consult with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and with the specialized agencies concerned, in order to prepare on a co-ordinated basis a study of the legal, economic and financial conditions affecting public and private capital investments in Latin America.

(e) *Technical training and assistance.* The Commission resolved that the survey already initiated on the needs for technical training and assistance in Latin America should be continued and completed in co-operation with the Organization of American States. The Secretariat was also requested to make a special survey of facilities available and of the requirements in Latin America for economic research and training of economists.

(f) *Other studies.* According to resolutions approved at the second session, the Secretariat will also make a study of transport problems, emphasizing the economic factors affecting transportation in Latin America; and will carry forward, in collaboration with the Department of Social Affairs of the Secretariat at Headquarters and the specialized agencies the study on immigration already begun in accordance with the resolution of the first session.

#### ACTION TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS NINTH SESSION

189. In the discussion<sup>165</sup> of the Commission's annual report, during the ninth session of the Council, several members of the Council emphasized the many economic handicaps of the Latin-American countries and expressed the view that the Commission had commenced its work in an effective manner which would benefit all the Latin-American countries and aid them in overcoming their difficulties.

It was recognized by the Council members that, at its first and second sessions, the Commission had been largely engaged on preparatory activities, but it was the view of a number of members that through its studies it had already made an important contribution to the better understanding of Latin-American economic problems. The first *Economic Survey of Latin America* and the report of the Joint FAO/ECLA Working Party were both favourably reviewed by members as valuable in this connexion. It was noted that the Commission itself had requested that the second annual survey should be more analytical in char-

<sup>161</sup> E/CN.12/83.

<sup>162</sup> E/CN.12/84.

<sup>163</sup> A report on economic development in Latin America and its principal problems, E/CN.12/89, was also prepared by a special consultant.

<sup>164</sup> See report of the second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, E/1330.

<sup>165</sup> See records of plenary meetings 295 and 296.

acter than the first, and members of the Council expressed agreement with this view.

190. At both the eighth and ninth<sup>166</sup> sessions of the Council attention was drawn to the important role which foreign trade must play in the economic life of the Latin-American countries. The request of the Commission for a thorough study of these problems was commented upon with approval and the expectation expressed that, through the proposed meeting of experts, the Commission would be able to reach important decisions in this matter.

191. One member of the Council noted the great vulnerability of economies such as those of the Latin-American countries to downward economic trends in the more developed countries and believed the Commission to be wise in devoting time to this matter.

192. Another representative, describing the economies of Latin America as "open" economies, drew the Council's attention to the impact upon them of changes in the terms of trade. Linking this with the Commission's programme of work on trade problems, he noted that this initiative, although modest, would assist Latin-American Governments in the resumption of trade on a broader basis. Reviewing the general field of the Commission's work he noted its formulation of what he believed to be two fundamental considerations which stood as guiding principles for ECLA. These were that "the raising of the present low standard of living of most of the people of Latin America, the social and political stability of the Latin-American countries, and the strengthening of democracy throughout the continent are largely dependent upon the transformation of the economic structures of those countries, by the strengthening and diversifying of their economies"; and that "it is necessary to encourage the internal accumulation of capital and supplement, by means of foreign investment, the insufficiency of domestic savings characteristic of the majority of the Latin-American countries; and that at the same time to utilize that capital in such a way as to raise productivity, and thereby national income to the<sup>167</sup> maximum".

193. Other Council members endorsed the views expressed above. All speakers considered that ECLA had made a promising start in its work and had established good working relations with other international agencies. The Commission's action in establishing a work programme with priorities assigned to specific tasks was specially commended by several members of the Council. It was confidently expected by all members participating in the debate that the Commission would continue the work it had satisfactorily initiated. While a request for economy was made by one member who urged that ECLA should complete its 1949 work within its 1949 budget, all other speakers agreed that the programme of work foreseen should be carried out and additional funds be made available in 1949.

194. The Council, in resolution 233 (IX) A, took note of the annual report of the Commission and recommended that the additional funds required should, if needed in 1949, be made available. The Council, in part B of the same resolu-

tion, also amended the terms of reference<sup>168</sup> of the Commission (paragraph 12) with respect to reporting by deleting the requirement that the Commission make interim reports at each regular session of the Council, leaving the matter to the discretion of the Commission.<sup>168</sup> The Executive Secretary is requested to submit from time to time for the information of the Council a statement of the activities of the Commission since the date of its previous report.

### Section XVIII. Proposed Economic Commission for the Middle East

195. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 199 (III) recommending that the Economic and Social Council expedite the consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East, the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of such a commission<sup>169</sup> was included in the agenda of the eighth session of the Council.

The Council, at its meeting of 10 March 1949, unanimously adopted<sup>170</sup> a proposal presented by the representative of Lebanon<sup>171</sup> to defer consideration of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council. At its ninth session<sup>172</sup> the Council again unanimously adopted a proposal presented<sup>d</sup> by the representative of Lebanon to defer until a later session discussion of this matter.

### Section XIX. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine

196. At its eighth session the Economic and Social Council postponed<sup>173</sup> to its ninth session consideration of the agenda item "Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine" arising out of General Assembly resolution 181 (II). At its ninth session, the Council again deferred<sup>174</sup> consideration of this item.

### Section XX. Resolutions of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council

#### 197. *Eighth session*

- 178 (VIII) World economic situation.
- 182 (VIII) Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on progress in the co-ordination of studies of suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production.
- 183 (VIII) The problem of wasting food in certain countries.
- 184 (VIII) Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas.
- 185 (VIII) Proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies.

<sup>168</sup> For similar action relating to ECE and ECAFE, see sections XV and XVI.

<sup>169</sup> E/AC.26/16.

<sup>170</sup> See records of plenary meeting 270.

<sup>171</sup> E/AC.6/W.39.

<sup>172</sup> See records of plenary meeting 283.

<sup>173</sup> See records of plenary meeting 227.

<sup>174</sup> See records of plenary meeting 283.

<sup>166</sup> See records of plenary meetings 295 and 296.

<sup>167</sup> E/1330/Rev.1.

186 (VIII)	Interim report of the Economic Commission for Europe.	225 (IX)	Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas.
187 (VIII)	Interim report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.	226 (IX)	Report of the second session of the Fiscal Commission
188 (VIII)	Interim report of the Economic Commission for Latin America.	227 (IX)	Report of the third session of the Transport and Communications Commission.
189 (VIII)	Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	228 (IX)	Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization.
190 (VIII)	Report of the International Monetary Fund.	229 (IX)	Report of the Universal Postal Union.
198.	<i>Ninth session</i>	230 (IX)	Report of the International Telecommunication Union.
221 (IX)	Report of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission; unemployment and full employment.	231 (IX)	Report of the fourth session of the Statistical Commission.
223 (IX)	Measures to increase availability of food.	232 (IX)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe.
224 (IX)	Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	233 (IX)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
		234 (IX)	Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

## Chapter III

### SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL QUESTIONS

#### Section I. Human rights

##### INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

199. In adopting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948, the General Assembly, by resolution 217 (III) E, requested the Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give priority in its work to the preparation of a draft covenant on human rights and draft measures of implementation. The Council, at its eighth session, transmitted the above resolution to the Commission on Human Rights for the action contemplated therein.<sup>1</sup>

The Commission held its fifth session<sup>2</sup> from 9 May to 20 June 1949. In accordance with resolution 46 (IV) of the Council, it invited a representative of the Commission on the Status of Women to be present and participate without vote in its deliberations when sections of the draft Covenant on Human Rights concerning the particular rights of women were considered. The Commission on the Status of Women was thereafter represented by its United States member.

The Commission on Human Rights decided to complete the draft covenant and draft measures of implementation, and to request the Secretary-General to transmit them to Member Governments for comments, fixing 1 January 1950 as the final date on which observations and additional proposals from Governments would be received. It further decided to revise the drafts at its sixth session in the light of the replies received, and to present the revised texts to the Council in time to enable the Council to submit them to the fifth session of the Assembly.

200. In its work on the draft covenant, the Commission had before it documentation, referred to it by the Council at its eighth session relating to trade union rights (freedom of association),<sup>3</sup> infringement of trade union rights,<sup>4</sup> and survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition.<sup>5</sup> It also had before it proposals on measures of implementation<sup>6</sup> submitted by various representatives.

The Commission concentrated its work principally on the preparation of the draft covenant, taking as the basis for its discussion the text drawn up by its Drafting Committee in May 1948.<sup>7</sup> It discussed parts I, II and III of this text and decided to transmit the results of its work thereon to Governments for comment.

Certain representatives on the Commission thought that articles dealing with economic and

social rights should also be included in the covenant and submitted proposed texts of such articles. The Commission had not sufficient time to discuss these texts fully but, considering that it was important to secure the enjoyment of such rights, decided to request the Council to ask the Secretary-General to prepare, before the sixth session of the Commission, a survey of the activities of other bodies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in matters within the scope of articles 22-27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for the purpose of enabling the Commission to determine what action it should take in these fields, in particular regarding the inclusion of these subjects either in the Covenant on Human Rights or in later conventions. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments for comment the text of these proposed additional articles, together with the record of its discussions on them.

The Commission did not complete draft measures of implementation at its fifth session. It discussed proposals and comments thereon under headings suggested in the Secretary-General's outline of a "General Protocol for the International Protection of Human Rights (or articles of implementation for inclusion in the covenant)", but took provisional decisions on only two of these headings. It agreed on the principle that signatory States should have the right to enter complaints initiating proceedings under whatever system of implementation might finally be adopted; it rejected the proposal that provisions for individual and group petitions should be included at this time. Further, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare a methodical questionnaire based on the proposals submitted on measures of implementation. It did not discuss the questionnaire but decided to transmit it to Governments with the addition of two questions, so that replies and comments could be made by 1 January 1950.

As the Commission had not reached agreement on a draft text of implementation, it decided also to transmit to Governments for comments the proposals on measures of implementation together with the records of its discussions on the subject.

201. The Council, at its ninth session, decided to examine only those parts of the report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights<sup>8</sup> which dealt with administrative and procedural matters.<sup>9</sup> It adopted two resolutions thereon, one relating to the right of petition and the other to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, which are given in paragraphs 204 and 255 below.

<sup>1</sup> See resolution 191 (VIII).

<sup>2</sup> E/1371.

<sup>3</sup> See resolution 193 (VIII).

<sup>4</sup> See resolution 194 (VIII).

<sup>5</sup> See resolution 195 (VIII).

<sup>6</sup> E/1371/Annex III.

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, third year, seventh session, *Supplement No. 2*, Annex B.

<sup>8</sup> E/1371.

<sup>9</sup> E/1372 and records of plenary meeting 284.

## THE RIGHT OF PETITION

202. The General Assembly, in resolution 217 (III) B, requested the Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights to give further examination to the problem of petitions when studying the draft covenant on human rights and measures of implementation, in order to enable the Assembly to consider what further action, if any, should be taken at its fourth regular session regarding this problem.

The Council, at its eighth session, adopted resolution 191 (VIII) transmitting the above resolution to the Commission on Human Rights for the action contemplated therein.

203. As indicated in the previous paragraph, the Commission, at its fifth session, discussed<sup>11</sup> the question of the right of petition in its deliberations on measures of implementation and agreed on the principle that States would have the right to petition, but rejected the proposal that provisions for individual and group petitions should be included at this time.

However, in noting the Assembly resolution on the right of petition transmitted to it by the Council, the Commission considered that the question of the right of individuals, groups and organizations to petition in the case of violations of human rights was both urgent and important, and believed that further study was desirable. It accordingly requested the Council to ask the Secretary-General

(a) To prepare a study on this question, including the receivability and the preliminary examination of petitions, taking into consideration the comments of Governments on pertinent proposals put forward in the fifth session of the Commission; and

(b) To examine the communications concerning human rights received by the United Nations with a view to submitting to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration at its next session such communications as may be receivable under the conditions suggested in the study referred to in paragraph (a).

204. The Council in resolution 236 (IX) decided,<sup>12</sup> in view of the fact that the Commission on Human Rights had not yet taken a final decision on the problem of petitions, to recommend that the General Assembly take no further action on this matter at its fourth session.

## COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

205. In regard to the question of communications concerning human rights on which the Commission on Human Rights had made a recommendation,<sup>13</sup> the Council at its eighth session adopted resolution 192 (VIII) A requesting the Secretary-General to ask Governments sending replies to communications brought to their attention in accordance with paragraph (e) of resolution 75 (V) whether they wished their replies to be transmitted to the Commission on Human Rights in summary form or in full.

<sup>10</sup> Separate item on the agenda of the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

<sup>11</sup> E/1371, chapter VI.

<sup>12</sup> See records of plenary meeting 320.

<sup>13</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, third year, seventh session, *Supplement No. 2*, paragraph 20.

206. The Commission, at its fifth session, took note of the confidential list of communications<sup>14</sup> concerning human rights prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 75 (V), as amended by resolution 116 (VI) A, and also recommended that the Council amend paragraphs (a), (b) and (e) of this resolution. It suggested, in respect of paragraphs (a) and (b) that the Secretary-General should be requested to compile two lists of communications concerning human rights: (a) a non-confidential list containing a brief indication of the substance of each communication which deals with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights; and (b) a confidential list containing a brief indication of the substance of other communications concerning human rights. In the non-confidential list, the identity of the authors of communications would be revealed, unless they indicated that they wished their names to remain confidential. In the confidential list their identity would not be divulged, except in cases where they stated that they had already divulged or intended to divulge their names or had no objection to this being done. With regard to paragraph (e), the Commission proposed that, in the future, the Secretary-General should furnish each Member State concerned, irrespective of whether it was represented on the Commission or not, with a copy (instead of "a brief indication of the substance") of any communication concerning human rights which referred explicitly to that State or to territories under its jurisdiction.

207. The Council, at its ninth session, took no action on these recommendations in the light of its decision to examine only those parts of the report of the fifth session of the Commission which dealt with administrative and procedural matters.<sup>15</sup>

## YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

208. The Council at its eighth session examined the recommendation contained in the report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights that court decisions concerning human rights should be included in the Yearbook, and that the correspondents, appointed by each Government to provide the Secretariat with documentation for the Yearbook, should also report such decisions, it being understood that the Secretary-General would have the responsibility for deciding on the use to be made of them as well as of the other documents supplied to it, bearing in mind the size of the Yearbook, its general purpose, and budgetary implications.<sup>16</sup>

The Council in resolution 192 (VIII) decided<sup>17</sup> to give further consideration at its ninth session to the inclusion of court decisions in the Yearbook and requested the Secretary-General to prepare sample studies for the Commission on Human Rights and the Council.

The Commission examined this question at its fifth session<sup>18</sup> and recommended that, as soon as circumstances permitted, summaries of the decisions, or the decisions *in extenso*, of the highest

<sup>14</sup> E/1371.

<sup>15</sup> See records of plenary meeting 284.

<sup>16</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, third year, seventh session, *Supplement No. 2*, paragraph 21.

<sup>17</sup> See records of plenary meeting 231.

<sup>18</sup> E/1371.



court in every country, relevant to human rights and of international interest, should be included in a special chapter of the Yearbook, and that in exceptional cases summaries of full reports of decisions by other courts should be included in the Yearbook, if the information were of value to other countries.

The Commission further recommended that as of 1949 the Yearbook should be published also in Chinese, Russian and Spanish, and that the Secretariat should collect and include in the Yearbook all the texts of laws on human rights in respect of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories.

The Council, at its ninth session, took no action on these recommendations in the light of its decision to examine only those parts of the report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights which dealt with administrative and procedural matters.<sup>19</sup>

#### FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

##### *Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information*

209. The Council decided at its seventh session,<sup>20</sup> in view of the fact that there had not been time to discuss in detail the whole of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, to transmit to the General Assembly the three draft conventions contained therein, 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 (except resolution No. 39, consideration of which was postponed until the eighth session) and the records of the Council's discussions.

At its eighth session<sup>21</sup> the Council discussed resolution No. 39 of the Conference which concerns the term of office and the mandate of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, and adopted resolution 197 (VIII), which is based on the recommendations of the Conference in resolution No. 39, determines the life of the Sub-Commission and lays down its terms of reference.

210. The General Assembly considered the Final Act of the Conference at the second part of its third regular session. It approved a draft Convention on the International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction (combining into one convention two of those transmitted to it by the Council), and referred to its fourth regular session the draft Convention on Freedom of Information, together with the records of the debates on this subject in the Third Committee and other organs of the United Nations.<sup>22</sup> It also resolved that the draft convention which it had approved should not be open for signature until it had taken definite action on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

With regard to the remainder of the Final Act, the Assembly took note of resolutions Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15-22, 25, 27-29, 35 and 38 adopted by the Conference and referred to the Council for appropriate action, at its discretion, Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 23, 24, 26, 30-34, 36, 37 and 40.<sup>23</sup>

211. The Council examined these resolutions at its ninth session,<sup>24</sup> and considered them in the following six groups:

- (1) Resolution No. 9;
- (2) Resolutions Nos. 2 and 3;
- (3) Resolutions Nos. 6, 24, 36 and 40;
- (4) Resolutions Nos. 14, 23 and 31;
- (5) Resolutions Nos. 11, 26, 32 and 37;
- (6) Resolutions Nos. 30, 33 and 34.

Its discussions centred principally around resolutions No. 9 (concerning the access to information of accredited news personnel); Nos. 2 and 3 (concerning war propaganda and false and distorted reports); No. 26 (concerning laws of libel); and No. 37 (concerning social security for news personnel).

212. Resolution No. 9 had been referred back to the Council by the Assembly, because in the Third Committee it was thought that the text adopted by the Conference was not sufficiently clear.

Certain representatives in the Council expressed their preference for the text of the resolution as adopted by the Conference. The majority, however, were in favour of a draft which urged all Member States, irrespective of whether or not they had signed agreements with the United Nations or the specialized agencies, to grant free access to news personnel, and which emphasized that access to all public sources of information must be equal and without discrimination for all accredited news personnel. The question was raised as to the exact meaning of the terms "news personnel", but it was agreed that this was adequately defined by the use of the phrase "accredited to the United Nations or the specialized agencies".<sup>25</sup>

The Council, in resolution 241 (IX) A, decided to recommend the following<sup>26</sup> draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Considering that the United Nations, in accordance with the aims and purposes of its Charter, should be prepared to grant all the necessary facilities for enabling media of information to function with full freedom and responsibility in following the course of its work and that of conferences called by it and its specialized agencies:*

*"Urges all States Members of the United Nations to grant news personnel of all countries who have been accredited to the United Nations or specialized agencies, as the case may be, free access:*

*"(a) To countries where meetings of the United Nations or specialized agencies or any*

<sup>19</sup> See General Assembly resolution 277 (III).

<sup>20</sup> See records of plenary meetings 302, 305, and of Social Committee meetings 87-94.

<sup>21</sup> See records of the Social Committee meetings 87, 88 and 89, and of plenary meeting 302.

<sup>22</sup> Separate item on the agenda of the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

<sup>19</sup> See records of plenary meeting 284.

<sup>20</sup> See resolution 152 (VII), also A/625, page 37.

<sup>21</sup> See records of plenary meetings, 230, 248, 249, 282.

<sup>22</sup> See General Assembly resolution 277 (III).



conferences convened by them take place, for the purpose of covering such meetings, in accordance with the terms and conditions of agreements made by the United Nations or its specialized agencies with the Governments of such countries, or, in the absence of such an agreement, on terms and conditions similar to those contained in agreements made by the United Nations or its specialized agencies with other Member States; and

“(b) To all public information sources and services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to all meetings and conferences of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies which are open to the Press, equally and without discrimination.”

213. In discussing resolutions Nos. 2 and 3 adopted by the Conference, members of the Council were unanimous in denouncing war propaganda and the dissemination of false and distorted reports and were agreed on the desirability of arriving at practical results in the shortest possible time. Some representatives, however, thought that the Council should go further and expressly condemn press and information organs which violated or failed to implement these resolutions, and should recommend that Member States take legislative and other measures to prevent the dissemination of propaganda inciting to racial, national or religious hatred or contempt, and to aggression. Objections were raised that legislation might not be the most appropriate method of preventing distorted information, and the proposal was rejected by the majority.<sup>27</sup>

The Council, in resolution 241 (IX) B, recommended to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press that, in carrying out the functions defined in its terms of reference, it should study such means as it might consider most effective for ensuring and co-ordinating the implementation of the principles and the decisions contained in resolutions Nos. 2 and 3.

214. The Council decided<sup>28</sup> to refer all the resolutions in the third group under consideration, e.g., No. 6, (definition of news personnel and foreign correspondents); No. 24 (concerning the establishment of governmental and semi-governmental services); No. 36 (concerning an international code of honour and an international court of honour) and No. 40 (concerning a Day of Friendship and Mutual Understanding in the Press) to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, and those in the fourth group, e.g., No. 14 (concerning teleprinter lines), No. 23 (concerning international communications) and No. 31 (concerning private reception of multiple-address newscasts) to the International Telecommunication Union.

215. Of the fifth group of resolutions, two in particular, Nos. 26 and 37, were discussed.<sup>29</sup>

Some representatives thought that the study of the laws of libel of the various countries called for in resolution No. 26 of the Conference should be carried out. Opinions differed as to the most appropriate body to undertake the study. A com-

<sup>27</sup> See records of plenary meetings 302 and 305, and of Social Committee meetings 89, 90 and 91.

<sup>28</sup> Resolution 241 (IX) C, D, E, F and G. See also records of plenary meeting 305 and of Social Committee meetings 91 and 92.

<sup>29</sup> See records of plenary meeting 305, and of Social Committee meetings 93 and 94.

mittee of jurists, the Commission on Human Rights, an international organization such as the International Association of Criminal Law, and the Secretariat were each named. The majority however felt that the question was extremely complex and the Council decided<sup>30</sup> to take no action on this resolution at this time.

In discussing resolution No. 37, representatives agreed on the importance of providing adequate social security measures for news personnel. Some members were in favour of including detailed provisions as in the resolution adopted by the Conference. Others objected that this singled out one profession for the enjoyment of social benefits which should extend to all sections of the community. It was moreover felt that it was impossible to lay down a standard pattern of social legislation for all countries and the majority of the representatives were of the opinion that Governments should be free to adapt their legislation to the particular requirements of their social structure.<sup>31</sup>

The Council decided<sup>32</sup> to invite Governments which had not already done so to adopt useful measures, with due regard to the standards laid down by the International Labour Organisation, to meet the purposes of guaranteeing to news personnel social security for the proper exercise of their functions and assuring them freedom from want in their old age, in the case of sickness or unemployment, or for their families in the event of death.

With regard to the other two resolutions in this group the Council decided<sup>33</sup> to transmit No. 11 (concerning taxes affecting the operations of foreign information agencies and news personnel) to the Fiscal Commission for its information, and, in respect of No. 32 (concerning the technical needs of war-devastated and under-developed countries) it expressed its satisfaction with the work being undertaken and extended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in co-operation with the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies, and requested them to continue to co-operate with UNESCO.

The Council was of the opinion that the substance of resolution No. 33 of the Conference (concerning the production of news print) was covered by the above resolution which it had adopted regarding resolution No. 32.

Finally, in respect of resolution No. 30 (concerning the price of radio receiving sets) the Council expressed its satisfaction with the work which UNESCO is doing on the problem,<sup>34</sup> and in respect of No. 34 (concerning the establishment of an International Institute of Press and Information), the Council took note with satisfaction of the work carried out in this direction by UNESCO.

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

216. As indicated in paragraph 209 above, the Council, at its eighth session, accepted, with certain amendments, the recommendations contained in

<sup>30</sup> Resolution 241 (IX) I.

<sup>31</sup> See records of plenary meeting 305, and of Social Committee meetings 93 and 94.

<sup>32</sup> Resolution 241 (IX) K.

<sup>33</sup> Resolution 241 (IX) H and J.

<sup>34</sup> Resolution 241 (IX) L and M. See also records of plenary meeting 305, and of Social Committee meeting 94.

resolution No. 39 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information concerning the life and terms of reference of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.

It decided, by resolution 197 (VIII), that the Sub-Commission should be continued until 31 December 1952, but that the terms of office of its existing members should be terminated, and that twelve new members, who would also serve as experts in their personal capacities, should be elected by the Commission on Human Rights at a special meeting of that body.

217. The terms of reference of the Sub-Commission were revised in the same resolution to read as follows:

"The Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press shall consider issues and problems involved in the dissemination of information by newspapers and news periodicals, radio broadcasts and newsreels, and shall perform any other functions which may be entrusted to it by the Council or by the Commission on Human Rights.

"In accordance with such working priorities as the Sub-Commission may adopt, it may:

"(a) Study and make reports as well as recommendations to the Council on:

"(i) Political, economic and other barriers to the free flow of information;

"(ii) The extent to which freedom of information is accorded to the various peoples of the world;

"(iii) The adequacy of the news available to them;

"(iv) The development of high standards of professional conduct;

"(v) The persistent dissemination of information which is false, distorted, or otherwise injurious to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

"(vi) The operation of any inter-governmental agreements in the field of freedom of information;

"(vii) The promotion of a wider degree of freedom of information and the reduction or elimination of obstacles thereto;

"(viii) The promotion of the dissemination of true information to counteract Nazi, fascist or any other propaganda of aggression or of racial, national, religious or any other discrimination;

"(ix) The conclusion or improvement of inter-governmental agreements in the field of freedom of information; and

"(x) Measures to facilitate the work of foreign news personnel, and to assist them in disseminating true information on political, economic and other events in their countries of residence and in promoting friendly relations between States in such a way as to further the cause of strengthening international peace and security;

"(b) Receive communications from any legally constituted national or international Press, information, broadcasting or newsreel enterprise or association relating to the items enumerated in paragraph (a) above, with a view to assisting it

in the formulation of general principles and proposals in the field of freedom of information;

"(c) Discharge, with the approval of the Council, such other functions in the field of freedom of information as may be entrusted to the United Nations by inter-governmental agreements on information".

The Council also decided that the Sub-Commission should normally report to the Council, except that in matters relating to freedom of information as a fundamental human right it would, in the first instance, report to the Commission on Human Rights.

Finally, the Council decided that in planning its programme of work, the Sub-Commission should take into account section 7.2212 of the Programme of UNESCO as adopted by its third General Conference, which it noted with approval, in order to utilize as fully as possible the assistance which UNESCO has agreed to make available.

218. At its third session the Sub-Commission considered a suggested programme of work and priorities prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Council's request at its seventh session,<sup>35</sup> and, after general discussion and amendment, adopted an "Agenda of the third session of the Sub-Commission and Programme of Work and Priorities for the three-year period of life of the Sub-Commission". This is divided into two parts: "Methods of work", and "Substantive tasks of the Sub-Commission".

The Sub-Commission considered and made recommendations concerning four items of the first part of its agenda and programme of work, as follows:

(1) Consideration of means by which the Sub-Commission may receive from governmental and other sources, information concerning current legislation and practices in the field of its competence.

(2) Establishment of procedure for liaison with enterprises and professional organizations.

(3) Establishment of procedure for dealing with communications.

(4) Establishment of procedure for close liaison between the Sub-Commission and UNESCO.

It also discussed and reported to the Council on the first of its substantive tasks "the adequacy of news available to the peoples of the world and the obstacles to the free flow of information to them".

219. The Council, at its ninth session<sup>36</sup> took note in resolution 240 (IX) A of the Sub-Commission's report and recommendations, and requested the Secretary-General to take all possible steps, within the limits of the 1949 budget, to arrange immediately for the recruitment or assignment of additional qualified staff for the execution of the programme of work of the Sub-Commission.

Further, the Council in resolution 240 (IX) B adopted, with certain minor amendments, the Sub-Commission's recommendations concerning the means by which it might receive information concerning current legislation and practices in the field of its competence. The Council requested the Secretary-General: (a) to solicit additional information on the matters included in the Request for

<sup>35</sup> See resolution 152 (VII) A.

<sup>36</sup> See records of plenary meeting 314.

Information<sup>37</sup> based on the provisional agenda of the Conference from Governments including those which have either not replied to it, or have supplied incomplete information; (b) to request Governments to submit a list with full particulars of legally constituted official and non-official national Press, information, broadcasting or newsreel enterprises or associations, from which information or opinion relevant to the aims and objects of the Sub-Commission could be elicited; (c) to obtain on behalf of the Sub-Commission, on its request and through such channels of communication and in accordance with such procedure for consultation as might be approved by the Member State concerned, the information referred to under paragraph (B) from the enterprises or associations included in these lists; and (d) to obtain such information from any other legally constituted non-governmental organization which the Sub-Commission might decide to consult.

220. The Council also examined the Sub-Commission's proposals regarding the procedure for handling communications relating to freedom of information. The Sub-Commission proposed that the Secretary-General be requested, *inter alia*, to compile and distribute monthly to members a list containing a brief indication of each communication received from any legally constituted national or international Press, information, broadcasting or newsreel enterprise or association; any member of a professional organization in the field of information; or any legally constituted body with competence in the field of public opinion relating to principles and practices in the field of information. Wherever such communications contain specific criticisms or complaints against Governments, the Secretary-General was asked to inform the Governments concerned and to request them to provide such information as they desired to give, both on the subject matter of the complaint and regarding its author.

Certain objections were raised by members of the Council to these recommendations, in particular that the Sub-Commission had exceeded its terms of reference in recommending that the Secretary-General be requested to submit communications containing complaints, and also communications from individuals, namely "any member of a professional organization" and "any legally constituted body with competence in the field of public opinion." The criticism was also made that the Sub-Commission had departed from the procedure governing communications concerning human rights which had been fixed by the Council for the Commission on Human Rights.

The Council decided<sup>38</sup> to request the Secretary-General to compile and distribute twice a year to members of the Sub-Commission a list containing a brief summary of each communication received from any legally constituted national or international Press, information, broadcasting, or newsreel enterprise or association, relating to principles and practices in the field of information; and to include in such a list the names and addresses of the authors of such communications. The Secretary-General was further requested to inform the authors that their communications had been received and would be brought to the attention of the Sub-Commission, and, on request, to make available to members of the Sub-Commission the

full text of such communications. However, if a communication contained a specific criticism or complaint against a Government in the field of freedom of information, the Secretary-General was requested to deal with it according to whatever procedures and principles may be laid down by the Commission on Human Rights. Finally, the Council decided to transmit the Sub-Commission's resolution regarding the procedure for handling communications to the Commission on Human Rights for its consideration, when it reviews the procedure for dealing with communications, and to transmit also to the Commission the records of discussions which took place at the third session of the Sub-Commission and the ninth session of the Council on the subject.

The Sub-Commission recommended also that, in view of its desire to strengthen its ties with UNESCO, the Council request the Secretary-General to ask UNESCO to supply the United Nations Secretariat and members of the Sub-Commission regularly with the documents of the Department of Mass Communications of UNESCO, and to consider inviting one or more members of the Sub-Commission to participate in the proceedings of commissions convened by UNESCO for the purpose of studying questions related to mass communications in the interest of ensuring co-operation in their common tasks.

Members of the Council, however, expressed the opinion that it was not necessary to adopt formally such a resolution and the Council decided to take no action thereon.

221. The Sub-Commission discussed the question of developing domestic information agencies in countries where such agencies are under-developed. It recommended that the Council should consider this question in connexion with item 9 of its agenda on the economic development of under-developed countries.

The action taken by the Council is indicated in chapter II A, section VII.

#### PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

222. The General Assembly at its third session, in resolution 217 (III) C referred to the Council texts submitted by certain delegations on the problem of minorities<sup>39</sup> and requested the Council to ask the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities to make a thorough study of this problem in order that the United Nations might be able to take effective measures for the protection of racial, national, religious or linguistic minorities. The Council, at its eighth session<sup>40</sup> referred this resolution to the Commission on Human Rights for the action contemplated therein.

223. The Commission, at its fifth session<sup>41</sup> referred the texts in question to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities for consideration in the light of the discussion on this subject by the General Assembly at its third session, and by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifth session. It decided to defer its own consideration of the

<sup>37</sup> E/Conf.6/2.

<sup>38</sup> Resolution 240 (IX) C.

<sup>39</sup> A/C.3/307/Rev.2.

<sup>40</sup> See resolution 191 (VIII) and records of plenary meeting 230.

<sup>41</sup> E/1371.

subject until it had received the report of the Sub-Commission.

Further, in accordance with the Sub-Commission's request at its first session,<sup>42</sup> the Commission clarified and extended in scope the terms of reference of the Sub-Commission, to read as follows :

“(a) To undertake studies, particularly in the light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to make recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights concerning the prevention of discrimination of any kind relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms and the protection of racial, national, religious and linguistic minorities ; and

“(b) To perform any other functions which may be entrusted it by the Economic and Social Council or the Commission on Human Rights.”

The Commission also requested the Sub-Commission to postpone until its third session consideration of questions of implementation of human rights.

The Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities held its second session at the interim headquarters of the United Nations at Lake Success in June 1949, but its report<sup>43</sup> has not yet been examined by the Commission.

224. At its fifth session the Commission on Human Rights also extended the term of office of the existing members of the Sub-Commission for a period of three years. It decided to add one additional member, to take effect in 1950, to make the Sub-Commission more representative from the point of view of geographical distribution.

The Commission also recommended that the Council request the Trusteeship Council to authorize the Sub-Commission to participate in visits to the Trust Territories, arranged by the Trusteeship Council, with a view to the preparation of measures to extend the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom to the populations of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

225. At its ninth session the Council approved the Commission's decision to add an additional member to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities,<sup>44</sup> but because of its decision to examine only those parts of the report of the fifth session of the Commission which dealt with administrative and procedural matters, took no action on its recommendation concerning the participation of the Sub-Commission in visits to Trust Territories.

#### TRADE UNION RIGHTS

226. At its seventh session, the Council deferred, owing to pressure of business, the question of trade union rights (freedom of association), and also the question of the infringements of trade union rights, which was proposed as an agenda item by the World Federation of Trade Unions.<sup>45</sup>

#### *Infringement of trade union rights*

227. The World Federation of Trade Unions, in memoranda submitted to the Council at its seventh and eighth sessions<sup>46</sup> stated that trade

union rights were being violated in certain Member States. It based its accusations on complaints received from trade union organizations within these countries and called on the Council to guarantee to trade unions the exercise and development of their rights.

The American Federation of Labor also submitted memoranda to the Council in June and December 1948<sup>47</sup> claiming that trade union rights were being violated in certain other Member countries and it called for an investigation on broad lines of the situation in all Member States.

The Council decided,<sup>48</sup> after hearing the statements made by the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor and the answers given before the Council by the representatives of certain countries mentioned in the statements, to draw the attention of all Member States to the importance of ensuring within their respective territories the full exercise of trade union rights and, in particular, to the principles contained in the 1948 Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, adopted by the International Labour Organisation. The Council also decided to transmit, for their information, both the statements and the records of its discussions to the ILO and the Commission on Human Rights, particularly in connexion with the latter's work in the preparation of a draft Covenant on Human Rights and draft Measures of Implementation.

These documents were before the Commission on Human Rights at its fifth session when it worked on the draft Covenant on Human Rights and draft Measures of Implementation. Article 19 of the draft covenant adopted by the Commission at this session contains provisions concerning the freedom of association.<sup>49</sup>

#### *Trade union rights (freedom of association)*

228. The Council had before it at its eighth session in its examination of the question of trade union rights (freedom of association), a note by the ILO transmitting the decisions concerning freedom of association taken by the International Labour Conference at its 31st session.<sup>50</sup> This included the text of the substantive provisions of the Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and a resolution concerning international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association, which requested the Governing Body to enter into consultations with the competent organs of the United Nations, for the purpose of examining the developments in existing international machinery that might be necessary to ensure the safeguarding of freedom of association, and to report back to the International Labour Conference at an early session.

In its debates on the question of trade union rights (freedom of association) the Council discussed a suggestion submitted by the Secretariat<sup>51</sup> that an *ad hoc* committee of Council members be appointed to enter into consultations with the Governing Body of the ILO to consider jointly the question of the enforcement of trade union rights (freedom of association) as provided in

<sup>42</sup> E/CN.4/52.

<sup>43</sup> E/CN.4/Sub.2/74.

<sup>44</sup> See resolution 236 (IX) and records of plenary meeting 320.

<sup>45</sup> See records of plenary meeting 177.

<sup>46</sup> E/822 and E/822/Add.1 & 2.

<sup>47</sup> E/841 and E/1085.

<sup>48</sup> See resolution 194 (VIII).

<sup>49</sup> E/1371 (Annex I).

<sup>50</sup> E/863.

<sup>51</sup> E/1093 and E/W.6.

resolution 84 (V) of the Council and to study jointly the control of the practical application of these rights as provided for in resolution 128 (II) of the General Assembly. The Council discussed also a proposal that prior to the appointment of such an *ad hoc* committee, the Secretary-General should explore the situation by entering into consultation with the Director-General of the International Labour Office and report to the Council on the results of his consultations with a view to enabling it to give further consideration to the question of co-operation with the Governing Body of the ILO.

Certain representatives criticized the work of the ILO on trade union rights on the grounds that the Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize protected the rights of employers rather than the rights of workers and that it did not protect the rights of workers in Colonies and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The majority, however, expressed the opinion that the ILO had made progress in its study of trade union rights, particularly by its adoption of the convention recognizing principles endorsed both by the Council and by the Assembly.<sup>52</sup>

The Council, in resolution 193 (VIII), observed the action taken and proposed by the ILO within its recognized competence, in particular the adoption, by the International Labour Conference, of the 1948 Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, and also the resolution of the Conference concerning international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association. It instructed the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Director-General of the ILO for exploration of the question of enforcement of trade union rights (freedom of association) as provided in resolution 84 (V) of the Council, and to study jointly the control of the practical application of trade union rights (freedom of association) as provided for in resolution 128 (II) of the General Assembly. It further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the results of his consultations with a view to enabling the Council to give the matter further consideration, including consideration of the question of further co-operation with the Governing Body of the ILO. Finally, the Council transmitted the decisions taken by the International Labour Conference at its thirty-first session to the Commission on Human Rights in order that it might consider the contents of the 1948 Convention on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize and the resolution concerning international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association, when drawing up its final proposed text of the International Covenant on Human Rights, and draft Measures of Implementation.

The documents and actions mentioned above were considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifth session, in its work on the draft Covenant and draft Measures of Implementation, and, as indicated in paragraph 227, article 19 of the draft Covenant adopted by the Commission contains provisions concerning freedom of association.<sup>53</sup>

<sup>52</sup> See records of plenary meetings 242, 252 and 280, and of Social Committee meetings 79 and 80.

<sup>53</sup> E/1371 (Annex 1).

229. In pursuance of the Council's resolution the Secretary-General entered into consultation with the Director-General of the ILO and presented a report<sup>54</sup> to the ninth session of the Council in which he recommended the setting up of a commission of enquiry and conciliation jointly by the United Nations and the ILO.

The Council also had before it at its ninth session a letter from the Director-General of the ILO to the Secretary-General, informing him that the Governing Body of the ILO at its 109th session had adopted a resolution in which it approved the establishment of a fact-finding and conciliation commission on freedom of association for the purpose of international supervision of freedom of association. The Governing Body requested the Director-General to continue his consultations with the Secretary-General with regard to the manner in which such a commission could most appropriately be established and requested him, in the light of these consultations, to submit to the Governing Body, at an early session, detailed proposals concerning the terms of reference, procedure and composition of such a commission.<sup>55</sup>

230. Members of the Council, at its ninth session, were agreed that the question of trade union rights was one of the most important and urgent items on its agenda. Most members expressed their approval of the suggestion that a commission of some kind should be established. Differences of opinion were expressed, however, as to whether the commission should be a commission of the Council of the ILO or a joint United Nations-ILO commission. It was said that decisions of the ILO would not be binding on Members of the United Nations who were not members of the ILO and that decisions of the United Nations would not obligate members of the ILO who were not Members of the United Nations. It was also said that the safeguarding of trade union rights and freedom of association was only part of the human rights programme as a whole, and must therefore remain the responsibility of the United Nations.

The Council discussed at length a proposal that the International Labour Organisation should be requested to act on behalf of the United Nations in the matter. It was maintained by some members that a request of this kind would constitute an improper relinquishment of the Council's responsibility and an illegal delegation of authority to a specialized agency. It was said that those members of the United Nations which were not members of the ILO would not recognize a transfer of United Nations powers to the specialized agency and therefore the jurisdiction of the proposed commission would be unduly limited. In response, the members supporting the proposal stated that the phrase "on behalf of the United Nations" did not mean that the Council was waiving its rights or that it was delegating its powers to the ILO. In their view, it was simply a recommendation to a specialized agency to take certain action within the competence of that agency, the Council reserving to itself the right to review the matter and make further recommendations. It was noted that the legal basis for the Council's recommendations to the ILO could be found in Articles 57 and 62 of the Charter and, more particularly, in the provi-

<sup>54</sup> E/1405.

<sup>55</sup> E/1401.

sions of the relationship agreement between the two organizations.<sup>56</sup>

The Council in resolution 239 (IX) decided to request the ILO to proceed, on behalf of the United Nations, in accordance with its relationship agreement, as well as on its own behalf, with the establishment of a Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association. It also requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the ILO to consult together with a view to exchanging information and formulating a procedure for making the services of the Commission available to the appropriate organs of the United Nations, with respect to Members of the United Nations which are not members of the ILO, and to report progress to the tenth session of the Council. Finally, the Council asked the Secretary-General to transmit the progress report to all Member Governments and to present any comments they might have to make to its tenth session.

#### SURVEY OF FORCED LABOUR AND MEASURES FOR ITS ABOLITION

231. The Council, at its eighth session, considered the item, Survey of Forced Labour and Measures for its Abolition, proposed by the American Federation of Labor, which had been deferred owing to pressure of business, at both the sixth and seventh sessions of the Council.

The American Federation of Labor, in its letter of 24 November 1947 requesting that the item be placed on the Council's agenda, suggested that the Council should ask the ILO to undertake a comprehensive survey on the extent of forced labour in all Member nations of the United Nations and to suggest positive measures—including a revised convention and measures for its implementation—with the goal of eliminating forced labour.<sup>57</sup>

In the Council's debates on this subject<sup>58</sup> charges and countercharges were made of the existence of forced labour in certain States, and the view was generally expressed that some kind of impartial enquiry was desirable. Some representatives emphasized the interest of the Commission on Human Rights in the matter, particularly in the light of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the preparation of the draft Covenant and draft Measures of Implementation. Other representatives stressed the competence of the ILO in view of the action which that agency had already taken in adopting a convention on forced labour and associated recommendations. The suggestion was also made that there were three approaches to the problem: the question of principle, which was being dealt with by the Commission on Human Rights, the point of view of labour, which was being taken up by the ILO, and the question of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, which might be referred to the Social Commission.

A proposal was made that a comprehensive international commission should be set up to consist of representatives of national and international trade union federations, on the basis of one representative for every million trade union members,

<sup>56</sup> See records of plenary meetings 317 and 318 and of Social Committee meetings 109, 110, 111 and 112 and chapter I, paragraph 43 above.

<sup>57</sup> E/596.

<sup>58</sup> See records of plenary meetings 236, 237, 238, 242, 243, 244, 254, 262 and 263.

making a total of 110 to 125 representatives. The task of this commission would be to study the situation of unemployed and semi-employed persons in all countries where unemployment has not been eliminated, to investigate working conditions in the colonies and dependant territories and to draw up reports and recommendations to the Council, wide publicity being given to the results of the Commission's work. This proposal was criticized on the grounds that the size of the commission was unwieldy and that it did not provide for investigations on the spot. It was rejected by the majority of the members of the Council.

The Council decided<sup>59</sup> to invite the ILO to give further consideration to the problem of forced labour and its nature and extent in the light of all possible information, including the memorandum of the American Federation of Labor and the records of the Council's discussion of this subject. It also requested the Secretary-General to work in close collaboration with the ILO in carrying forward its work in this field, and to approach all Governments and enquire in what manner and to what extent they would be prepared to co-operate in an impartial enquiry into the question of forced labour in their countries, including the reasons for which persons are made to perform forced labour and the treatment accorded them. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to report to the ninth session of the Council on the result of his approaches and consultations. Finally, the Council decided to transmit the memorandum of the American Federation of Labor and the records of the Council's discussions of this subject to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration in connexion with the drafting of the Covenant on Human Rights.

232. These documents were before the Commission on Human Rights at its fifth session in its work on the preparation of the draft Covenant on Human Rights and draft Measures of Implementation. Article 8 of the draft Covenant adopted by the Commission contains provisions regarding forced labour.<sup>60</sup>

233. In accordance with the above resolution of the Council the Secretary-General approached all Governments of Member States by letter on 18 March 1949 and of non-member States on 3 May 1949.

He has received substantive replies<sup>61</sup> from the following countries: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Iran, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Yugoslavia. In addition, the following Governments have acknowledged the Secretary-General's letter: China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Japan (United States authorities), Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

The replies which have been received indicate that twenty countries (Australia, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom and United States of

<sup>59</sup> See resolution 195 (VIII).

<sup>60</sup> E/1371 (Annex I).

<sup>61</sup> For the full text of all the replies received, see E/1337 and Addenda.



America) are prepared to co-operate in an impartial enquiry. Of these, fourteen countries (Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Iceland, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and the United States of America) are prepared to co-operate without laying down any conditions for their co-operation, but six Governments (Australia, Austria, France, Greece, India and the United Kingdom) consider that such an enquiry should be dependent on certain conditions. The Government of Iran does not find itself in a position to advise on the manner of such an enquiry. Three Governments did not make any comments on the question (Egypt, Finland and Saudi Arabia). The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics endorsed the proposals it had made at the eighth session of the Council. The Yugoslav Government offered its own proposals on the question. Many of the Governments (Australia, Austria, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Finland, Greece, India, Iran, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Syria, United States of America) furnished information concerning the existence or non-existence of forced labour within their respective countries, and some submitted constitutional legislation and other data on this question, including references to the ILO Convention concerning forced or compulsory labour of 28 June 1930.

The Governing Body of the ILO considered the question at its 109th session in June 1949 and concluded that there should be an impartial enquiry into the nature and extent of forced labour, including the reasons for which persons are made to perform forced labour and the treatment accorded such persons. The Governing Body considered that the question was of direct concern to, and within the competence of the ILO and that it was also of concern to the United Nations and that there should therefore be the closest collaboration between the United Nations and the ILO in carrying out the proposed impartial enquiry, particularly in view of the desirability of including within the scope of the enquiry Members of the United Nations which are not members of the ILO. Finally, the Governing Body recommended that the Director-General of the ILO establish close contact with the Secretary-General with a view to the establishment of an impartial commission of enquiry into the whole question at the earliest possible moment.

234. At the ninth session of the Council charges and countercharges of the existence of forced labour were again made.<sup>62</sup> The Council had before it two main recommendations. The proposal for the establishment of a comprehensive international commission composed of from 110 to 125 representatives of national and international trade union federations was again submitted.<sup>63</sup> Another proposal was that a commission should be established to be composed of 11 individual experts, of whom 5 would be appointed by the Council, 5 by the ILO, and 1 elected by the other 10 members. The purpose of this commission would be to enquire into the nature and extent of forced labour, the reasons for which persons are made to perform forced labour, and the treatment accorded such persons, with primary emphasis being placed on situations involving large numbers of persons or

widespread practice of forced labour.<sup>64</sup> Some members of the Council stressed that any commission of enquiry established should be allowed to carry out on the spot investigations of charges made. Certain representatives said that before taking any further action the Council should have a clear definition of the meaning of the term forced labour. The point was made that after the Covenant on Human Rights had been completed, signed and ratified, the United Nations would have operative machinery which it now lacked and that consequently any decision regarding the establishment of a commission of enquiry was premature.

The Council, in resolution 237 (IX), noted the resolution adopted by the Governing Body of the ILO calling for an impartial enquiry into the nature and extent of forced labour and for consultation between the Director-General and the Secretary-General on this matter, but considered that the replies received up to the present from Governments in answer to the Secretary-General's letter did not provide the conditions under which a commission of enquiry could operate effectively, and, accordingly, instructed the Secretary-General to request the Governments which have not as yet stated that they would be prepared to co-operate in such an impartial enquiry to consider whether they, before the next session of the Council, could give a reply to that effect.

#### THE PROBLEM OF SLAVERY

235. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 278 (III) the Council, at its ninth session, considered the problem of slavery.<sup>65</sup>

Members of the Council were unanimous in condemning slavery and in urging that immediate steps should be taken to abolish it wherever it was still allowed to persist. Four possible procedures were suggested which the Council might follow in studying the problem:

- (1) Appoint a small committee of experts;
- (2) Establish an *ad hoc* committee of Council members;
- (3) Refer the question to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration;
- (4) Request the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study of the whole problem before deciding on any further action.

Differences of opinion were expressed regarding the definition of slavery and the terms of reference of any committee which might be established. Some representatives thought that a restricted juridical definition of the word should be adhered to, others that it should be interpreted more freely to include "other institutions or customs resembling slavery". It was said that in certain economically underdeveloped countries, workers had to accept, in order to live, conditions of employment which virtually constituted slavery. The point was made that slavery could not be abolished by legislation alone. It was suggested that the committee of experts should, in the course of its work, consult with international and national organizations, particularly with trade union organizations, but the opinion of the majority was opposed to the inclusion of a specific reference to such bodies. A proposal was also made that any committee set up should pay special attention to the situation in colonial and dependent territories, but this did not

<sup>62</sup> See records of plenary meetings 314, 319-322.

<sup>63</sup> E/1485.

<sup>64</sup> E/1484.

<sup>65</sup> See records of plenary meetings 298, 300, 301.

meet with the approval of the members of the Council.

The Council in resolution 238 (IX) decided to instruct the Secretary-General, after consultation with the bodies having special competence in this field, to appoint an *ad hoc* committee of not more than five experts to survey the field of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery, to assess the nature and extent of these problems at the present time, to suggest methods of attacking them, to suggest an appropriate division of responsibility among the various competent bodies within the framework of the United Nations, and to report to the Council within twelve months of its appointment.

## Section II. Status of women

236. The Commission on the Status of Women held its third session in Beirut from 21 March to 4 April 1949 and discussed and reported to the Council<sup>66</sup> on matters relating to the political, social, economic, legal and educational rights of women.

The Council, at its ninth session, approved resolution 242 (IX) taking note of the report and recommendations of the Commission, and adopting certain specific resolutions which are indicated in the appropriate paragraphs below.<sup>67</sup>

### *Political rights*

237. The Commission noted the memorandum on constitutions, electoral laws, and other legal instruments relating to the franchise of women and their eligibility to public office and functions,<sup>68</sup> submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 120 (VI) A of the Council, and the supplementary information on the political rights of women submitted to the Commission by the Secretary-General.<sup>69</sup> It noted also that the memorandum circulated to the Assembly did not indicate whether women had equal political rights with men, in particular with regard to the right to vote and be elected to public office. Moreover, while noting with approval the extension of full equality in this respect to women in certain countries, the Commission regretted that there are still Member States and others which deny women equality in political rights with men, and it expressed the hope that those countries also would, within the coming year, grant women the right to vote and to hold public office. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare a further report, based on information received from Governments, and other relevant information, to show whether there is discrimination based on sex, in law or in practice, with respect to the right to vote and the right to be elected to public office in elections of all kinds.

The Commission also requested the Secretary-General to examine and report at its next session on the possibility of proposing a convention similar to the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women, of May 1948, to assist countries which have not yet granted women equal political rights.

Further, the Secretary-General was invited to transmit to the Commission at each session any

pertinent information on discrimination against women in Trust Territories with regard to the right to vote and to hold public office, which might be contained in the annual reports made to the General Assembly by the Administering Authorities under Article 88 of the Charter. He was also invited to transmit to the Commission at each session any information which might be communicated to him by the Governments of Non-Self-Governing Territories concerning the status of women in those Territories.

238. The Council, at its ninth session, considered a draft resolution on the question of political rights of women<sup>70</sup> which made special reference to certain countries, and recommended that the General Assembly consider the question at its fourth session, and call on Member States to take necessary steps for securing genuinely full equality of women in political life. It was pointed out that the adoption of such a resolution would provide a firmer basis for implementing the constitutions and laws which proclaimed equality of women in the enjoyment of political rights. It was considered by some members, however, that the question had already been adequately covered by resolution 56 (I) of the General Assembly and resolution 120 (VI) of the Council and the proposal was rejected.<sup>71</sup>

### *Participation of women in the work of the United Nations*

239. In the course of the Commission's discussion of the political rights of women, it was indicated that, while a limited number of women had been appointed to high posts in the Secretariat, the majority of women employed by the Secretary-General were engaged in minor administrative duties, rather than in work of a policy-making nature. The Commission considered that Article 8 of the Charter, which states that "The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs" should be progressively implemented. While noting that the Secretary-General had appointed women to certain additional posts in the Secretariat, the Commission requested him to prepare a report on the nature and proportion of posts in the Secretariat occupied by women, for its consideration at its next session, and to indicate also in his report the extent to which Member Governments have included women in their delegations to organs and agencies of the United Nations.

The Commission urged the Secretary-General to give favourable consideration to the creation of a Division on the Status of Women in the Secretariat, in accordance with the suggestion made to the Secretary-General by the Chairman of the Commission and her predecessor.

Members of the Council expressed the view that the organization of the Secretariat was a matter falling within the competence of the Secretary-General. The Council decided to take no action on this question.<sup>72</sup>

### *Educational opportunities for women*

240. The Commission thought that the question of the educational opportunities for women should

<sup>66</sup> E/1316.

<sup>67</sup> See resolution 242 (IX).

<sup>68</sup> A/619 and A/619/Add.1 and 2.

<sup>69</sup> E/CN.6/86.

<sup>70</sup> E/1471.

<sup>71</sup> See records of plenary meetings 316 and 317, and of Social Committee meetings 99, 100 and 101.

<sup>72</sup> See records of Social Committee meeting 104.



be the subject of further study and recommended to the Council that it note that the detailed Comparative Report, showing the existing disabilities of women in the field of educational and professional opportunities,<sup>73</sup> did not include information concerning all Member States, and moreover, described primarily the legal position of women in regard to access to education in various countries. It recommended further that this study should be completed by an investigation into actual conditions of women's education, and thought that the Council should welcome the offer of UNESCO to co-operate with the Commission in such an investigation. It suggested that the investigation should aim at ascertaining not only the existence of discrimination against women but also the causes of such discrimination. The Secretary-General should collaborate with UNESCO in planning and carrying out a study along these lines, in co-operation with Governments and should report to the next session of the Commission. The Commission also asked the Council to request the Secretary-General to invite Governments which had not replied to Part I (D) of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women to furnish replies by 1 January 1950.

The Council at its ninth session adopted resolution 242 (IX) B endorsing the recommendations of the Commission.<sup>74</sup>

*Application to women of penal law, police statutes and prison administration*

241. The Commission decided to include in its study of the status of women the application to women of penal law, police statutes and prison administration. It requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its use at its fourth session such materials as were available on existing practices.

*Nationality of married women*

242. The Commission noted the conflicts in law and in practice relating to the nationality of married women, which were apparent from the replies of Governments to Part I, Section G, of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women, as summarized in the Secretary-General's report on this subject.<sup>75</sup> It noted also article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims the right of everyone to a nationality, and proposed a number of steps to be taken in the preparation of a convention on the nationality of married women which it felt should be prepared as promptly as possible, in order to assure women equality with men in the exercise of the right to a nationality and to prevent women from becoming stateless or suffering hardships arising out of these conflicts in law.

The opinion was expressed in the Council's discussion at its ninth session that the question was in its preliminary stages and that it was difficult to determine at this point possible action for the next year. It was considered by some members that the nationality of married women was a matter falling within the domestic jurisdiction of States and was not appropriate for action by the Council.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>73</sup> E/CN.6/78, E/CN.6/78/Corr.1 and E/CN.6/78/Add.1.

<sup>74</sup> See records of plenary meeting 316, and of Social Committee meeting 101.

<sup>75</sup> E/CN.6/82 and E/CN.6/82/Add.1 and 2.

<sup>76</sup> See records of plenary meeting 316, and of Social Committee meetings 101 and 102.

The majority of the Council, however, in accordance with the Commission's recommendations, approved resolution 242 (IX) C, inviting Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General replies to the Supplementary List of Questions on Nationality and Domicile as they affect the Status of Married Persons;<sup>77</sup> requesting the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to Member States an analysis of the conflicts in law demonstrated in the replies of Governments to the Questionnaire and supplementary questions; inviting Member States to transmit to the Secretary-General by 1 April 1950, on the basis of this analysis, their comments and suggestions as to the resolution of these conflicts, and requesting the Secretary-General to provide the Commission, at its fourth session, with a summary of the replies and suggestions as to alternative articles which might be incorporated into a convention on the nationality of married women, with a view to the final drafting of a convention at an early date.

243. A draft resolution aimed at the prevention of restrictions as regards marriage on grounds of race or colour and for removing the unequal status of women in marriage and two amendments introducing the question of nationality were submitted to the Council. After consideration of these questions by the Social Committee and in plenary meeting<sup>78</sup> the Council considered that its resolution 154 (VII) D had already drawn the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the questions raised by the draft resolution<sup>79</sup> and the amendments proposed thereto,<sup>80</sup> and the Council decided to take no action on the matter and to transmit the records of the discussion thereon to the Commission on Human Rights.

*Property rights of married women*

244. The Commission noted that the Council, in resolution 154 (VII) G, had drawn attention to divergencies in various legal systems with respect to the rights of married women, some of them restricting their right to act as guardians, to control property and earnings, to undertake independent business ventures and to engage in various other activities. It noted, moreover, that in some areas, laws and practices differed also in regard to the rights of married women to inherit property and to receive pensions. The Commission accordingly requested the Secretary-General to submit to its members at least four months in advance of its fourth session, the sections of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women which are pertinent to the property rights of married women.

*Technical assistance for women*

245. The Commission considered that in advancing the status of women expert assistance was necessary in stimulating their interest in civic and community activities, in the organization of household tasks and in increased professional training for executive posts in commerce, trade, industry and government. It requested the Secretary-General to take these needs into account, including the provision of necessary funds and the co-operation of appropriate specialized agencies.

<sup>77</sup> E/CN.6/81/Rev.1.

<sup>78</sup> See records of plenary meeting 317 and of Social Committee meeting 102.

<sup>79</sup> E/1472.

<sup>80</sup> E/1474 and E/1477.

The Council in resolution 242 (IX) E noted the resolution of the Commission and invited it at its next session to give further consideration to the question and to make further proposals on this subject, for the consideration of the Secretary-General in formulating further plans for technical assistance.<sup>81</sup>

#### *Means of influencing public opinion*

246. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to provide quarterly an account of pertinent activities of the various organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies relating to the status of women, and information about the progress of women in the different countries, utilizing the *United Nations Bulletin* in so far as possible; and to invite Member States to prepare biographies of women prominent in the service of humanity in their respective countries, and to undertake, under the auspices of the United Nations, the publication and dissemination of these biographies by every available means.

It was the general consensus of opinion in the Council that the Secretary-General already had the authority to publicize the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and that the Council had previously authorized him to take adequate measures for influencing public opinion regarding the status of women. At the same time it was felt that the financial implications of the publication of biographies should not be borne by the United Nations.

The Council accordingly decided to take no action on the matter.<sup>82</sup>

#### *Co-operation with the World Health Organization*

247. Considering the importance of the programme of the World Health Organization as it relates to the special health needs of women and opportunities for them to be of service, both as doctors and nurses, the Commission called attention to the existing world-wide shortage of health workers, especially of nurses, and recommended to the Council that it request the World Health Organization to ascertain the areas where this need is greatest and to encourage prompt expansion of training facilities for the nursing profession in these areas. It further asked the Council to request the World Health Organization to include in its fellowship programmes equal opportunities for men and women for the further training of nurses as well as doctors, and to invite the Organization to take full advantage of the experience gained by women in the profession of nursing and in other health matters.

The Council in resolution 242 (IX) F adopted these recommendations.<sup>83</sup>

#### *Information contained in communications from non-governmental organizations*

248. The Commission considered that information contained in certain communications circulated by non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Council did not give a true picture of the conditions prevailing in Member States and requested the Council to reconsider

<sup>81</sup> See records of plenary meeting 316, and of Social Committee meeting 104.

<sup>82</sup> See records of Social Committee meeting 104.

<sup>83</sup> See records of plenary meeting 316, and Social Committee meeting 104.

the procedure for the circulation of such communications in the light of this problem.

Objections were raised in the ninth session of the Council against this suggestion on the grounds that it implied restriction of the right of such organizations to express their own views and that it appeared to imply discrimination against certain organizations.

The Council in resolution 242 (IX) G decided to refer the resolution of the Commission<sup>84</sup> to the Council Non-Governmental Organization Committee, for its consideration in connexion with its review of consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations.

### **Section III. Principle of equal pay for equal work**

249. The action of the Council at its sixth and seventh sessions with reference to the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers is indicated in the previous report of the Council to the General Assembly.<sup>85</sup>

250. At its eighth session,<sup>86</sup> the Council had before it a report from the ILO on the action taken with respect to the principle of equal pay for equal work by men and women workers at the 31st session of the International Labour Conference and the 107th session of the Governing Body;<sup>87</sup> and a report by the Secretary-General on the action taken by him in pursuance of Council resolution 121 (VI).<sup>88</sup>

Some members of the Council expressed the view that, as the Commission on the Status of Women had held no session since the adoption of resolution 121 (VI) and was scheduled to hold its third session in March 1949, and since several of the non-governmental organizations in category (a) had not sent their views to the ILO or to the Council, no decision should be taken until the reports from these bodies had been received. Other members considered that equal pay for equal work for men and women workers represented the application of the principle of equality of rights for men and women proclaimed in the preamble of the Charter of the United Nations, and that the decision of the Governing Body of the ILO and the proposal to delay Council action until further reports were received were delaying measures which would postpone the implementation of that principle.

The Council decided<sup>89</sup> to invite the ILO to report to the Council specifically on the subject of equal pay for equal work after the first discussion of the proposed conventions and recommendations of the 33rd session of the International Labour Conference. It referred the entire documentation on equal pay to the Commission on the Status of Women with the recommendation that it (a) make available to the ILO any relevant material in its possession; and (b) in its own deliberations, examine all relevant documents.

251. The Commission discussed the question of equal pay for equal work at its third session. In accordance with the Council resolution, it exam-

<sup>84</sup> See resolution H, Annex to E/1316; also records of plenary meeting 316 and of Social Committee meeting 104.

<sup>85</sup> A/625, paragraphs, 150-155.

<sup>86</sup> See records of plenary meetings 228, 236-238, 242, 243.

<sup>87</sup> E/881/Rev.1.

<sup>88</sup> E/1096.

<sup>89</sup> Resolution 196 (VIII).

ined the relevant documents on the subject. It heard the report of the ILO, presented by its representative, as to the progress and plans for work of the ILO, including plans for its discussion at the thirty-third session of the International Labour Conference.

The Commission noted from the report of the ILO that, although the differences between men's and women's wages had decreased in some countries in recent years, such differences were still substantial in many countries, and therefore measures should be taken to eliminate some of the factors which might account for the lower wages paid to women workers. It reaffirmed its support of the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women, as stipulated in Article 23, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It recognized that the ILO was the specialized agency with particular responsibility for the development of international conventions and recommendations on this question and requested it to include four points in its study:

(a) Adoption of the principle of rate-for-the-job rather than rate-based-on-sex;

(b) Granting to women the same technical training and guidance, access to jobs, and promotion procedures as to men;

(c) Abolition of the legal or customary restrictions on the pay of women workers; and

(d) Provision of measures to lighten the tasks that arise from women's home responsibilities, as well as the tasks relating to maternity.

Finally, the Commission requested the Council to recommend to Member States that they take action along the lines indicated in these four points.<sup>90</sup>

252. At the ninth session of the Council, some considered that the merits of the question should not be prejudged before the ILO had completed its consideration of the matter and that the Commission's draft resolution should be sent to the ILO for its information and consideration. Others objected that this procedure would prolong the consideration of the question on which considerable time had been spent, and that the Commission itself had neglected to give proper attention to the question.<sup>91</sup>

The Council noted that in preparation for the consideration of this item by the International Labour Conference, the ILO would shortly issue a report on equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value, including the legislative measures taken to implement the principle, and it decided to transmit that part of the report of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women which dealt with the question of equal pay for equal work, together with the records of the discussions at the third session of the Commission and the ninth session of the Council on the subject, to the ILO. The Secretary-General was requested to transmit to the ILO all other pertinent information, statements and documentation on this subject which had been or might be brought to his attention.<sup>92</sup>

## Section IV. Displaced persons, refugees and stateless persons

### REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

253. The General Assembly at its third session (second part), took note in resolution 281 (III) of the report of IRO on the progress and prospects of repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.<sup>93</sup>

At its eighth session the Economic and Social Council considered a further report of the International Refugee Organization on resettlement of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons<sup>94</sup> and in resolution 208 (VIII) expressed approval of "the efforts made so far by the IRO to extend the resettlement of refugees in family units", and requested "receiving countries to examine sympathetically every possibility: (a) of still further broadening their definition of the family unit when drawing up their resettlement programmes; (b) of admitting a greater proportion of intellectual refugees and of assisting in their professional readaptation where necessary.

At the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council the Social Committee considered a report of the International Refugee Organization on its activities for the period 1 July 1947 to 31 December 1948.<sup>95</sup> During the discussion<sup>96</sup> attention was drawn by the Director-General of IRO and by members of the Council to the fact that, according to present plans, the work of the Organization will be brought to an end on 30 June 1950 and that there may remain about 180,000 persons who will not have been repatriated or resettled. The relation of this problem to that of stateless persons, discussed in the following sub-section of this report, was pointed out. After rejecting a draft resolution<sup>97</sup> requesting the Secretary-General to ask Governments to furnish detailed information in regard to displaced persons and refugees on their territories, the Committee recommended that the Council should take note of the report and request the Secretary-General to transmit the records of the debate to the IRO.

The Council adopted resolution 247 (IX) expressing appreciation of the report and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to the IRO the records of the discussion.

### STUDY OF STATELESSNESS<sup>98</sup>

254. The Council, at its sixth session, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the interested commissions and specialized agencies: (a) to undertake a study of the existing situation in regard to the protection of stateless persons by the issuance of necessary documents and other measures, and to make recommendations to an early session of the Council on the interim measures which might be taken by the United Nations to further this object; (b) to undertake a study of national legislation and international agreements

<sup>93</sup> E/1092.

<sup>94</sup> E/816.

<sup>95</sup> E/1334.

<sup>96</sup> See records of Social Committee meetings 113 and 114, and of plenary meeting 325.

<sup>97</sup> E/1493.

<sup>98</sup> Item on the agenda of the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

<sup>90</sup> E/1316, chapter IX.

<sup>91</sup> See records of plenary meeting 316 and of Social Committee meetings 102, 103 and 104.

<sup>92</sup> See resolution 242 (IX) D.

and conventions relevant to statelessness, and to submit recommendations to the Council as to the desirability of concluding a further convention on this subject.<sup>99</sup>

The Secretary-General accordingly prepared a study,<sup>100</sup> in two parts: (a) Improvement of the Status of Stateless Persons; and (b) Elimination of Statelessness. Each part contains his recommendations to the Council in accordance with the terms of the resolution. These include the suggestions (1) that the Council recognize the necessity of a convention, based on the agreements now in force, determining the legal status of stateless persons as such, but excluding war criminals and such other categories of persons as are specified in the convention; (2) that, to this end, the Council instruct the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the IRO and the administrative heads of the other specialized agencies concerned, or an *ad hoc* committee of the Council, to prepare a draft convention including certain specified provisions; and (3) that the Council recognize the necessity of providing, at an appropriate time, permanent international machinery for ensuring the protection of stateless persons.<sup>101</sup>

The Secretary-General recommended also that, in order to eliminate the sources of statelessness, the principles that every child must receive a nationality at birth and that no person should lose his nationality until he has acquired a new one, must be universally recognized and applied. Detailed proposals were made as to the manner in which stateless persons might acquire a nationality. The Secretary-General also recommended that the Council request him to continue to study measures for the elimination of statelessness and its causes, with a view to submitting to a forthcoming session a report indicating whether, in his opinion, existing international conventions and agreements should be revised, or whether one or more new international conventions on the subject should be concluded, and to draft international instruments to that end.<sup>102</sup>

At its eighth session the Council deferred consideration of this item.<sup>103</sup>

255. At its ninth session, the Council had before it, in addition to the Secretary-General's study, a communication from the International Refugee Organization<sup>104</sup> containing a memorandum from the General Council of the International Refugee Organization on the problem, with particular reference to international protection after the activities of the IRO have been finally terminated.

The Council's discussion of this item centred around two main proposals: (1) relating to the kind of international body that would be set up for the protection of refugees and stateless persons after the International Refugee Organization terminated its services in approximately June 1950; and (2) relating to the preparation of a convention on the international status of refugees and stateless persons and the means of eliminating statelessness.

256. On the first of these two questions it was proposed that the Council should recommend to the General Assembly that it decide on the establishment of a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees at a sufficiently early date to enable the office to ensure the protection of refugees when the International Refugee Organization terminates its functions, and to make the necessary provision in the budget for the financial year 1950 to enable such an office to be financed.<sup>105</sup>

The urgency of the problem was emphasized by the authors of the proposal who thought that the Council should take immediate action. It was said that if, as an alternative suggestion, the continuing protection services of refugees were entrusted to the Secretariat of the United Nations, it would be difficult to include countries, such as Switzerland and Italy, which, although not members of the United Nations, wished to be associated with the work. It was pointed out that the functions of the High Commissioner could best be discharged by a man of high calibre such as the late Dr. Nansen. An objection to the proposal was that the Council was not yet in a position to judge between the advantages and disadvantages of a High Commissioner's Office as opposed to the establishment of a service within the Secretariat of the United Nations and that the whole question required further study, not only by Governments but by administrative and financial experts. Certain representatives suggested an intermediate solution under which a High Commissioner's Office could be established within the framework of the Secretariat in a manner similar to that followed in establishing the office of the Director of Relief for Palestine Refugees. The opinion was expressed that the financial responsibilities for refugees and displaced persons should not continue to rest only with countries which were members of the International Refugee Organization, but should be more equitably distributed amongst all Members of the United Nations. Other representatives strongly opposed the establishment of a High Commissioner's Office or of a service within the Secretariat, because, in their opinion, the only possible way to solve the problem of refugees and displaced persons was by repatriation.<sup>106</sup>

The Council, in resolution 248 (IX) A, decided to request the Governments Members of the United Nations and all other States, to provide, after the termination of the International Refugee Organization, the necessary legal protection for refugees who have been the concern of the International Refugee Organization under its mandate. It requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to prepare for the consideration of the fourth session of the General Assembly a plan for such organization, within the framework of the United Nations, as might be required to enable the United Nations to discharge the functions of international protection and related functions, taking into account two alternatives:

(a) The establishment of a High Commissioner's Office under the control of the United Nations; and

(b) The establishment of a service within the United Nations Secretariat.

<sup>99</sup> See resolution 116 (VI) D.

<sup>100</sup> E/1112 and E/1112/Add.1 and 2.

<sup>101</sup> E/1112, pages 86-88.

<sup>102</sup> E/1112/Add.1, pages 65-66.

<sup>103</sup> See records of plenary meeting 227.

<sup>104</sup> E/1392.

<sup>105</sup> E/1447.

<sup>106</sup> See records of plenary meetings 326 and 327.

It further requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, to transmit with such a plan of organization a proposal regarding the nature and extent of the legal protection functions to be performed, taking into consideration the experience of the League of Nations, the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees and the International Refugee Organization, the various provisions of national legislation relating to refugees, the special problems in occupied areas and the observations made by Governments during the ninth session of the Council. This proposal might also include:

(a) The methods by which States not members of the United Nations may be brought into association with the work of the United Nations for refugees and stateless persons;

(b) The administration of any assistance funds which the General Assembly might put at the disposal of the United Nations for the benefit of certain classes of refugees;

(c) Reporting at stated intervals to the Council and the General Assembly concerning the effectiveness of existing international measures for the legal protection of refugees and such further international action as may be necessary.

Finally, the Council recommended that the General Assembly at its fourth session:

(a) Decide the functions and organizational arrangements within the framework of the United Nations necessary for the international protection of refugees after the International Refugee Organization terminates its activities; and

(b) Make the necessary budgetary provision for the financial year 1950 for the assumption of such functions.

257. The second proposal<sup>107</sup> before the Council in its examination of the study of statelessness concerned the appointment of an *ad hoc* committee to consider the desirability of preparing conventions on the problem of refugees and stateless persons.

Members of the Council agreed that the distinctions between *de jure* and *de facto* stateless persons and between stateless persons, refugees and displaced persons must be made quite clear. Certain representatives said that the problem of refugees and displaced persons was a question of repatriation, while the question of statelessness was rather a matter to be solved by national legislation and not through international conventions. Other representatives stated that they attached great importance to international action on statelessness, apart from the refugee problem as such, pointing out that stateless persons required international protection to ensure their normal rights and to ensure their freedom of movement from country to country.<sup>108</sup>

The Council in resolution 248 (IX) B decided to appoint an *ad hoc* committee consisting of representatives with special competence in this field from thirteen Governments who, taking into account comments made during the discussions at the ninth session of the Council on the subject, in particular as to the distinction between displaced persons, refugees and stateless persons, should:

(a) Consider the desirability of preparing a revised and consolidated convention relating to

the international status of refugees and stateless persons and, if they consider such a course desirable, draft the text of such a convention;

(b) Consider means of eliminating the problem of statelessness, including the desirability of requesting the International Law Commission to prepare a study and make recommendations on this subject;

(c) Make any other suggestions they deem suitable for the solution of these problems, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Secretary-General referred to above.

Finally, the Council invited the Secretary-General to submit the report of the Committee to Governments for comments and subsequently to the Council at an early session accompanied by any such comments.

The Council appointed the following countries members of the Committee: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Israel, Poland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela.<sup>109</sup>

#### DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS<sup>110</sup>

258. At its seventh session the Economic and Social Council in resolution 158 (VII) recognized the urgency and importance of solving the legal difficulties arising from the disappearance of numerous victims of war and persecution and expressed the view that these difficulties might best be solved by an international convention. The Secretary-General was instructed to prepare a preliminary draft convention in collaboration with the International Refugee Organization and other competent organizations, to submit this draft to Member Governments for comment and then to transmit the draft, together with the comments received from the Governments, to the Council at its eighth session.

In accordance with this request of the Council the Secretary-General prepared a draft Convention on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons<sup>111</sup> and transmitted it to the Member Governments for comment on 26 October 1948.

At its eighth session<sup>112</sup> the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 209 (VIII), took note of the draft Convention and requested the Members of the United Nations which had not yet submitted comments to do so at the earliest possible date. In addition, the Council, noting that the questions raised by the draft Convention had a complex legal character, established an *ad hoc* committee composed of seven members of the United Nations, each of which was requested to nominate as its representative a person specially versed in the subject. The *Ad Hoc* Committee was instructed by the Council to examine if the purpose of Council resolution 158 (VII) might be met by procedures other than by the conclusion of a single international convention. In addition, it was directed to study the draft Convention prepared by the Secretary-General, together with the comments of Governments and the International Refugee Organization, and thereafter to prepare

<sup>109</sup> See records of plenary meetings 336 and 337.

<sup>110</sup> Item on the agenda of the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

<sup>111</sup> E/1071.

<sup>112</sup> See records of plenary meeting 258, and Social Committee meetings 71-74.

<sup>107</sup> E/1492.

<sup>108</sup> See records of plenary meetings 326 and 327.

a draft or, if necessary, any other proposals in case the drafting of a convention was not deemed practicable.

The *Ad Hoc* Committee met at Geneva from 7 to 21 June 1949, and examined a number of comments, proposed amendments and suggestions submitted by Member Governments, by the International Refugee Organization and by several non-governmental organizations.

As instructed by the Council, the Committee gave consideration to various other procedures which might solve the problem (such as domestic legislation and bilateral treaties) but it concluded that these other procedures would not meet the objectives expressed by the Council, especially in view of the urgency of the problem and the humanitarian considerations involved.<sup>113</sup> The Committee then submitted to the Council a revised draft Convention which had two main objectives: (1) to facilitate the issuance of declarations of death of missing persons on a broad jurisdictional basis affording a convenient choice of tribunals and a simple and inexpensive but legally sound procedure; and (2) to provide for recognition of such declarations by other States, parties to the Convention. The Committee expressed the opinion that the problem was urgent and acute for great numbers of the surviving relatives of missing persons and it recommended early action by the Council on the proposed Convention.<sup>113</sup>

At the ninth session<sup>114</sup> of the Council the majority of the representatives were of the opinion that because of the technical legal character of the convention and the urgency of the problem, the Council should transmit the draft Convention directly to the General Assembly without examining its provisions in detail. Several representatives expressed reservations regarding this procedure and suggested that the Council either consider the matter in substance or defer the item until the next session.

The Council adopted resolution 249 (IX) which recognized the problem was urgent and required for its solution an international convention. It recommended that the General Assembly consider the draft Convention during its fourth session with a view to having a convention adopted and open for signature during that session.

## Section V. Social activities

259. The Council, at its ninth session, adopted resolution 243 (IX) A taking note of the report of the fourth session of the Social Commission.<sup>115</sup> The Commission had made a number of recommendations upon which the Council took specific action, as indicated in following sections of this report. Other actions and recommendations of the Commission which required no Council action were merely covered by the Council's resolution taking note of the report are also summarized below.

### FAMILY, YOUTH AND CHILD WELFARE

260. The Social Commission at its fourth session had recommended that the United Nations "make good its leadership in the field of family, youth and child welfare by initiating, in co-opera-

tion with the appropriate organs, a comprehensive programme for study and action in this field", but had added that the Commission had had to defer consideration of a work programme prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of previous resolutions adopted by the Social Commission and by the Economic and Social Council.<sup>116</sup>

### *Declaration of the Rights of the Child*

261. The Council, at its seventh session, approved<sup>117</sup> a recommendation made by the Social Commission at its third session that, in pursuing the study of a proposed Charter of the Rights of the Child, the Secretary-General, "whilst giving great weight to the principles of the Geneva Declaration . . . 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 . . ."<sup>118</sup>

At its fourth session, the Social Commission, after considering a report prepared by the Secretary-General,<sup>119</sup> resolved that "the formulation of a Declaration of the Rights of the Child shall be restricted to a declaration of principles with a preamble indicating that the declaration has been framed in the spirit and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the Declaration of Human Rights",<sup>120</sup> and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the fifth session of the Social Commission a draft of the preamble and principles.<sup>121</sup>

### ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE FUNCTIONS<sup>122</sup>

262. The Social Commission, at its fourth session, reviewed the development during the previous two years of the programme of advisory social welfare functions undertaken under resolution 58 (I) of the General Assembly.<sup>123</sup> This programme has provided for the following principal activities: the furnishing of social welfare experts to requesting Governments; the providing of fellowships for suitably qualified officials to carry on observations abroad; the furnishing of demonstration material and equipment for training purposes; the organization of regional seminars on selected questions. The Commission also considered a report<sup>124</sup> on the work of the consultants in the various countries during the same period, and noted that the programme had progressively grown and that the services rendered and the number of countries requesting them had greatly increased.

The general trend of the discussion, while indicating that the programme was considered one of the most useful activities of the United Nations in the social field, focussed mainly on the question whether the Commission should recommend that the programme be authorized on a continuing basis rather than on a year-to-year basis, and brought forth three different points of view, namely, (a) that, subject to appropriate modifications, the policy and basis of administration should

<sup>116</sup> E/1359, paragraph 78.

<sup>117</sup> See resolution 155 (VII).

<sup>118</sup> E/779, paragraph 76.

<sup>119</sup> E/CN.5/111 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>120</sup> E/1359, paragraph 87.

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>122</sup> Item on the agenda of the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

<sup>123</sup> E/CN.5/109 and Add.1.

<sup>124</sup> E/CN.5/110.

<sup>113</sup> See report of the Committee, E/1368.

<sup>114</sup> See records of plenary meetings 327 and 331, and Social Committee meetings 115, 116.

<sup>115</sup> E/1359.



remain unchanged until the Council at its ninth session had considered the advisory social welfare services; (b) that the programme should be placed on a continuing rather than on a year-to-year basis; and (c) that the expenses of the programme should be met in full by the recipient Governments. The difficulties encountered both by the Secretariat and the participating Governments in connexion with the operation of a programme which is authorized on a year-to-year basis were stressed.<sup>125</sup>

In accordance with proposals made by the Commission, the Council, at the ninth session, adopted resolution 243 (IX) E recommending that the Secretary-General place on a continuing basis the advisory social welfare services authorized by resolution 58 (I), directing the Secretary-General to include an amount for these services in the budget of the United Nations in the future, and also directing the Secretary-General to continue this work for 1950 at approximately the same level of expenditure on the part of the United Nations as in 1949.<sup>126</sup>

#### LIVING CONDITIONS AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

##### *Living conditions in less-developed areas*

263. At its seventh session, the Economic and Social Council approved<sup>127</sup> recommendations made by the Social Commission at its third session<sup>128</sup> for a programme of study of the living conditions of social groups in economically under-developed areas with a relatively low real income.

264. Reports on progress in assembling and analysing material relating to two questions selected from the programme—namely, data on living conditions and methods of ascertaining such data—were submitted by the Secretariat to the fourth session of the Social Commission.<sup>129</sup> The reports comprised outlines of the structure and contents of two projected publications—namely, a handbook of information on *Field Enquiries into the Living Conditions of Selected Social Groups in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Pacific*, and a study on the *Organization and Methodology of Field Investigations of Standards of Living in Less-developed Areas*.

The Social Commission, at its fourth session, approved the plans of these proposed publications,<sup>130</sup> and it requested the Secretariat to prepare reports on the other items of the programme<sup>131</sup>—namely, the present status of international enquiry into methods of appraising data on living conditions, institutions and experts specializing in the intensive investigation of living conditions in less-developed areas, and methods used in past and contemporary experiments in the furnishing of advice and assistance in improving living conditions in less-developed areas.

The views were also expressed, however, that, "in carrying out its long-range task of fostering an improvement of living conditions in less-developed areas", the Social Commission "would

have to rely especially on factual information", and that "the Secretariat should concentrate its attention on the study of actual standards of living in the under-developed countries and territories.<sup>132</sup> Furthermore, "with a view to obtaining suggestions regarding practical measures for raising the standards of living of sections of the population having relatively low *per capita* incomes", the Social Commission requested the Secretary-General "to invite Member Governments to notify him of any measures, either legislative or administrative, which they have applied with success in territories under their jurisdiction, whatever their political status, and especially where the process of industrialization and economic development has altered the social fabric, and to present to the Social Commission at a future session a report on this subject".<sup>133</sup>

##### *Standards of living of household units*

265. In the programme of work<sup>134</sup> on the welfare of the family which was drawn up by the Social Commission at its third session, provision was made for the preparation of reports, not only on those questions which have been grouped under the general heading of "Family, Youth and Child Welfare" and which relate to the preservation and protection of family life, to the relief and rehabilitation of families in want or in difficult circumstances, and to the furnishing of services for the satisfaction of family needs other than those relating to subsistence,<sup>135</sup> but also on questions relating to the general maintenance of the real incomes of households at levels which may be considered necessary in order to enable the family to satisfy its basic subsistence needs. The Commission recommended, in particular, that reports should be prepared on two questions—namely, the differential economic advantages which are available to the family, on the one hand, and standards of occupancy and of fitness for habitation of urban dwellings, on the other hand.<sup>136</sup> The Economic and Social Council, at its seventh session, approved these recommendations.<sup>137</sup>

Reports on progress in assembling and analysing material relating to these questions were submitted by the Secretariat to the fourth session of the Social Commission.<sup>138</sup> The Commission approved the lines along which the reports were being prepared.<sup>139</sup>

With regard to the study on differential economic measures in favour of the family, the Commission recommended that, after completing its survey of the legislation and administrative regulations providing for such measures, the Secretariat should assemble information on some of the post-legislative aspects of the measures, especially the cost of applying the measures, the number of families availing themselves of differential economic advantages, and the effects of the measures on the standards of living of the household unit.<sup>140</sup>

<sup>125</sup> E/1359, paragraphs 30-34.

<sup>126</sup> See records of Social Committee meetings 83, 84, and 85, and plenary meeting 306.

<sup>127</sup> Resolution 155 (VII) B.

<sup>128</sup> E/779, paragraph 78, and annex IV, section VI (1) to (6).

<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 78, and annex IV, section I.

<sup>130</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 78, and annex IV, section VI (7) and (8).

<sup>131</sup> See resolution 155 (VII) B.

<sup>132</sup> E/CN.5/107 and E/CN.5/103.

<sup>133</sup> E/1359, paragraphs 49 and 53.

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 62, and annex III, sections V (B) (1) (c) and (2) (b) and (c).

<sup>135</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraphs 62 and 94, and annex III, section V (A) (2) (a).

*Protection against loss of income of the family*

266. The report of the Social Commission also included a recommendation<sup>141</sup> that the Secretary-General should present a report on "information obtained from interested specialized agencies and other appropriate sources concerning protection against loss of income of the family due to unemployment, sickness, invalidity, old age and death".<sup>142</sup>

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

*Preparation of an integrated programme of study and activity*

267. At its seventh session, the Council requested the Secretary-General "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 and country planning which would reflect the interests and activities of the interested commissions, specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations".<sup>143</sup>

This request was referred by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to its Technical Working Group on Housing and Town and Country Planning. The Technical Working Group met from 14 to 16 February and again on 7 and 29 April 1949. Its report was approved by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its seventh session.<sup>144</sup> The first meeting of the Technical Working Group having taken place after the opening of the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council, the report was submitted to the Council at its ninth session.

268. In the meantime, the Social Commission had recommended at its fourth session that the Economic and Social Council "should defer taking any final action on the report . . . until the interested Commissions of the Council have had an opportunity to express their views thereon".<sup>145</sup> The Council, at its ninth session, accepted this recommendation and in resolution 243 (IX) D requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report, not only to the fifth session of the Social Commission and to the other interested Commissions of the Council, but also to Member Governments.<sup>146</sup> The Council also recommended that the Secretary-General ask Member Governments "to express their views as to what should be the focus of the future international programme in this field and . . . to specify which of the services mentioned in the report . . . would be of interest to them". Recommendations concerning the proposed integrated programme outlined in the report are to be submitted by the Social Commission and the Secretary-General to the tenth session of the Economic and Social Council.

*Convening of a meeting of experts on tropical housing*

269. With a view to developing work begun by a preliminary meeting of experts on housing and town and country planning in tropical areas which was held at Caracas in December 1947 by arrangement between the Secretary-General

and the Government of Venezuela, the Council, at its sixth session, requested the Secretary-General to include in his budgetary estimates for 1949 provision for further meetings of experts.<sup>147</sup>

On the basis of suggestions received in response to a request addressed to Member Governments in July 1948, the Secretariat prepared for the fourth session of the Social Commission draft programmes for two meetings on housing and town planning in tropical areas.<sup>148</sup> The Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General "to arrange for a meeting of experts in 1950 in an appropriate tropical area to consider technical questions relating to housing and town planning for the lower-income groups in the humid tropics".<sup>149</sup> This recommendation was adopted by the Council at its ninth session, in resolution 243 (IX) C.

PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION AND SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN PERSONS<sup>150</sup>

*Draft convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others*

270. At its seventh session the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare the draft of "a new and comprehensive convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children and the prevention of prostitution" which would unify four existing instruments for the suppression of the traffic in women and children and also embody the substance of a draft Convention on the suppression of the exploitation of the prostitution of others prepared by the League of Nations in 1937. The Council also requested the Secretary-General "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".<sup>151</sup>

The Secretary-General met these requests by submitting a draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others<sup>152</sup> to Member Governments, interested specialized agencies, a number of non-governmental organizations, and the fourth session of the Social Commission.

271. In accordance with a request in the resolution of the Council, the Social Commission gave first priority to the examination of this draft.<sup>153</sup> It appointed a Drafting Committee for the purpose of considering certain articles; a Style Committee was set up in order to review the text of the entire Convention; and the views of nine interested non-governmental organizations having consultative status were heard.

After considering the draft and modifying the texts of several provisions the Social Commission recommended that the Council should approve its revised text of a draft Convention, submit it to the General Assembly, recommend the conclusion of an international convention in accordance with

<sup>141</sup> See resolution 243 (IX) A.

<sup>142</sup> E/1359, paragraphs 50 and 62.

<sup>143</sup> See resolution 155 (VII) F.

<sup>144</sup> E/1343, part I, section I.

<sup>145</sup> E/1359, paragraph 69.

<sup>146</sup> See records of Social Committee meetings 83 and 84.

<sup>147</sup> Resolution 122 (VI) D.

<sup>148</sup> E/CN.5/120.

<sup>149</sup> E/1359, paragraph 67.

<sup>150</sup> Item on the agenda of the fourth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>151</sup> See resolution 155 (VII) E.

<sup>152</sup> E/1072.

<sup>153</sup> E/1359.



the draft, and request the Secretary-General to inform Member Governments and the Parties to the four existing instruments of such recommendation.<sup>154</sup>

At the same time, recalling that the Economic and Social Council had empowered the Social Commission to submit "a revision of the text of the draft Convention of 1937, including any additional amendments which the Commission may see fit to suggest, but excluding amendments with regard to which there is not, in the opinion of the Commission, likely to be a general measure of agreement",<sup>155</sup> the Social Commission decided to draw the attention of the Council to the close voting among the members regarding a provision which, in the unanimous view of the Commission, represented the most controversial point of the entire Convention — namely, a provision for the abolition of registration or supervision of prostitutes.<sup>156</sup> The Social Commission also decided to draw the attention of the Council to other controversial provisions<sup>157</sup> — namely, a provision for the contingent reference of disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention to the International Court of Justice,<sup>158</sup> and provisions relating to Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>159</sup> Furthermore, the Commission decided to refer to the Economic and Social Council certain questions relating to the jurisdictional problems of federal States and the constitutional problems of certain States in which treaties become automatically applicable as a matter of internal law,<sup>160</sup> as well as the question of the organ of the United Nations which was to be empowered to invite non-member States to become Parties to the Convention.<sup>161</sup> Finally, the Social Commission decided to add to the draft of the Convention a protocol stating that the provisions of the Convention contained only minimum obligations, leaving the Parties free to take further measures.<sup>162</sup>

272. The recommendations of the Social Commission were considered by the Social Committee of the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>163</sup> A number of articles of the draft Convention, as well as the controversial points to which the Social Commission had drawn special attention, were discussed. The Committee decided, however, that it would not vote on any amendments to particular articles of the draft Convention but would limit its discussion to statements of views. The Committee recommended "the conclusion of an international convention on the basis of the proposed draft taking into account the views expressed at the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council" and the submission of the proposed draft to the General Assembly "together with the records of the proceedings of the Economic and Social Council on this subject".<sup>164</sup> These recommendations were adopted by the Council in resolution 243 (IX) B which includes as an annex the text of the draft Convention.

<sup>154</sup> E/1359, paragraph 23, and annex IV, section I.

<sup>155</sup> See resolution 155 (VII) E.

<sup>156</sup> E/1359, paragraph 25; see also paragraphs 15 and 24.

<sup>157</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 25.

<sup>158</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 18.

<sup>159</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraphs 19-21.

<sup>160</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 22.

<sup>161</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 19.

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 23, and annex II.

<sup>163</sup> See records of Social Committee meetings 81, 82 and 83.

<sup>164</sup> E/1402.

### *Programme of work*

273. The report of the Commission also indicated the programme of work which had been adopted by the Social Commission at its fourth session — namely, compilation of a bibliography and of a legislative series, periodic publication of summaries of reports from Governments, and preparation of a report on the question of a regional bureau in the Far East for the suppression of the traffic in persons, and of a report "outlining in a preliminary fashion measures involving a programme of action for combating the traffic in persons and for the prevention and suppression of the exploitation of the prostitution of others".<sup>165</sup>

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS<sup>166</sup>

274. The Council, at its seventh session, requested the Secretary-General, subject to budgetary limitations, to convene a group of internationally recognized experts "to advise the Secretary-General and the Social Commission in devising and formulating policies and programmes appropriate to: (a) the study on an international basis of the problem of prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; and (b) international action in this field".<sup>167</sup>

In accordance with this request, the Secretariat proposed to the Social Commission, at its fourth session, certain questions which might be considered by this group of experts.<sup>168</sup> The Secretariat proposed "that another expert group be convened in 1950 to extend advice to the Secretariat regarding further substantive areas of study and international action".<sup>169</sup>

275. At the ninth session of the Council, the Social Committee adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General, subject to budgetary limitations, to convene the expert committee in 1950.<sup>170</sup> This resolution was endorsed by the Council in resolution 243 (IX) F. In the meantime, the Secretariat had been able to give effect to the request made by the Council at its seventh session that a meeting of a group of experts should be held in 1949. A report on this meeting will be submitted to the Social Commission at its fifth session.

276. In its report the Commission also noted that, at its fourth session, it had had to defer<sup>171</sup> consideration of a report<sup>172</sup> on the work of the United Nations with respect to the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, as well as of a report<sup>173</sup> on a meeting of principal international organizations concerned with this problem, which had been held at Paris in October 1948 under the auspices of the United Nations.

#### WORK PROGRAMME AND PRIORITIES

277. The Council, at its seventh session, decided that the Social Commission should hold two sessions in 1949.<sup>174</sup> At the third session of

<sup>165</sup> E/1359, paragraphs 26-27.

<sup>166</sup> See also Chapter V, paragraph 416.

<sup>167</sup> See resolution 155 (VII) C.

<sup>168</sup> E/CN.5/113.

<sup>169</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 25.

<sup>170</sup> See records of Social Committee meeting 85.

<sup>171</sup> E/1359, paragraph 73.

<sup>172</sup> E/CN.5/113.

<sup>173</sup> E/CN.5/104.

<sup>174</sup> See resolution 174 (VII).

the General Assembly, the Fifth Committee having agreed "that the Social Commission should, if necessary, hold a second session in 1949",<sup>175</sup> it was resolved that an eventual second session of the Social Commission might be authorized "on approval . . . by the Economic and Social Council".<sup>176</sup> This recommendation was approved by the Council in resolution 243 (IX) G.<sup>177</sup> In resolution 243 (IX) H the Council recommended that arrangements be made for one session of the Commission in 1950 of sufficient length to meet the demands of its heavy work programme.

278. The Council, at its sixth session, having requested 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,<sup>178</sup> the Social Commission, at its third session, recommended<sup>179</sup> the following order of priorities: (i) social welfare services, including family, youth, and child welfare; (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.

Except for a request to the Social Commission to give first priority at its fourth session to the preparation of a draft convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others, the Council, at its seventh session, approved the recommendation of the Commission regarding its work programme for 1948-1949.<sup>180</sup>

At the fourth session of the Social Commission, it was proposed, on the one hand, that the above order of priorities should be modified to, (i), (vi), (v), (ii), (iv), (iii), and, on the other hand, that item (ii) should remain second in order of priority.<sup>181</sup> The Commission decided, however, to defer until its fifth session examination of the question of priorities.<sup>182</sup>

#### DECLARATION OF OLD AGE RIGHTS

279. At its third session, the General Assembly decided<sup>183</sup> to communicate a draft declaration of old age rights, which had been submitted by the Argentine Delegation,<sup>184</sup> to the Council in order that the Council might "make a study thereof and report thereon to the General Assembly at one of its future sessions".

280. At the eighth session of the Council, the Social Committee, after discussing<sup>185</sup> a draft resolution on the question,<sup>186</sup> recommended<sup>187</sup> that the Council should request the Secretary-General "(1) to prepare, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation and other appropriate bodies, a summarized documentation on

the subject, concerning in particular: (a) the basic features of measures, legislative and otherwise, for the benefit of aged persons, especially in countries with comprehensive old age security schemes including old age pension schemes; (b) the effect of such measures on their standard of living; (2) to submit to the Social Commission and to the Commission on Human Rights at an early session the documentation prepared". The Committee also recommended that the Council should request the Social Commission and the Commission on Human Rights "to report on the subject to a future session of the Council".

After considering a note by the Secretariat on the most practical way of giving effect to the proposals of the Social Committee and on the estimated financial implications of the proposals,<sup>188</sup> the Council in resolution 198 (VIII) adopted the recommendations of the Committee.

281. At the ninth session of the Council the Social Commission reported that it had been decided<sup>189</sup> to postpone consideration of the request made by the Council at its eighth session as it had not yet been possible for the Secretariat to prepare the necessary documentation.

#### SURVEY OF WORLD SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SITUATION

282. The Third Committee, during the second part of the third session of the General Assembly, recommended that the General Assembly should invite the Council "to consider, on the basis of a report by its Social Commission and after consultation with the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations concerned, the possibility of drafting a general report on the world social and cultural situation".<sup>190</sup> The General Assembly in resolution 280 (III) adopted this recommendation.<sup>191</sup>

At its fourth session, the Social Commission, after taking cognizance of the resolution of the General Assembly, considered that "it would doubtless be advisable to await further instruction from the Economic and Social Council on this subject".<sup>192</sup>

283. At the ninth session of the Council, the Social Committee, taking note of the resolution of the General Assembly, recommended that the Council should request the Social Commission to prepare for the Council "a report on the possibility of drafting a general report on the world social and cultural situation".<sup>193</sup> This recommendation was adopted by the Council in resolution 244 (IX).

#### SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE ABORIGINAL POPULATIONS AND OTHER UNDER-DEVELOPED GROUPS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

284. At its third session (second part) the General Assembly adopted a resolution<sup>194</sup> declaring that there exists "on the American continent a large aboriginal population and other under-developed social groups which have peculiar social

<sup>175</sup> See records of Fifth Committee meetings 127 and 128 and document A/798, paragraph 11.

<sup>176</sup> See General Assembly resolution 252 (III) C (b).

<sup>177</sup> See records of the Social Committee meetings 84 and 85.

<sup>178</sup> Resolution 122 (VI) E.

<sup>179</sup> E/779, paragraph 79.

<sup>180</sup> See resolution 155 (VII) C.

<sup>181</sup> E/1359, paragraph 95.

<sup>182</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraph 96.

<sup>183</sup> See General Assembly resolution 213 (III).

<sup>184</sup> A/C.3/213/Rev.1.

<sup>185</sup> See records of the Social Committee meetings 69 and 70.

<sup>186</sup> E/1151.

<sup>187</sup> E/1185.

<sup>188</sup> E/1185/Add.1.

<sup>189</sup> E/1359, paragraph 89.

<sup>190</sup> See records of Third Committee meetings 226 and 227. See also documents A/C.3/516 and A/783/Add.1.

<sup>191</sup> See records of the General Assembly meeting 211.

<sup>192</sup> E/1359, paragraph 98.

<sup>193</sup> See records of Social Committee meetings 85, 86 and 87. Also E/AC.7/W.69, 70, 71, 73, 73/Rev.1, and 76, and E/1398.

<sup>194</sup> See resolution 275 (III).

problems that it is necessary to study . . ." and that "the material and cultural development of those populations would result in a more profitable utilization of the natural resources of America to the advantage of the world", recommending that "the Economic and Social Council, with the assistance of the specialized agencies concerned, and in collaboration with the *Instituto Indigenista Interamericano*, study the situation of the aboriginal populations and of the . . . [other] under-developed social groups of the States of the American continent requesting such help"; and inviting the Secretary-General "to co-operate in such studies as are deemed necessary, in consultation with the interested Member States and taking into account the studies and conclusions of the *Instituto Indigenista Interamericano* . . .".

At its fourth session, the attention of the Social Commission was called to the resolution of the General Assembly and to the possibility that it might be necessary for it to contribute at a later date to the study envisaged.<sup>195</sup>

285. At the ninth session of the Council, the Secretary-General reported that he had requested the Governments of Canada, the twenty-one American Republics, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as the *Instituto Indigenista Interamericano*, to make "preliminary comments or suggestions for appropriate actions".<sup>196</sup> The Secretary-General also transmitted to the Council the text of a joint resolution of Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru which had been unanimously adopted at Cuzco in June-July 1949 by the Second Inter-American Indigenous Congress, and which recommended that "the Governments of those American nations with very large indigenous populations jointly request that the studies in question be carried out" and that "they likewise request the United Nations that such studies and other forms of assistance for the improvement of the living standards of the Indians and rural populations of the under-developed countries be implemented through the establishment of permanent institutions, with their headquarters in those countries; whose task it would be to promote or ensure more positive co-operation".<sup>197</sup> The text of a resolution concerning the life and work of indigenous populations, which had been adopted at Montevideo in April-May 1949 by the fourth Labour Conference of American States Members of the Organization was also communicated to the Council.<sup>198</sup>

After noting that the Secretary-General would report on any replies received to his request,<sup>199</sup> the Council in resolution 245 (IX) requested him "to report to the eleventh session of the Council on the progress being made in this field by all parties concerned, and . . . on the comments received from Governments".

## Section VI. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

286. The International Children's Emergency Fund presented to the Council at its eighth<sup>200</sup> and ninth<sup>201</sup> sessions reports of the Fund's activities

for the year July 1948 to July 1949, including a statement of contributions and pledges from Governments, and an outline of the operational programmes for 1949 and 1950.

The Fund, now in its second year of operation, is bringing aid to children in Europe, Asia, North Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. The programme of the Fund is described in later paragraphs of this section of the report but the scope of its operations is indicated by the fact that during the second quarter of 1949 more than five million children and mothers were provided with a daily supplement of protective food, and funds were allocated to provide approximately two million children with layettes, shoes, underwear or outer garments. In the Middle East 500,000 mother and child refugees from Palestine received UNICEF food, blankets and medical supplies. In addition, approximately eight million children had been tested for tuberculosis and four million vaccinated by the beginning of June 1949, and a total of approximately 135,000 metric tons of supplies, procured from thirty-three different countries, had been shipped by UNICEF.

287. The total accumulative contributions and pledges to the Fund amounted to \$132.5 million on 30 June 1949, an increase of over \$60 millions in a twelve-month period. The number of Governments contributing to the Fund increased from twenty-one to thirty-two during the year, with many Governments contributing a second or third time. The generous contributions of Governments and individuals made it possible to expand the Fund's programme, fulfilling the General Assembly mandate in resolution 57 (I) to provide not only for children of countries victims of aggression, and of former UNRRA-receiving countries, but also for "child health purposes generally". The Executive Board reported to the Council the following allocations for UNICEF feeding and medical supply programmes for the year 1949 and early 1950: \$45 million for Europe, \$19.3 million for Asia, \$2.5 million for Latin America, \$7.2 million for Palestine mother and child refugees, and \$.5 million for anti-tuberculosis campaigns in Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia.

Of the total contributions to UNICEF since its inception the Executive Board has allocated \$129.8 million. Only \$2.7 million remained unspent or unallocated after the session of the Executive Board in June 1949.

### UNITED NATIONS CONTROL OF THE FUND

288. The Fund, established by unanimous vote of the General Assembly in December 1946,<sup>202</sup> is directed by its Executive Board composed of representatives of twenty-six Governments. The Executive Board determines the policies, programmes and allocations of resources of the Fund in accordance with the principles laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission. UNICEF assistance is extended under the terms of the General Assembly resolution on the request of Governments. The close collaboration of the Executive Board and the Administration of the Fund, and of receiving and donor Governments have helped to make the Fund's programme effective and to bring financial support from Governments and peoples.

<sup>202</sup> See General Assembly resolution 57 (I).

<sup>195</sup> E/1359, paragraph 99.

<sup>196</sup> E/1364, section III.

<sup>197</sup> E/1432.

<sup>198</sup> E/1389.

<sup>199</sup> See records of plenary meeting 320.

<sup>200</sup> E/1144, E/1144/Add.1, E/1144/Add.2.

<sup>201</sup> E/1406.

## OPERATING PRINCIPLES OF THE FUND

289. Certain principles are followed in all the Fund's operations:

(a) UNICEF aid in all instances must be given on the basis of need, without regard to race, creed, nationality or political consideration;

(b) UNICEF provides aid predominantly in the form of necessary imported supplies which are matched by the assisted countries with supplies locally available;

(c) UNICEF acts as trustee between the donor and the recipient. The Government, or designated relief agency of the assisted country, acts also as a trustee in distributing and accounting for the goods and services thus made available. In keeping with this agreement, UNICEF retains title to all supplies until they are consumed by the children. A minimum number of international staff members are in each receiving country for the purposes of liaison, assessment of needs, and observation of the use of supplies;

(d) Actual administration of operations is the responsibility of the Governments of the assisted countries, or agencies designated by them. This procedure makes for the expeditious and economical handling of UNICEF matters while at the same time strengthening the assisted country's own services for children. Frequently, local school, welfare and health officials, parents' committees and other local voluntary groups are given various responsibilities including the preparation of the supplementary meals;

(e) UNICEF aid, in so far as possible, is given with lasting effect in view, meeting the immediate need in such a way that the programmes can in time be effectively taken over by the assisted countries and extended in larger numbers of children. School lunch programmes furnish a typical example;

(f) UNICEF relies, so far as possible, upon the appropriate specialized agencies and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs for the technical assistance and advice needed from international sources.

## RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

290. In July 1948 a Joint UNICEF/WHO Committee on Health Policy was established, composed of representatives of the two Boards. At its third session, in April 1949, the Committee accepted a set of principles and agreed upon the following division of functions: UNICEF provides medical supplies to Governments and WHO provides the technical assistance necessary from international sources.<sup>203</sup> Through the Joint Committee and the use of the WHO secretariat, consultants, officials on loan to UNICEF, and the WHO Expert Committees, WHO has assumed technical direction of the UNICEF medical supply programme which, in June 1949, constituted about 10 per cent of all allocations by the UNICEF Executive Board.

FAO, together with WHO, has set the technical nutrition basis of the UNICEF child feeding programme. In addition, the FAO advises the Fund on the nutritional basis of specific foods, gives advice on specific country programmes, and has loaned personnel to the Fund. In the UNICEF

milk conservation programme FAO has aided the Fund in developing specific country plans and in solving technical problems involved in the procurement of equipment.

291. The United Nations Department of Social Affairs has under consideration the seconding to UNICEF of two full-time child welfare consultants to give technical advice to the UNICEF regional offices, the field missions and, as appropriate, countries receiving UNICEF assistance. Both WHO and the United Nations Division of Social Activities aid UNICEF in its training of child care personnel.

## EXTENT OF NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR CHILDREN

292. In considering the needs of countries for UNICEF assistance the Executive Board of the Fund has drawn on the expert advice of WHO and FAO, data made available by Economic Commissions and other bodies of the United Nations, the reports and requests of Governments as well as UNICEF missions in the field.

The major UNICEF programme in European receiving countries is its aid in providing daily supplementary food in the form of milk, fats or other body-building foods for children of school age and for infants and nursing mothers. The supply of safe milk for children is one of the major factors to be considered in evaluating the needs of UNICEF assisted countries.

In the 1947/48<sup>204</sup> agricultural year, the production *per caput* of milk in the eight European countries receiving UNICEF food was 62 per cent of pre-war. In 1948/49 European milk production<sup>205</sup> from cows was about 70 per cent of pre-war. It could be foreseen that during the winter of 1949/50 milk production would still be substantially below pre-war levels.

The impact on child health of the failure to reach pre-war food consumption levels in certain European countries, evident in the documented requests to UNICEF by Governments for assistance, has been confirmed by observations of UNICEF staff and by reports<sup>206</sup> of technical experts, who found considerable stunted growth among children and much "hidden hunger" or chronic under-nutrition. Apart from inadequate food, they found child health and welfare seriously affected by tuberculosis and other diseases and by the acute lack of clothing and shoes.

293. For countries in Asia documentation of needs similar to that for European countries is not available and the Executive Board has placed greater reliance on surveys. Attention has been focussed on the most pressing needs and those to meet which some measures are immediately feasible. These needs are in the main for medical supplies, for training of child care personnel, and for demonstration feeding projects. The significant conclusions of the report prepared for UNICEF, common to countries visited in South East Asia, are:

"The numbers of doctors, nurses and other health personnel are very small—in proportion to population. . . The social welfare services . . . either are a recent development or are as yet

<sup>204</sup> The last year for which FAO milk statistics for individual countries are available.

<sup>205</sup> FAO report, Food and Agriculture Situation in 1948/49.

<sup>206</sup> E/ICEF/78—Helmholz, Latsky, etc.

<sup>203</sup> E/1406, paragraphs 8 to 10.

undeveloped. . . Malnutrition often in severe degrees is the usual rather than the unusual situation among children. . . In many large areas, however, there is no child health or welfare machinery which would make it possible for large scale aid to be given to this needy group. . . One striking feature is the high infant mortality rate in all of the countries visited. In only one is the rate less than 100 per 1,000 live births (Thailand). In many areas the rate is 200 and in some limited geographical areas rates are as high as 200 to 300 per 1,000 live births. . . Malaria is the leading health problem in every country, and in most it is a leading cause of death among children. In one country a recent survey shows 50 per cent of children at six years of age to be tuberculin positive. In Indonesia and Thailand yaws have been epidemic as a result of the war—specifically because of the absence of anti-yaws remedies during the Japanese occupation.<sup>207</sup>

The same general situation exists in China where surveys emphasize the high infant and child mortality and morbidity caused directly by lack of medical knowledge and equipment, and by poor nutrition and low standards of personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. The UNICEF programme now being developed in China illustrates that much can be done by combining supplies with local training and the development of basic health and welfare services in rural regions. In some villages of North China, for example, the infant mortality rate of nearly 500 out of every 1,000 live births in 1937 was reduced to 280 by 1945 through the organization of relatively simple health services.

294. In making its allocation to Latin America, the Executive Board of UNICEF had before it a report relating to six countries<sup>208</sup> in which it was estimated that between one-third and one-half of all children born in these countries die before reaching their fifth birthday.<sup>209</sup> Need has also been indicated by the information included in the applications from Latin-American countries for UNICEF assistance and by data available from WHO Regional Office, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, FAO, and the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, and by available information about infantile mortality.

295. In the Middle East, field reports of UNRPR, confirmed by the UNICEF mission, stated that there were nearly 1,000,000 refugees from Palestine, including over 500,000 mothers and children scattered in surrounding countries and in North and South Palestine. They were in tent camps, overcrowded and devastated villages, in caves, shanties and other inadequate shelters. With virtually no means of livelihood these people are at present dependent on UNRPR and UNICEF for basic food and medical care.

#### TARGET BUDGET OF THE FUND, 1 JULY 1949 TO 30 JUNE 1950

296. In planning the programme for the year 1 July 1949 to 30 June 1950, the Executive Board developed a target budget based upon potential new resources of \$42 million; and, in addition, a plan

of expenditure for potential resources of \$72 million, as follows:

#### Target budget and plan of expenditures for use of additional resources 1 July 1949-30 June 1950

	Target budget based upon potential resources of \$42 million	Plan of expenditure based upon potential resources of \$72 million
(in millions of dollar equivalents)		
Europe . . . . .	13	25
Asia . . . . .	15	25
Latin America . . . . .	2	4
Refugee children (including Palestine) . . . . .	2	5
Freight . . . . .	4	6
Training (offered by Governments as a contribution to the Fund) . . . . .	1	2
Administration and operational services . . . . .	2.5	2.7
Reserve . . . . .	2.5	2.3
	42	72

At the meeting of the Executive Board in June 1949 the resources of the Fund permitted allocations of only \$15.9 million toward these programmes. This amount is included in the total allocations for 1949 and 1950 referred to in paragraph 287. This leaves \$28.1 million unfulfilled in the target budget and \$58.1 million in the alternate plan of expenditures.

On 1 July 1949 the Fund had only \$2.7 million in unallocated resources. The remaining gaps in the target budget to 30 June 1950 can be fulfilled only with additional contributions.

#### FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF UNICEF

297. The report of UNICEF to the ninth session of the Council<sup>210</sup> shows that 68 per cent of the Fund's cumulative resources derived from the voluntary contributions of Governments. Residual assets made available by UNRRA assisted in launching the first UNICEF supply programmes and account for 24 per cent of the Fund's total resources. A remaining 8 per cent has come from 1948 UNAC campaigns<sup>211</sup> and other voluntary contributions.

The following table presents the cumulative contributions and pledges received by UNICEF from all sources during 1947, 1948 and through 27 June 1949.

	1947 \$'000	1948 \$'000	1949 (through 27 June) \$'000	Total \$'000
Government contributions and pledges . . . . .	26,283	35,545	27,724	89,552
UNICEF share in UNAC campaigns . . . . .	—	10,631	—	10,631
UNRRA residual assets . . . . .	11,100	18,774	1,885	31,759
Other private donors . . . . .	502	98	32	632
	37,885	65,048	29,641	132,574

<sup>207</sup> E/ICEF/72—Parran.

<sup>208</sup> Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

<sup>209</sup> E/ICEF/83—Passmore.

<sup>210</sup> E/1406.

<sup>211</sup> See section VII of this chapter, on UNAC.

The thirty-two Governments which have contributed to the Fund<sup>212</sup> are the following:

Australia	Italy
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Netherlands
Bulgaria	Newfoundland
Canada	New Zealand
Cuba	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Denmark	Sweden
Dominican Republic	Switzerland
Finland	Thailand
France	Union of South Africa
Greece	United Kingdom
Hungary	United States
Iceland	Uruguay
India	Venezuela
Israel	Yugoslavia

United States legislation authorizing \$100 million for UNICEF on a matching basis of U.S. \$72 dollars for every \$28 equivalent contributed to the Fund by other Governments has been extended to 30 June 1950. Of this amount \$75 million has been appropriated by Congress. UNICEF had already received \$57.4 million of this amount and on 27 June was in process of drawing a further \$7 million against pledges and contributions for which documentation was not complete. Contributions of approximately \$4.1 million must be forthcoming from other Governments in order to permit the Fund to draw the remaining \$10.6 million of the United States appropriation. A further \$10 million from other Governments would be required to draw the full sum authorized by the United States Congress.

#### CHILD CARE PROGRAMMES AIDED BY THE FUND

##### (a) *Child feeding*

298. In the second quarter of 1949, UNICEF was helping to provide a daily supplementary meal for over five million infants, children, and nursing and pregnant mothers in twelve European countries. UNICEF provides the imported components of the daily food supplement—about 200 to 300 calories of skim milk, fats and cod-liver oil, and in some countries meat and fish. The countries themselves provide an equal caloric amount of cereals, vegetables and fruits. The Fund was also contributing half of a daily ration of some 1,500-1,700 calories for approximately 500,000 children and mothers among the Arab and Jewish refugees in the Palestine area (United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees was supplying the other half). Smaller feeding programmes were in operation in the Philippines and Hong Kong. In addition, the Fund supplied cod-liver oil for some 600,000 children in Germany during the winter.

At no time has the number of children reached been large in proportion to the need. The number provided for represents only a small percentage of the child population of the assisted country.

##### (b) *Milk conservation*

299. The Fund has also allocated \$5 million to assist countries to conserve and make better use of their local milk supplies. The Fund supplies milk drying and pasteurization equipment which is not available locally, while the Governments

or local agencies provide the buildings, labour and ancillary equipment. It is hoped that plants will be in operation in the summer of 1950. In agreement with the Fund, the Governments have developed policies aimed at providing milk free of charge to the neediest children and nursing and pregnant mothers.

##### (c) *Raw materials for children's clothing and shoes*

300. Over \$5 million has been used by UNICEF for the purchase of raw cotton, wool and leather. These materials have been converted, or are being converted, into children's wear, layettes and institutional supplies. The cost of manufacture is borne by the recipient country, and the finished product is distributed free to the neediest children.

In some instances, finished articles are supplied, such as shoes, underwear, outer garments and blankets. In others, piece goods are distributed to be cut and sewn together according to patterns devised locally. Approximately two million children, including 250,000 in Germany, will benefit. Besides the blankets for which UNICEF is supplying raw material, the Fund has already distributed 400,000 finished blankets to child refugees in Greece and the Middle East.

##### (d) *Medical supplies*

301. The help which the Fund is giving in the prevention and eradication of disease among children is essentially a supply programme, carried out in co-operation with the Governments of the assisted countries. The technical direction needed from international sources is provided by WHO.

The UNICEF medical supply programme, as of June 1949, amounted to approximately \$10.9 million, or about 10 per cent of the funds thus far spent or allocated for all programmes. This proportion will probably be increased as plans are completed for programmes in Asia and Latin America.

A brief description of the Fund's main medical supply programme follows:

##### *The BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination programme*

302. This programme, for which an over-all allocation of \$5 million has been made, was begun in March 1948 and is carried on as a joint enterprise with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates. It constitutes the largest single mass-immunization ever undertaken. The vaccination reduces the chances of contracting tuberculosis by about 80 per cent. The expectation is that some fifty million children will be tested in Europe and an equal number or more in countries outside Europe. Assistance has already been approved for twenty-four countries<sup>213</sup> and requests from additional countries are expected. As a part of the programme, local technicians are being trained and sources for local production of vaccine are being developed so that the countries themselves can continue this preventive work without outside assistance.

<sup>213</sup> Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Bolivia, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, Yugoslavia. In some of these countries appropriate technical arrangements have still to be made before programmes can get under way.

<sup>212</sup> See E/1406, annex I for Statement of Contributions.



*Anti-syphilis campaign*

303. The Fund has allocated \$2 million to assist receiving countries in providing penicillin and other medical supplies for the treatment of pregnant women (so that babies can be born free of syphilis) and congenitally syphilitic children. UNICEF supplies are provided, however, only as part of a larger over-all venereal disease campaign undertaken by the country or as part of a demonstration campaign.

*Other medical supplies*

304. The sum of \$300,000 is being used to purchase medical supplies as part of a programme for epidemic control in the Middle East in co-operation with UNRPR and WHO.

UNICEF is also providing DDT, sprayers, and other necessary equipment for anti-malaria and insect control campaigns in Asia and Europe, as a means of combating one of the most important causes of infant mortality and morbidity. Streptomycin in small quantities is being provided out of country allocations, to eight European countries for demonstration and research centres devoted to the treatment of children with certain active types of tuberculosis. These programmes are carried out with the technical advice and approval of WHO.

*(e) Training programmes*

305. UNICEF has given brief practical training courses to groups of physicians, nurses, social workers, pediatricians, directors of children's institutions and other persons who carry responsibilities for child care programmes in their own countries. This group-training, which consists of lectures, observation and exchange of experience in social pediatrics has been undertaken in France, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom for several hundred persons from more than twenty countries. The costs have been borne by the host countries as contributions to UNICEF.

In addition, a number of individual fellowships will be awarded to countries in the Far East for training in child-care fields closely related to programmes being developed with the help of UNICEF supplies.

In China a new type of local training is being developed with the help of UNICEF supplies. Local people with no technical education are trained "by practice" to immunize against common childhood diseases, to mitigate child-birth hazards, to teach elementary sanitation and child-care practices, and generally to build in the villages and rural areas the basis for better child care. It is possible that this simple and practical method of combining supplies and local training may provide an effective pattern for under-developed areas elsewhere.

*(f) Offer of the Government of France to establish a Children's Centre in Paris*

306. In March 1949, the French Government offered facilities to UNICEF for a three-year period for a Children's Centre to be established in Paris. This Centre would provide research and training facilities in the fields of child care and welfare. Specifically, training courses for physicians, nurses, social workers and administrators in social pediatrics, already undertaken by the French Government as a contribution to

UNICEF, would be continued. Laboratory research in connexion with the production of BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccine and similar research related to children would also continue. Other studies in the fields of child health, education and social welfare would be developed with the technical advice of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Executive Board of UNICEF established a special committee to examine the detailed proposals of the French Government. This Committee, on the basis of suggestions made by the representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, WHO and other specialized agencies, regarding the structure and organization of the Centre, if established, recommended to the Executive Board acceptance of the offer of the French Government. This recommendation was adopted by the Executive Board in June and the Special Committee was instructed to arrive at an agreement with WHO and the French Government in accordance with certain principles accepted by the Board.<sup>214</sup> The Executive Board of WHO subsequently passed a resolution which approved in principle assisting jointly with UNICEF, for a period of three years, the establishment by the French Government of a Children's Centre in Paris, and set down the type of assistance WHO would provide, together with the terms of the arrangement.<sup>215</sup>

The Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF reported to the Council that the Special Committee and the representative of the French Government had accepted the terms of co-operation suggested by the WHO Executive Board and would report on its negotiations to the next session of the Executive Board.

307. The Council at its ninth session adopted resolution 257 (IX) in which it recommended that the Executive Board make the necessary adjustments in the arrangements for the establishment and the administration of the Centre, in the light of the action taken by the Executive Board of WHO, and keep the Council informed of progress made in the implementation of this project.

*(g) Study of the continuing needs of children*

308. In co-operation with the Secretary-General, the Social Commission and the interested specialized agencies, the Executive Director of UNICEF is engaging in a study of the continuing needs of children. This study, based upon data already available, is being made with a view to developing recommendations as to methods of organization and procedure within the United Nations and the specialized agencies required to ensure that the continuing needs of children may be identified and given due emphasis and attention within the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. A report on this study will be made by the Executive Board of UNICEF to the tenth session of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>216</sup>

## ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL

309. The Council at its eighth session adopted resolution 206 (VIII)<sup>217</sup> noting the inclusion of

<sup>214</sup> E/1406, annex IV.

<sup>215</sup> E/1431.

<sup>216</sup> E/1406, annex V.

<sup>217</sup> See records of plenary meeting 281.



new geographic areas among those aided by the Fund and the necessity for prompt contributions from Governments in order to permit the procurement of supplies to proceed with the work of the Fund in 1949, and generally to meet the objectives for which the Fund was established.

310. At its ninth session the Council, after a full discussion<sup>218</sup> of the needs of children and the programmes of the Fund, unanimously adopted resolution 257 (IX)<sup>219</sup> which read as follows:

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Having considered the report of the International Children's Emergency Fund,*

*"Records its appreciation that thirty-two Governments have contributed to the Fund, many of them for a second and third time, and that, in addition, millions of individuals have contributed to the United Nations Appeal for Children in 1948 and are doing so again in 1949;*

*"Notes the steps taken by the Fund with respect to the United Nations Appeal for Children pursuant to General Assembly resolution 215 (III);*

*"Notes the arrangements between UNICEF and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, WHO and FAO, whereby UNICEF in its programme relies so far as possible on these agencies for technical assistance and advice;*

*"Notes the decision of the Executive Board of the Fund to report to the tenth session of the Council on a study to be conducted in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the Social Commission and interested specialized agencies with a view to developing recommendations as to methods of organization and procedure within the United Nations and the specialized agencies required to ensure that the continuing needs of children may be identified and given due emphasis and attention (E/1406, Annex V);*

*"Notes the decision of the Executive Board of UNICEF regarding the French Government's generous offer to establish a Children's Centre in Paris providing facilities for instruction, demonstrations and research of an international character, and expresses its gratification at the type of collaboration offered by the Executive Board of WHO for the purpose of establishing the Centre;*

*"Recommends to the Executive Board of the Fund that it make, in the light of the action taken by the Executive Board of WHO (E/1431), the necessary adjustments in the arrangements for the establishment and the administration of the Children's Centre in Paris, and keep the Council informed of progress made in the implementation of this project; and*

*"Transmits the report of the Fund and this resolution to the General Assembly, drawing particular attention to the fact that further contributions are necessary to enable the Fund to carry out its programme envisaged for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1950".*

## Section VII. United Nations Appeal for Children

311. At its eighth<sup>220</sup> and ninth<sup>221</sup> sessions the Council considered reports of the Secretary-General and the Special Committee of the Council on the United Nations Appeal for Children, concerning the conduct and results of national campaigns for the Appeal held during 1948. The report<sup>222</sup> submitted to the eighth session by the Secretary-General presented in detail the results of the 1948 appeals in so far as this information had been received up to February 1949. This report was revised and supplemented in the Secretary-General's report<sup>223</sup> to the ninth session of the Council.

312. The United Nations Appeal for Children, established by authority of the General Assembly in December 1946<sup>224</sup> was launched in 1948, when forty-six countries undertook national campaigns. National committees for the Appeal were constituted in five other countries, but these committees failed to organize campaigns. In addition, campaigns were launched in thirty-four non-metropolitan countries or Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A small number of the campaigns launched in 1948 continued into 1949, and the launching of one national campaign undertaken in 1948 was deferred to 1949. The Secretary-General designated 28 February 1949 as the international termination date for campaigns held under agreements negotiated with Appeal committees prior to 8 December 1948, but agreed that the campaigns so held in Denmark, India, Iran, Peru, Thailand and Uruguay should be extended for varying periods of time beyond the international termination date. At 30 June 1949, four campaigns governed by such agreements were still under way.

313. The total proceeds reported up to 30 June 1949 as derived in various national currencies from campaigns undertaken in 1948 represented the equivalent of U.S. \$33.7 million. Under the agreements with the campaign committees, \$33.6 million of these funds were allocated as follows: \$10.6 million to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund; \$1.2 million to UNESCO; \$16.2 million to nationally selected voluntary agencies for child relief operations in countries other than those in which the funds were collected; and \$5.6 million to nationally selected agencies for relief of children in the countries of the donors. The sum of \$144,000 remained subject to future allocation.

314. The General Assembly, in December 1948, adopted a resolution<sup>225</sup> continuing the United Nations Appeal for Children but determining that the collections under this title should henceforth be solely for the benefit of the International Children's Emergency Fund. This resolution further noted with approval the action taken by the seventh session of the Council<sup>226</sup> terminating the existing administrative arrangements for the co-ordination of the Appeal, and requested the International Children's Emergency Fund to assist

<sup>220</sup> See records of plenary meeting 281.

<sup>221</sup> See records of plenary meeting 288.

<sup>222</sup> E/1214, E/1214/Add.1 and 2.

<sup>223</sup> E/1346, E/1346/Corr.1 and 2.

<sup>224</sup> See General Assembly resolution 48 (I).

<sup>225</sup> See General Assembly resolution 215 (III).

<sup>226</sup> See resolution 162 (VII).

<sup>218</sup> See records of Social Committee meetings 105-107 and plenary meeting 314.

<sup>219</sup> Separate item on the agenda of the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

in the conduct of future national campaigns for the Appeal.

Section VI of this report, concerning the work of the International Children's Emergency Fund, contains information regarding the prospects for the Appeal in 1949.

315. The Special Committee on the United Nations Appeal for Children reported to the eighth<sup>227</sup> and ninth<sup>228</sup> sessions regarding the action it had taken in advising the Secretary-General on the application of the Council's policies with respect to the conduct and the disposal of the proceeds of 1948 national campaigns for the Appeal.

The Committee reviewed the information requested by the seventh<sup>229</sup> and eighth<sup>230</sup> sessions of the Council which had been supplied by national committees at the request of the Secretary-General. This information concerned "... 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".<sup>231</sup>

The Committee advised the Council that a number of difficulties, outlined in the Secretary-General's report to the ninth session,<sup>232</sup> had made it impossible to obtain for the Council all the information requested.

316. The Council at its ninth session adopted resolution 258 (IX), in which it renewed its request for reports on the Appeal from those committees which have not yet reported to the Secretary-General, asking that the requisite information be submitted to the Secretary-General by 31 December 1949, in order that a final report may be prepared for the Economic and Social Committee at its tenth session.

The same resolution records the Council's appreciation of the work of the Appeal committees.

### Section VIII. Report of the World Health Organization

317. During the ninth session of the Council, the Social Committee considered the report of the World Health Organization and heard a statement by the Director-General.<sup>233</sup> Many representatives expressed their appreciation of the report and emphasized the importance of the work accomplished by the Interim Commission and by WHO since its establishment.

The Council adopted resolution 250 (IX) noting the report and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the records of the Council's discussion to WHO.<sup>234</sup>

### Section IX. Narcotic Drugs

318. The important matters connected with the international control of narcotic drugs, with which the Council was concerned during the period under

review, were brought to its attention by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the report<sup>235</sup> on its fourth session.

The Commission considered that the most pressing subject studied during that session was the preparatory work directed towards the simplification and strengthening of the international control of narcotics. Its report accordingly dwelt at some length on the examination of documentary material prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 159 (VII) II D of the Council, which was designed to facilitate the drafting of a new single Convention to replace the existing international treaties and to include provisions for the limitation of the production of narcotic raw materials. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to take the steps necessary to enable it to examine a first draft of the new instrument during its fifth session in the spring of 1950.

319. Next in order of importance the Commission considered the matter of the despatch to South America of a Commission of Inquiry on the Coca Leaf, which had been approved by the Council on 10 August 1948.<sup>236</sup> It should be emphasized that the Council then decided that the Commission's terms of reference should extend further than an investigation into the effects on certain populations in South America of the habit of chewing of the coca leaf and should include a preliminary examination of possible measures for the eventual control of the cultivation of the coca bush, with a view to the limitation of the production and the control of the distribution of the raw material from which cocaine is made. Such recommendations on the latter problems as the Commission of Inquiry may make will influence the nature and scope of the provisions in the new single Convention on the limitation of production of narcotic raw materials. It was further pointed out in the debate in the Social Committee that, should the findings of the Commission of Inquiry clearly show the habit of coca leaf chewing to be harmful, the problem of stamping it out would immediately arise; and the Committee felt that the Council in this event could study the possibility of helping countries where the habit was prevalent as part of the programme of technical assistance to under-developed countries.

320. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs also submitted to the Council a proposal for an *ad hoc* committee of the representatives on the Commission of the principal opium-producing countries, to meet at an early date to consider the possibilities of reaching an international agreement for limiting the production of raw opium to medical and scientific needs. The Commission was of the opinion that a successful solution of the problem of limiting this production was one of the essential steps to be taken if the single Convention were to become in effect a code of international legislation covering the whole field of the control of narcotic substances.

#### APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL TREATY INSTRUMENTS

321. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs has continued its efforts towards the re-establishment, under the United Nations, of the international control of narcotics on a basis at least as effective

<sup>227</sup> E/1189 and E/1189/Corr.1.

<sup>228</sup> E/1365.

<sup>229</sup> See resolution 162 (VII).

<sup>230</sup> See resolution 207 (VIII).

<sup>231</sup> See resolution 162 (VII).

<sup>232</sup> See records of plenary meeting 288.

<sup>233</sup> E/1350. See records of Social Committee meeting 107.

<sup>234</sup> See records of plenary meeting 314.

<sup>235</sup> E/1361 and E/1361/Add.1.

<sup>236</sup> See resolution 159 (VII) IV.

as existed immediately before the Second World War. One aspect of this work has been the proposal of certain modifications in the administration of the control system to meet the changed conditions resulting from the war, in so far as the provisions of the existing treaty instruments allow such changes to be made.

As an instance of its continuing responsibilities in supervising the implementation of the treaties, and as an example of the necessary modifications referred to above, annual reports forwarded by Governments to the Secretary-General under article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 may be cited. Although the number of such reports submitted in respect of the year 1947 rose to 101 as against 94 for 1946, the fact that a relatively large number of States have failed to submit reports covering the post-war years, as well as the incomplete and inadequate character of many of those which have been submitted, led the Commission during its fourth session, as on previous occasions, to consider further steps to remedy a situation which is still far from satisfactory. It recommended that the Council adopt two resolutions: the first authorizing the Secretary-General to request such explanations or additional information regarding information transmitted to him by Governments as may be necessary to enable the Commission to discharge its functions, and the second requesting the Secretary-General to address a special communication to those Governments which since 1945 have failed to submit annual reports for two years including the year 1947. The Council accordingly at its ninth session adopted resolutions 246 (IX) B and 246 (IX) C.

322. As in previous years, the Council emphasized the preoccupation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs with the grave problem of illicit traffic in narcotics. The Commission drew attention in its report to the fact that the volume of this traffic throughout the world is still considerable, that the amounts of narcotic drugs in the traffic in certain areas has increased alarmingly, that clandestine factories are still operating and that a new danger has been created by the appearance of synthetic drugs. The Council, therefore, adopted resolution 246 (IX) E, recommending all States to increase their efforts to detect and suppress the illicit production of narcotic raw materials and the manufacture of drugs from such materials, and to apply stringent measures of control to the trade in, and the distribution and transportation of, narcotic drugs.

323. The Commission also considered that the publication of annual summaries of national laws and regulations on narcotic drugs and the preparation of a digest of such legislation, tasks which the Council had entrusted to the Secretariat on the recommendation of the Commission,<sup>237</sup> would be very useful in printed form, and accordingly recommended that this practice should be followed in the future.

#### PROTOCOL OF 19 NOVEMBER 1948

324. Twenty-two States have now become Parties to the Protocol<sup>238</sup> bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931, and a further thirty-seven States have signed it subject to acceptance. The

instrument can come into force upon the expiration of thirty days following that on which the twenty-fifth State becomes a party to it, since the provisions of article 6 requiring that certain specific States shall have previously become Parties have already been satisfied. During the fourth session of the Commission several Governments declared their intentions with respect to the Protocol, and the Commission expressed its confidence that in the very near future the instrument would enter into force as a result of four additional States becoming Parties to it.

#### METHODS OF DETERMINING THE ORIGIN OF OPIUM

325. On the recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the Council during its seventh session adopted a resolution<sup>239</sup> instructing the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments all documentation available to him at that time regarding the methods of determining the origin of opium by chemical and physical means; to inquire whether Governments would be prepared to take part in a joint programme of research into the problem; and to invite them to furnish for such international research samples of the opium produced in their countries. The Secretary-General accordingly addressed two communications to Governments, on 20 August and 13 October 1948 respectively, and the replies to these inquiries were examined by the Commission during its fourth session. In the light of the information thus obtained, which indicated that a number of Governments would be prepared to co-operate in an international programme of research on the problem, and on the basis of further scientific study undertaken by the Secretariat during the year, the Commission considered means whereby such research might be co-ordinated and carried out under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Commission's debate<sup>240</sup> on the draft resolution submitted to the Council, emphasized that the proposed research would not be purely theoretical, but would be designed to develop practical tests for determining the country of origin of opium seized from the illicit traffic. The development of internationally standardized and accepted methods for determining the origin of opium would place an invaluable new weapon in the hands of national authorities who were fighting opium smugglers in many parts of the world. The Council duly adopted resolution 246 (IX) F, requesting the Secretary-General to further the research in this field within the means available and to accept laboratory and other facilities which the Government of the United States of America had declared its willingness to place at the disposition of the United Nations for this purpose.

#### THE SINGLE CONVENTION

326. As mentioned above, the Commission reported on the progress so far made towards the elaboration of a new single Convention to replace the existing treaty instruments for the international control of narcotics and to include provision for the limitation of the production of narcotic raw materials. The documentary material prepared by the Secretary-General on the subject since the seventh session of the Council consisted of four

<sup>237</sup> See resolution 49 (IV).

<sup>238</sup> E/NT.7.

<sup>239</sup> See resolution 159 (VII) II C.

<sup>240</sup> See records of plenary meetings 285 and 286.

monographs<sup>241</sup> which, together with a paper<sup>242</sup> prepared by the joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body, were considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in May 1949.

As a result the Commission made a number of recommendations<sup>243</sup> to the Council covering the next stage of the work, the most important being that the Secretary-General should prepare a skeleton of the single Convention, drafted in due legal form, to be circulated to the representatives of Governments on the Commission if possible in January 1950, to enable the Commission to make a detailed study of the document during its fifth session in the spring of 1950, to which purpose it has informed the Council that it desires to devote three weeks. The Council accordingly adopted resolution 246 (IX) D, giving general approval to the work so far done in this field by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the Secretary-General, and authorizing procedure on the lines proposed by the Commission.

327. The Council had realized the interest of the World Health Organization in several aspects of the work of elaborating the new single Convention, and its fruitful collaboration with the United Nations on problems which have already arisen. By authorizing the work on the Convention to proceed in accordance with the Commission's recommendations, the Council has approved measures that will require further consultation in the future. The Commission has also been in touch during the past year with the Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs of WHO regarding those provisions of the Protocol of 19 November 1948 which will require to be incorporated, possibly with modifications suggested by the experience of the near future, in the new single instrument.

#### INTERIM AGREEMENT OF RAW OPIUM

328. On the recommendation of the Commission the Council during its seventh session adopted a resolution<sup>244</sup> requesting the Secretary-General to initiate studies and enquiries on the desirability of convening a conference of the opium-producing countries and of countries using opium in the manufacture of drugs for medical and scientific needs, with a view to reaching an interim agreement limiting the production and export of opium to such purposes.

The Commission considered the results of these studies and enquiries during its fourth session and appointed a sub-committee of the representatives of the principal opium-producing countries (India, Iran, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia) to study the matter in detail. The Sub-Committee, the meetings of which were not attended by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, reported<sup>245</sup> that it was of the opinion that the holding of such a conference would be most desirable, but that its chances of ultimate success would be mainly dependent upon the willingness of the principal producing countries to limit their production of opium, while the successful operation of any agree-

ment arrived at by such a conference would largely depend on the collaboration of the manufacturing countries. As a first step it therefore recommended that a preliminary meeting of the principal producing countries should be held in an attempt to explore the possibility of agreement to limit production.

The Sub-Committee felt that the limitation of production to medical and scientific needs should be based on the estimates of opium requirements submitted by the Governments of consuming countries to an international co-ordinating authority. It further proposed that before the preliminary meeting of the representatives of the principal producing countries there should be an exchange of governmental views on the methods of allocating exports of opium to be produced under the proposed interim agreement, on the establishment of complete Government monopolies covering every stage of production and disposal in the producing countries, and on the advisability of creating an international purchasing and selling agency to facilitate and reinforce the international control of the opium trade.

329. The Commission accordingly proposed to the Council that, as recommended by its Sub-Committee an *ad hoc* Committee of the representatives on the Commission of the principal opium-producing countries should meet as soon as possible during the present year, and informed the Council that an invitation had been received from the Government of Turkey for the *ad hoc* Committee to hold its meetings at Ankara or Istanbul. The Council approved this recommendation,<sup>246</sup> and took note of a suggestion in the Commission's report<sup>247</sup> that a further exploratory meeting at which both producing and manufacturing countries would be represented might be held early in 1950, if the results of the meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee made this desirable.

#### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON THE COCA LEAF

330. The Council, having approved<sup>248</sup> at its seventh session the dispatch at the earliest possible date of a Commission of Inquiry to Peru to investigate the effects of chewing the coca leaf and the possibilities of limiting its production and controlling its distribution, the General Assembly was asked during its third regular session to appropriate the funds necessary to enable the Commission of Inquiry to devote two months to its tasks. On 11 December 1948, however, the General Assembly decided<sup>249</sup> to reduce this period to one month and allocated \$17,000 for the inquiry.

The Secretary-General then prepared a list of candidates for membership of the Commission. In accordance with the plans which the Council had approved, this necessitated consultation with the World Health Organization to obtain nominations of the medical experts, and with the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding nominations of the experts in the international administration and control of narcotic drugs. At its eighth session the Council requested<sup>250</sup> the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to select the members of the Commission of Inquiry from the candi-

<sup>241</sup> The monographs were issued as restricted documents E/CN.7/W.41, E/CN.7/W.44, E/CN.7/W.50 and E/CN.7/W.53. They will be published in a revised version in due course.

<sup>242</sup> Restricted document E/OB/W.78; E/DSB/W.33.

<sup>243</sup> E/1361, Annex B, Decision No. 15.

<sup>244</sup> See resolution 159 (VII) II E.

<sup>245</sup> E/1361, Annex G.

<sup>246</sup> See resolution 246 (IX) D.

<sup>247</sup> E/1361, section 11 (b).

<sup>248</sup> See resolution 159 (VII) IV.

<sup>249</sup> General Assembly resolution 252 (III).

<sup>250</sup> See resolution 202 (VIII).

dates so nominated, which it proceeded to do<sup>251</sup> on 1 June 1949.

331. On 20 April 1949 the Secretary-General received a request from the Government of Bolivia that the Commission of Inquiry should extend its activities to that country and this request was considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs during its fourth session.<sup>252</sup> The Commission concluded that it would be desirable for the Commission of Inquiry to visit Bolivia as well as Peru, and recommended that it be given the financial means to enable it to spend enough time in each country for a thorough study of its problems. In its report to the Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs stressed the need for the Commission of Inquiry to issue an authoritative report, in view of the considerable diversity of opinion as to the effects of the chewing of coca leaves on various sections of the population in the Andean region of South America and in view of the inter-relationship which is held to exist between the habit and the economic, social and climatic conditions in certain areas of that region.

332. The Council referred<sup>253</sup> the draft resolution<sup>254</sup> containing the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Social Committee, which considered<sup>255</sup> its substance and the financial obligations<sup>256</sup> involved, and recommended<sup>257</sup> that the Council adopt it after slight amendment. However, the Secretary-General doubted his power to appropriate the additional \$27,000 which the adoption of this resolution would necessitate, and on 23 July 1949 informed<sup>258</sup> the Council that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had agreed with him that neither it nor the Secretary-General had the power to increase a specific appropriation which the General Assembly had reduced. The Council accordingly adopted<sup>259</sup> an amended form of the resolution<sup>260</sup> requesting the members of the Commission of Inquiry to start work in Peru not later than the second week of September 1949, endorsing the opinion of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that the enquiry should be extended to Bolivia, and requesting the General Assembly to appropriate before 30 September 1949 the additional funds necessary to enable the Commission to spend at least three months in Bolivia and Peru and to prepare a report on its work after the conclusion of its investigations in the field.

#### ABOLITION OF OPIUM-SMOKING IN THE FAR EAST

333. In its report the Commission stated that it had considered such replies as had been received by the Secretary-General from Governments in accordance with resolution 159 (VII) II B of the Council, and drew attention to the fact that no reports had been forthcoming on the progress of suppression during the year, as requested in that resolution, from those Governments which had declared their intention to suppress opium-smoking.

334. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs reported that as a result of its examination of documentation on drug addiction prepared by the Secretary-General, it had requested him to begin work on an analytical study of the national laws and regulations relating to this problem.<sup>261</sup> It had also asked him to consult the World Health Organization to ascertain the present state of medical research on the subject.

The Commission emphasized that the incidence of drug addiction was closely connected with the problem of the limitation of production of narcotic raw materials, since the excess production over the amount required for medical and scientific purposes inevitably found its way into the illicit traffic, which in turn was the main source of supply for drug addicts. The view was also expressed that in certain parts of the world a reduction in drug addiction had been obtained by improvements in social conditions, by the raising of the standards of living and by better education. Since education and legislation were closely related, the Commission's report suggested that greater use of education in combatting drug addiction might be further explored after the analytical study of the laws and regulations on the subject had been completed.

#### PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN WITH REGARD TO SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES

335. During its first session in January 1949, the Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs of the World Health Organization decided that chemical compounds have a structure similar to the synthetic narcotic drug dolantin<sup>262</sup> and amidone<sup>263</sup> must be under suspicion as to habit-forming properties until the contrary was proved, and considered that Governments should watch these compounds with extreme care and should take appropriate action immediately on the discovery that any one of them<sup>264</sup> possessed such properties.

As proposed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the Council at its ninth session adopted resolution 246 (IX) G, requesting the Secretary-General to transmit to all Governments a recommendation that action should be taken along the lines suggested by the Expert Committee.

#### PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD<sup>265</sup>

336. On the recommendation made by the Social Committee<sup>266</sup> the Council at its eighth session took note<sup>267</sup> of the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on statistics of narcotics for 1947 and the work of the Board in 1948.<sup>268</sup>

The Social Committee also considered the administrative arrangements between the Council and the Permanent Central Opium Board<sup>269</sup> and on the Committee's recommendation the Council adopted resolution 201 (VIII) approving the arrangements between the Board and the Secre-

<sup>261</sup> E/1361, section 9.

<sup>262</sup> Also known under the names demerol, pethidine, piridosal and others.

<sup>263</sup> Also known under the name methadone and others.

<sup>264</sup> World Health Organization document: WHO/HFD/9 and WHO/HFD/9/Corr.1.

<sup>265</sup> Separate item on the agenda of the fourth regular session of the General Assembly.

<sup>266</sup> See records of the Social Committee meeting 62.

<sup>267</sup> See resolution 201 (VIII).

<sup>268</sup> E/OB/4.

<sup>269</sup> See records of the Social Committee, meetings 62 and 63.

<sup>251</sup> E/1361, Annex B, Decision No. 21.

<sup>252</sup> E/1361, section 18.

<sup>253</sup> See records of plenary meeting 286.

<sup>254</sup> E/1361, Annex A.

<sup>255</sup> See records of Social Committee meeting 88.

<sup>256</sup> E/1361/Add.1, paragraph 1.

<sup>257</sup> E/1403.

<sup>258</sup> E/1442.

<sup>259</sup> See records of plenary meeting 306.

<sup>260</sup> See resolution 246 (IX) H.

tary-General as regards its budget and staff; and requesting the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to submit plans to the General Assembly during its fourth session for assessing signatories of the Convention of 19 February 1925 who are not Members of the United Nations for their fair share of the Board's expenses.

#### THE PREPARATION "VALBINE"

337. The Executive Council of the World Health Organization approved, during its session held from 21 February to 9 March 1949, a recommendation of the Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs that exemption from the provisions of article 8 of the Convention of 19 February 1925 should not be granted in favour of the preparation "Valbine" as had been requested by the Government of France, and that the decision of the Committee should be notified to the Council for transmission to the Government of France. The matter was brought to the Council's attention on 6 July 1949<sup>270</sup> and the Council authorized the Secretary-General to transmit to the Government of France the decision of the World Health Organization relating to this preparation.<sup>271</sup>

### Section X. Population

338. The Population Commission held its fourth session at Geneva from 11 to 22 April 1949.<sup>272</sup> This session, like the two preceding ones, was devoted chiefly to the implementation of the work programme outlined in the resolutions concerning population adopted at the fourth session of the Council.<sup>273</sup> The Council at its ninth session considered the report of the Commission and took note of it in resolution 235 (IX).

#### STUDIES OF INTER-RELATIONSHIPS OF DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FACTORS

339. At its earlier sessions the Commission had devoted a major share of its discussions to the problems of developing adequate statistical information about world population conditions and changes. At the fourth session it placed more emphasis on the application of existing knowledge to the scientific study of population as a factor in world economic and social problems. In particular, the Commission recommended that priority be given to studies of the inter-relationships between demographic changes and economic and social factors, and of the most favourable rates of population change.

As a first step in this work, the Secretary-General prepared working papers on the methodological problem of establishing certain major types of demographic and economic situations, into which the areas of the world could be classified. This report was examined by the Commission, and a revised version is being prepared for publication.<sup>274</sup>

#### STUDIES OF RECENT TRENDS IN THE BIRTH RATE

340. As a special aspect of the study of relationships between demographic changes and economic and social factors, the Commission recom-

mended that the Secretary-General examine the statistics for certain countries in which the birth rate has risen during recent years, with a view to ascertaining to what extent that rise reflects a change of fertility conditions and trends.

#### STUDIES OF THE POPULATION OF TRUST TERRITORIES

341. Resolution 41 (IV) adopted by the Council at its fourth session, called for a series of studies of the population of Trust Territories. Noting that the study of the population of Western Samoa had been published and that reports for Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi were nearing completion, the Commission urged that the studies for the remaining Trust Territories be completed as quickly as practicable.<sup>275</sup>

#### STUDIES OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

342. The Population Commission at its fourth session urged that the programme of studies and research on the demographic aspects of migration, formulated by the Commission at its third session,<sup>276</sup> and directly relevant to the study of relationships between population changes and economic and social conditions be completed as soon as possible. Within the framework of that programme, the Secretary-General has undertaken a study of the available statistical information regarding the distribution of migrants by sex and age; a bibliography of the statistics of migration for various countries; an examination of methods of estimating the size and characteristics of migrations from other demographic statistics; a study of the compatibility between data on general population changes and migration statistics; and the development of methods of analysing the influence of migrations on the structure of the total population and of the economically active population in the countries of origin and destination.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK

343. The Commission continued, at the fourth session, to give attention to developing and making available more adequate statistical information on population characteristics and population trends. In this connexion it reviewed the proposed contents of the first issue of the Demographic Yearbook. The Yearbook presents the detailed statistics available to the United Nations, on population characteristics, including characteristics of the economically active population, births, deaths and migrations.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CENSUSES OF POPULATION TO BE TAKEN IN OR ABOUT 1950

344. At its third session the Commission proposed recommendations to Governments concerning the types of data to be obtained in their population censuses taken in or about 1950.<sup>277</sup> At its fourth session the Commission developed its recommendations on this subject and made comprehensive suggestions regarding the manner in which the data obtained in these censuses might be tabulated so as to improve the quantity, quality and international comparability of available population statistics. In drawing up these suggestions the Commission was assisted by the studies made

<sup>270</sup> E/1324.

<sup>271</sup> See records of plenary meeting 286.

<sup>272</sup> E/1313.

<sup>273</sup> See resolution 41 (IV).

<sup>274</sup> For further recommendations see chapter II A, paragraph 77.

<sup>275</sup> E/1313.

<sup>276</sup> E/805.

<sup>277</sup> E/805, annex A.



by the Secretary-General on the types of population statistics available from recent national censuses. The studies are being published by the United Nations in a series of reports entitled "Studies of Census Methods".

The Commission also recommended that the Secretary-General continue the research on standard terminology defining and enumerating industrial or social status groups, occupational and industrial classification, definitions of urban and rural population, measuring the educational level of the population, and investigating physical and mental handicaps, in connexion with the forthcoming population censuses.<sup>278</sup>

#### IMPROVEMENT OF MIGRATION STATISTICS

345. The Commission studied reports of the Secretary-General and the International Labour Office on the improvement of migration statistics and prepared a draft proposal for a standardized method of collecting migration statistics.<sup>279</sup> This proposal was reviewed by the Statistical Commission at its fourth session. It will be revised in light of the discussion and sent to Member Governments for their comments.<sup>280</sup>

#### INFANT MORTALITY STATISTICS

346. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Commission at its second session that the Secretariat examine, in consultation with the World Health Organization and other interested agencies, the possibilities of improving the international comparability of data on infant mortality,<sup>281</sup> the Secretary-General presented a progress report at the Commission's fourth session. In collaboration with WHO, plans have been prepared for a monograph on infant mortality statistics and on the problems of improving them and on international analyses of the level and trends of infant mortality and of related social and economic factors. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to proceed with this work in collaboration with WHO.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY

347. The Commission developed further, at its fourth session, the recommendation made at its third session for the preparation by the Secretariat of a multilingual demographic dictionary intended to provide the basis for a better international understanding of statistics and analytical studies relating to population. The Commission laid out a comprehensive plan for the content of the dictionary and the method of compiling it. In commenting on this project members of the Council requested that the dictionary be issued first in the working languages of the Council, followed by translations into other languages.<sup>282</sup>

#### UNESCO PROPOSAL FOR A UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON WORLD POPULATION PROBLEMS

348. At its third session the Commission received a suggestion from the representative of UNESCO that the United Nations sponsor a world conference on population problems, and requested the Secretary-General to study the proposal and report at the next session. A report

was received at the fourth session prepared on the basis of a conference with the specialized agencies and a survey of opinions of population experts in various countries. The Commission decided that it would be inappropriate to hold such a conference until the main results of the censuses to be taken in and about 1950 were available.

### Section XI. Migration

349. The Secretary-General presented to the Council at its ninth session a report on the co-ordination of activities in the field of migration.<sup>283</sup> The report contained general statements concerning the work in this field by WHO and UNESCO and a review of the activities carried on in 1948 and 1949 by the United Nations, ILO, FAO, WHO, the Bank, UNESCO and IRO as well as an account of the co-ordination of current and future activities.<sup>284</sup>

### Section XII. Cultural activities

#### TRANSLATION OF THE CLASSICS

350. At its fourth session the Council, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 60 (I), adopted resolution 53 (IV) requesting UNESCO to submit a report to the Council on the question of the translation of the classics.

At its seventh session the Council deferred consideration of the UNESCO report.<sup>285</sup>

At its eighth session the Council considered<sup>286</sup> the report<sup>287</sup> together with a supplement<sup>288</sup> and adopted resolution 204 (VIII), which noted with satisfaction the progress achieved by UNESCO in carrying out General Assembly resolution 60 (I) and Council resolution 53 (IV).

#### TEACHING OF THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES, THE STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE SCHOOLS OF MEMBER STATES

351. At its seventh session, the Council examined the first interim report on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution 137 (II) on the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations<sup>289</sup> prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in co-operation with UNESCO. At the Council's request, a second interim report on the subject was submitted jointly by the Secretary-General and UNESCO to the eighth session of the Council. The second interim report<sup>290</sup> contained information received by the Secretary-General and UNESCO during the second half of 1948 from Member Governments and from non-governmental organizations active in this field, a description of the assistance extended to Member Governments by the United Nations Secretariat and by UNESCO, and an outline of a programme of activities for 1949. As of 31 December 1948, twenty-seven Member nations had reported either to the Secretary-General or to UNESCO.

<sup>283</sup> E/1341.

<sup>284</sup> See also, Section IX, paragraph 342 of this chapter and section II, paragraph 396 of chapter V.

<sup>285</sup> See A/625, paragraph 205.

<sup>286</sup> See records of plenary meetings 233-235, 267 and 268.

<sup>287</sup> E/823.

<sup>288</sup> E/823/Add.1.

<sup>289</sup> E/837 and Add.1 and 2.

<sup>290</sup> E/1100 and E/1100/Add.1.

<sup>278</sup> E/1313.

<sup>279</sup> E/CN.9/C.3/2, E/CN.9/35, E/CN.3/79.

<sup>280</sup> E/1313, E/1312.

<sup>281</sup> E/571.

<sup>282</sup> E/SR 325.



352. During the discussion at the eighth session<sup>291</sup> most speakers again stressed the importance of teaching about the United Nations and the need for strengthening national activities in the field; the minority opinion suggested that there was too wide a gap between propaganda for the United Nations and actual results achieved by the Organization, and therefore warned against using this teaching for propaganda purposes. One of the speakers pointed out that the report did not give data on teaching about the United Nations in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories where such teaching was of great importance.

The Council adopted resolution 203 (VIII) as follows:

*"The Economic and Social Council . . .*

*"Recommends* that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in carrying out the above resolution;

*"Calls upon* the Secretary-General and UNESCO to continue in close collaboration their efforts in promoting teaching about the United Nations;

*"Invites* UNESCO, with a view to assisting and strengthening national activities in this field, to consider the possibility of granting, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a limited number of fellowships to mature educators for the study of practical problems of teaching about the United Nations, including study at the Headquarters of the United Nations and of UNESCO and in educational institutions in the field;

*"Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in close co-operation with UNESCO, basic material on the United Nations and its specialized agencies for adaptation by educational authorities in Member States;

*"Requests* the Secretary-General and UNESCO to submit jointly to the Council not later than 1 June 1950, a complete analytical report on the progress achieved in teaching about the United Nations in the educational institutions of Member States."

#### CO-ORDINATION OF CARTOGRAPHIC SERVICES

353. The Economic and Social Council, at its ninth session, considered a report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 131 (VI) on the co-ordination of cartographic services of the United Nations, of specialized agencies and international organizations.<sup>292</sup> This report, based on information received from Member Governments and the specialized agencies and international organizations concerned, gives the views and the action taken in this connexion by various bodies. It also contains *in extenso* a comprehensive report on the question prepared by a committee of five experts on cartography. The Committee met at Lake Success from 21 March to 1 April 1949 with representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the interested specialized agencies and international scientific organizations in accordance with the suggestions made during the Council's debate<sup>293</sup> at the seventh session.

354. The Council, at its ninth session,<sup>294</sup> adopted resolution 261 (IX), which reads as follows:

*"The Economic and Social Council . . .*

*"Invites* Member Governments to continue their efforts to stimulate the accurate surveying and mapping of their national territories and to develop close international co-operation in the field, particularly with their neighbouring countries;

*"Instructs* the Secretary-General:

"(1) To consult with Governments concerning the early calling of regional meetings on cartography to be attended by representatives of Governments having a common interest in a specific region;

"(2) To take the necessary steps at the earliest practicable moment for the co-ordination and development of the existing cartographic services into a cartographic office capable of dealing with the present and the growing needs of the United Nations and of providing, in co-operation with international scientific organizations, such assistance as may be requested by the specialized agencies;

"(3) To continue such efforts as may be necessary in co-ordinating the plans and the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the field of cartography, and also to offer assistance in the co-ordination of the programmes of interested international scientific organizations;

"(4) To proceed with the selection of the recommended panel of consultants;

"(5) To publish periodical summaries on cartography that will constitute a report upon activities, progress and plans in this field, so that this exchange of systematically compiled information and experiences may facilitate the co-ordination of national programmes and eliminate the duplication of costly experiments."

355. The Council also adopted resolution 261 (IX) B proposed by its Co-ordination Committee,<sup>295</sup> in which it requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of the absorption or integration into the United Nations of the Central Bureau, One Million Map of the World.

### Section XIII. Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

356. The Council at its ninth session considered the report of UNESCO<sup>296</sup> and heard a statement by the Director-General.

During the discussion<sup>297</sup> the importance of a concentrated programme and clearly defined priorities was emphasized and UNESCO was commended for the progress which had been made along these lines.

The Council adopted resolution 251 (IX) expressing appreciation of the report, urging UNESCO to continue to give special attention to war-devastated and economically under-de-

<sup>291</sup> See records of plenary meetings 233 and 234.

<sup>292</sup> E/1322, E/1322/Corr.1, E/1322/Add.1, E/1322/Add.2.

<sup>293</sup> See records of plenary meeting 149.

<sup>294</sup> See records of plenary meeting 312.

<sup>295</sup> See chapter V, section III.B.

<sup>296</sup> E/1349.

<sup>297</sup> See records of Social Committee meetings 95 and 96.

veloped countries, and requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the records of its discussions to UNESCO.<sup>298</sup>

#### Section XIV. Resolutions of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council

##### 357. Eighth session

- 191 (VIII) General Assembly resolution 217 (III) regarding human rights.  
 192 (VIII) Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights.  
 193 (VIII) Trade union rights (freedom of association).  
 194 (VIII) Infringements of trade union rights.  
 195 (VIII) Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition.  
 196 (VIII) Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers.  
 197 (VIII) Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.  
 198 (VIII) Declaration of old age rights.  
 199 (VIII) Question of procedure for the election of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.  
 200 (VIII) Annual report of the Permanent Central Opium Board.  
 201 (VIII) Administrative arrangements between the Council and the Permanent Central Opium Board.  
 202 (VIII) Appointment of members of the Commission of Enquiry into the Effects of Chewing the Coca Leaf.  
 203 (VIII) Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States.  
 204 (VIII) Translation of the classics.  
 206 (VIII) Reports of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund.  
 207 (VIII) United Nations Appeal for Children.  
 208 (VIII) Report of the International Refugee Organization on resettlement of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons.  
 209 (VIII) Procedure to be followed in connexion with the draft convention on declaration of death of missing persons.

##### 358. Ninth session

- 235 (IX) Report of the fourth session of the Population Commission.

- 236 (IX) Report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights.  
 237 (IX) Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition.  
 238 (IX) The problem of slavery.  
 239 (IX) Trade union rights (freedom of association).  
 240 (IX) Report of the third session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.  
 241 (IX) Freedom of Information: Resolutions from the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information.  
 242 (IX) Report of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women.  
 243 (IX) Report of the fourth session of the Social Commission.  
 244 (IX) World social and cultural situation.  
 245 (IX) Social problems of the aboriginal populations and other under-developed social groups of the American continent.  
 246 (IX) Report of the fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.  
 247 (IX) Report of the International Refugee Organization.  
 248 (IX) Study of statelessness.  
 249 (IX) Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons.  
 250 (IX) Report of the World Health Organization.  
 251 (IX) Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.  
 257 (IX) Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.  
 258 (IX) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Appeal for Children.  
 261 (IX) Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations.

##### Decisions

- (d) Report of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women: Nationality of married women.  
 (e) Question of exemption of "Valbine" from the provisions of the General Convention of 1925 on Narcotic Drugs.

<sup>298</sup> See records of plenary meeting 306.

## Chapter IV

### OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

#### Section I. Implementation of recommendations of economic and social matters

359. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 119 (II),<sup>1</sup> the Council had before it at its eighth session (a) information received, up to 18 March 1949, from twenty-six Member Governments,<sup>2</sup> in response to the letters of 17 and 27 May 1948 addressed by the Secretary-General to the Members of the United Nations requesting them to notify him of action which they had taken to implement the recommendations referred to in General Assembly resolution 119 (II), and (b) reports by the Secretary-General.<sup>3</sup> The Council at this session engaged mainly in discussions on the procedural aspects of the subject. Guiding principles were sought as regards the questions of communicating with Member Governments and reporting to the Council on the replies received. Among the chief problems discussed were the selection and transmission to Member Governments of new recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Council on economic and social matters on which reports under General Assembly resolution 119 (II) would be required; determining which previous recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Council would require no further reports; the question of communications to Governments concerning the recommendations yet to be implemented, or requiring further action by particular Governments; and the directions to be given to the Secretary-General concerning the form of his report to the Council.

360. It was pointed out that the implementation of resolution 119 (II) presented a considerable task for the various administrative services of the Member States, especially of Governments not possessing the necessary facilities and trained staff. It was argued in particular, by one member that Governments should be given an opportunity to assess the volume of work involved before the Council took a decision.

Doubts were expressed whether the Council would be exceeding its powers by asking Governments to report on measures taken in connexion with the Council's recommendations. It was argued that the proper operation of Article 64 of the Charter required negotiation with the Governments concerned. Other members, however, thought that Article 64, in conjunction with General Assembly resolution 119 (II), gave the authority required. It was stressed that the Secretary-General should in no case undertake the responsibility of evaluating the replies received from Governments.

361. The Council adopted resolution 210 (VIII), in which it recognized that it might become necessary to reconsider the procedure established at a later stage when more experience of its working had been gained.

The resolution read as follows:

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

"1. *Having considered* General Assembly resolution 119 (II) of 31 October 1947,

"2. *Recognizing* that it may become necessary to reconsider any procedure established at this stage when sufficient experience of its working has been gained,

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to Member Governments not later than 1 October of each year:

"(i) A list of the recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Council on economic and social matters adopted during the year ending 1 September and requiring specific action by Governments, drawing attention to the fact that in certain cases the relevant information will have been requested from Members in a different context;

"(ii) A list of previous recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Council on which in the Secretary-General's opinion further reports on continuing action by Governments under this resolution are necessary;

"(iii) A list showing previous recommendations, not falling under (ii) above, which are yet to be implemented or which require further action by the particular Government to which each communication is addressed; and

"4. *Requests* Member Governments to report on the steps taken to give effect to the recommendations transmitted to them by the Secretary-General under paragraph 3 above in time for their replies to reach the Secretary-General by 1 March of the year following receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, and to arrange their report in such a form as to assist the Secretary-General in compiling the annotated list referred to in paragraph 5 (ii) and (iii) below;

"5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General:

"(i) To circulate the full text of the reports received from Member Governments under paragraph 4 above immediately on receipt;

"(ii) To transmit to the Council not later than 1 May of each year a report containing:

"(a) A fully annotated list to serve as an index to all the reports received under paragraph 4 above before 1 March of the same year and indicating in what other context information has been supplied which does not appear in these reports;

"(b) A factual statement regarding the extent to which Governments have not reported on the

<sup>1</sup> See A/625, chapter IV, paragraph 216.

<sup>2</sup> E/963, and Add./1-42.

<sup>3</sup> E/963/Rev.1 and E/1117.

implementation of the recommendations transmitted to them under paragraph 3 above;

“(iii) To arrange the list referred to in paragraph 5 (ii) so that it will show:

“(a) Which resolutions deal only with requests for factual information;

“(b) The extent of compliance to requests falling under paragraph 5 (iii) (a).”

362. At the ninth session,<sup>4</sup> the Council had before it replies from twenty-eight Governments,<sup>5</sup> and a report of the Secretary-General,<sup>6</sup> prepared, so far as the material and time available permitted, on the lines of resolution 210 (VIII) although the normal cycle of operations under that resolution will commence with the requests to Governments for information to be made in October 1949. The discussion centred mainly around four aspects of the question:

(i) The reasons responsible for the fact that only a limited number of Member States had replied to the requests for information;

(ii) Modifications which should be introduced in the procedure for collecting and processing information received from Governments in order to make it more effective for its purposes;

(iii) The character of the Council's report to the General Assembly, including the question whether a body of Government representatives or the Secretary-General should be responsible for preparing it;

(iv) The difficulties of a constitutional character found by some delegations in the procedure adopted.

(i) In the first place, the difficulty and the extent of the tasks thrown upon Government services in compiling the replies in sufficient detail were stressed. The co-operation of many departments of government was required and, in some cases, the process had to be repeated in state or provincial governments. Many states did not possess, in a sufficiently highly developed condition, the administrative services or the machinery of economic and social control which the answering of the requests required. In some cases, it was argued that the reason for delay was the appreciation of the desirability of making a detailed reply. As regards the scale of the task, it was pointed out that the number of economic and social recommendations made by the General Assembly and by the Council was very large and covered a great variety of subjects.

Again, certain recommendations, though addressed in general terms, were not in fact appropriate to all Member States, having regard, for instance, to the stage reached in their economic and social development.

Moreover, many recommendations were framed in general terms and their vagueness made it difficult for Governments to reply with precision and in a reasonable compass.

On the other hand, while the weight of these difficulties was generally appreciated, it was pointed out that they did not necessarily justify failures to reply. It was stated that replies explaining the grounds on which a State was not in a position to reply, or the reasons why the

particular recommendations did not apply, or to the effect that more time would be needed, would be helpful in particular cases and also in improving the process of recommendation and implementation generally. It was also stressed that the recommendations were, in fact, those adopted by Member States themselves in the General Assembly and in the Council. It was evident that in the past there had been some confusion between the failure to implement recommendations, perhaps for good reasons, such as their inapplicability, and failure to reply. In this connexion several members stressed that the actual process of implementation would take a number of years in the case of certain countries and certain types of recommendations and that partial implementation might represent considerable absolute gains.

(ii) It was recognized that in a number of cases, such as recommendations relating to the ratification of conventions, information would already be in the hands of the Secretary-General; in others, partial and supplementary information would be in his hands; but the information required must normally be obtained from Governments by specific requests. It was considered that Governments would expect, and would be entitled, to have circulated the replies which they had prepared and transmitted. At the same time, opinions were expressed in favour of a more analytical presentation of the material made available. Members recognized, however, that in practice any analytical presentation would involve some degree of evaluation of Government replies, and the opinion expressed at the eighth session that the Secretariat should not exercise the function of evaluation was repeated. On the other hand, some members felt that the correct course, and one more in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, was that reporting on the questions should be carried out wholly by the Secretariat.

Attention was drawn to the fact that some of the replies received from the twenty-eight Governments which had specifically answered the Secretary-General's requests were in such general terms as to be ineffective for the purpose of the resolution.

Again, it was pointed out that the statements of Governments would tend to reflect the *de jure* rather than the *de facto* position, and would not necessarily in themselves provide a fully objective estimate of the extent of implementation of different recommendations in different countries.

Several detailed suggestions were made, namely, that the Secretary-General should consider the desirability of requesting Governments to acknowledge requests made to them and to indicate approximately the time required for their replies in cases where they would need a longer period than was laid down in resolution 210 (VIII). It was also suggested that, where practicable, explanations and assistance should be given to Governments to allow them to reply within the time limits indicated. In this connexion, one member emphasized particularly the importance of an encouraging and educational approach in the collection and subsequent transmission of information.

(iii) Many members were disappointed by the fact that, notwithstanding the difficulties and problems, the Council was not in a position to make a report on the substance of the subject to the

<sup>4</sup> See records of plenary meetings 292-295.

<sup>5</sup> E/963 and Add./1-47.

<sup>6</sup> See E/1325.

fourth regular session of the General Assembly. Other members thought that, in view of the vast scope of the subject, as well as of the questions both of principle and technique involved, further time expended in establishing principles and procedures was justified. In the result, the Council decided that for 1949 the existing situation, including an indication of the Member countries which had furnished replies, should be drawn to the attention of the General Assembly, in the annual report of the Council, together with an account of the difficulties inherent in General Assembly resolution 119 (II) which closer examination had disclosed, and the steps which the Council was taking in the matter. As regards subsequent years, the Council included in the terms of reference of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, to which reference is made below, that of reporting generally on the form and frequency of the Council's report to the General Assembly.

(iv) The doubts expressed by some members at the eighth session as to whether the provisions of resolution 210 (VIII) exceeded the powers conferred on the Council by Article 64 of the Charter were repeated at the ninth session, and were related also to the resolution under discussion, which is referred to below. The majority, however, maintained that Article 64 and General Assembly resolution 119 (II), in conjunction with Article 56, gave the authority required for the action taken and contemplated. Further constitutional issues were discussed. It was pointed out that, if a process involving evaluation of replies were adopted, the Member States whose replies were considered should be invited to participate in the Council's proceedings under Article 59 of the Charter, and that this could have far-reaching implications. The point was also made that the matters dealt with under Articles 55 to 59 of the Charter lay generally within the domestic jurisdiction of Members, and the relation of this point to action under Article 64 was discussed.

363. All representatives were agreed on the fundamental importance of the question and on the need of securing a solution of the difficulties encountered. In view of those difficulties, the Council did not discuss fully the adequacy of the reports already received in relation to the objects of Article 64 and resolution 119 (II). The view was expressed, however, that the process should be directed not so much to the inability or failure of particular countries to implement particular resolutions as to the general progress made in specific fields. At the close of the discussion, the Council decided, as regards the terms of reference of the *Ad Hoc* Committee referred to below, to include that of reporting generally on the question of implementation of General Assembly and Council resolutions.

The Council adopted the following resolution:<sup>7</sup>

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*Acting in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 119 (II), and*

*Having noted the report of the Secretary-General and the replies of Governments contained in E/1325 and E/963 and addenda,*

*Urges all Governments to reply fully and in good time to the questions submitted by the*

<sup>7</sup> Resolution 235 (IX).

Secretary-General in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council; and

*"Decides to establish an ad hoc Committee of nine members of the Council to sit between the ninth and tenth sessions to examine the replies received from Governments in document E/963 and addenda and the report of the Secretary-General (E/1325) and to report to the Council at its tenth session, and in particular:*

*"(a) To comment on the form of the replies received and to recommend methods of securing more useful replies in future by improving the procedure for collecting the information or in other ways;*

*"(b) To indicate those resolutions on which no further reports will be required;*

*"(c) To indicate, if appropriate, any resolution to which the Council might further direct its attention;*

*"(d) To report generally on the question of the implementation of Council and Assembly recommendations and on the form and frequency of the Council's report to the General Assembly;*

*"(e) To recommend, in the light of the foregoing examination, means whereby the Council and the Secretary-General can improve the procedure so that more effective action is taken as a result of Council and Assembly recommendations."*

364. The following Member States were appointed to the *Ad Hoc* Committee,<sup>8</sup> which is scheduled to commence its sittings on 7 December 1949:<sup>9</sup> Australia, China, France, Lebanon, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela. The work of this Committee is to proceed concurrently with the operation of resolution 210 (VIII), i.e., the issue of the requests in October 1949 by the Secretary-General for information, to be transmitted in time to reach him by 1 March 1950, relating to the recommendations contained in the following lists:

*"(i) A list of the recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Council on economic and social matters adopted during the year ending 1 September and requiring specific action by Governments, drawing attention to the fact that in certain cases the relevant information will have been requested from Members in a different context;*

*"(ii) A list of previous recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Council on which in the Secretary-General's opinion further reports on continuing action by Governments under this resolution are necessary;*

*"(iii) A list showing previous recommendations not falling under (ii) above, which are yet to be implemented or which require further action by the particular Governments to which each communication is addressed."*

## **Section II. International centre for training in public administration**

365. After a discussion at its sixth session<sup>10</sup> of an item proposed by the representative of

<sup>8</sup> See records of plenary meeting 299.

<sup>9</sup> See records of plenary meeting 339.

<sup>10</sup> See records of plenary meetings 123, 151.

Brazil on international facilities for the promotion of training in public administration, the Council, in resolution 132 (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 geographical basis, but mainly from the countries in greatest need of access to the principles, procedures and methods of modern administration. This resolution also recommended that the Secretary-General submit as early as possible a report to the Economic and Social Council or to the General Assembly as might be appropriate.

366. Acting upon resolution 132 (VI) of the Council, the Secretary-General took steps to gather the requisite material for this study and advised the Council at its seventh session<sup>11</sup> of the initial steps he had taken. He stated further that the question would be discussed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions at its meeting in the autumn of 1948, but that the scope of the study and the desirability of consulting the International Civil Service Advisory Board during its first session scheduled for early in 1949 made it probable that a complete report could not be made before the spring of 1949. The Secretary-General submitted a report to the General Assembly<sup>12</sup> which was reviewed by the Advisory Committee, and subsequently by the Fifth Committee. This report recommended that the programme of the proposed International Centre should include the following:

- (a) An international administrative staff college;
- (b) An international school of public administration;
- (c) Assistance to Governments in administration training and in the exchange of officials;
- (d) Interchange of information on administration techniques.

367. The Advisory Committee, after consultation with the Secretary-General, approved in principle the proposal for the establishment of an international centre for training in public administration, but expressed the opinion that the Secretary-General should present his report for detailed consideration by the Council at its eighth session, awaiting the decision of the Council or other body to which the matter should be referred before examining in detail the budgetary questions involved.<sup>13</sup> After consideration of these proposals by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly,<sup>14</sup> the General Assembly adopted resolution 246 (III) as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recognizing the need for international facilities which will provide adequate administrative training for an increasing number of candidates of proved ability recruited on a wide geographical*

basis, but mainly from the countries in greatest need of access to the principles, procedures and methods of modern administration,

*"Resolves that*

*"1. An International Centre for Training in Public Administration shall be established under the direction of the United Nations;*

*"2. The Secretary-General shall report detailed arrangements for such a centre to the Economic and Social Council for consideration;*

*"3. The Secretary-General shall include in his budget estimates for the financial year 1950 a programme implementing the objectives of the present resolution."*

368. Before submitting the report to the ninth session of the Council the Secretary-General, as requested in Council resolution 132 (VI), invited the advice of the International Civil Service Advisory Board in connexion with the International Centre. The Board devoted four meetings to the study and discussion of the matter, expressing its opinion on the objectives of the resolution and the main aspects of a practical programme. The Board thought that the United Nations should make a modest start, avoiding risk of failure through over-expansion or the duplication of training institutions and facilities already existing.

369. In the light of the previous study, the Secretary-General reviewed his proposals and submitted to the ninth session of the Council a revised report<sup>15</sup> together with a programme of action for 1950 covering the following activities:

- (a) Periodic international administration seminars;
- (b) A system of fellowships and scholarships for senior and junior civil servants;
- (c) Assistance to Governments in developing public administration training facilities and programmes;
- (d) Facilitation of the exchange of technical information on public administration subjects, with particular reference to a grant to the International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

The estimated cost of this programme during 1950 was \$206,000.<sup>16</sup>

370. The Council considered this report and after a discussion<sup>17</sup> which placed emphasis upon the maximum use of existing institutions, the need for the programme to be both practical and economical and the desirability for maximum co-ordination with the programme of technical assistance, approved resolution 253 (IX) as follows:

*"The Economic and Social Council,*

*"Taking note of General Assembly resolution 246 (III) concerning the establishment of an International Centre for Training in Public Administration, and the report of the Secretary-General on international facilities for the promotion of training in public administration;*

*"Approves the report of the Secretary-General concerning the structure and functions of the International Centre for Training in Public Administration, including the recommended programme of action for 1950;*

<sup>11</sup> E/849.

<sup>12</sup> A/C.5/252.

<sup>13</sup> A/746.

<sup>14</sup> Records of Fifth Committee meetings 162, 164 and 165.

<sup>15</sup> E/1336.

<sup>16</sup> E/1336/Add.1.

<sup>17</sup> See records of plenary meeting 313; see also chapter II A, paragraph 79.

"Requests the Secretary-General to report to a subsequent session of the Council on the arrangements considered desirable to co-ordinate the programme for training in public administration with the programme of technical assistance."

### Section III. Report of the International Labour Organisation of the United Nations

371. At its ninth session the Council discussed<sup>18</sup> the third report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations<sup>19</sup> covering the period April 1948 to February 1949. The Director-General of the International Labour Office, representing the International Labour Organisation, supplemented the information contained in this report with an account of action subsequently taken, in particular by the thirty-second session of the International Labour Conference (Geneva, June-July 1949).

372. Appreciation was expressed for the action taken by the ILO to ensure co-ordination of its activities with those of the United Nations and other specialized agencies. Some members noted with satisfaction the extension of the operational activities of the organization, particularly in the field of manpower, and hoped that Member Governments would lend their assistance to the organization in recruiting the trained personnel necessary to carry out these activities. Several members welcomed in particular the development of the regional work of the organization.

The criticism was expressed by some that ILO had not taken appropriate action to meet what they considered to be a dangerous growth of unemployment in a number of capitalist countries. These members also criticized the Convention concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize adopted by the International Labour Conference at its thirty-first session (San Francisco, July 1948) on the ground that it gave the same protection to employers' organizations as to workers' organizations, and that its provisions could be applied or ignored at the discretion of the metropolitan Powers in respect of colonial territories. It was also said that ILO had delayed taking action on the Council's resolution 121 (VI) of 10 March 1948 concerning the question of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers. The reasons for these failures, it was argued, were the undue weight given to the employers' representatives, and the insufficient influence of the workers' representatives in ILO.

Other members considered that ILO had in fact given special attention to the question of unemployment; they referred to the resolution concerning unemployment adopted by the International Labour Conference at its thirty-second session, and the action to be taken by the organization in implementation of this resolution, and to the special report on this question which the ILO had communicated to the United Nations.<sup>20</sup>

In regard to the Convention concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize, it was pointed out that this Convention had

been drawn up in conformity with principles which had been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations. It was also stated that in the consideration of the draft Convention by the Conference the only fundamental opposition had come from the employers' group. The Convention could therefore in no sense be regarded as designed exclusively to serve employers' interests. The recognition of freedom of association of employers' organizations as well as of workers' organizations was in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, but the effect of the Convention would be primarily to protect the right of workers to organize.

On the question of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers,<sup>21</sup> it was pointed out that ILO was dealing with this question in accordance with its normal "double discussion" procedure, which would ensure careful preparation and full consideration for this important problem. The tripartite constitution of ILO was held to be realistic and appropriate to the industrial situation in the greater part of the world.

373. The Council adopted resolution 252 (IX), in which it expressed its appreciation of the third report of ILO and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the organization the records of the discussion.

### Section IV. Draft rules for the calling of international conferences<sup>22</sup>

374. By resolution 173 (II) the General Assembly 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".

On 29 June 1948, the Secretary-General, pursuant to the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly, circulated for discussion by the Economic and Social Council a draft set of rules for the calling of international conferences.<sup>23</sup>

375. At its eighth session,<sup>24</sup> the Council referred the paper prepared by the Secretary-General to the Committee on Procedure for preliminary consideration. The Committee on Procedure considered<sup>25</sup> this paper, together with amendments presented by some of the delegations.<sup>26</sup> In the course of the discussion the Secretary-General withdrew the paper he had presented in favour of a new draft, which represented an amalgamation of the proposals made by certain delegations and the suggestions made by the Secretary-General.<sup>27</sup>

The Committee on Procedure presented its report<sup>28</sup> to the Council at its eighth session,<sup>29</sup> recommending draft rules which followed closely the suggestions made in the last-mentioned paper.

The Council, in resolution 220 (VIII) adopted with a minor change the draft rules recommended

<sup>18</sup> See chapter III, section III.

<sup>19</sup> Separate item on the agenda of the fourth session of the General Assembly.

<sup>20</sup> E/836.

<sup>21</sup> See records of plenary meeting 228.

<sup>22</sup> See records of Committee on Procedure meetings 29 and 32-34.

<sup>23</sup> E/AC.28/4, E/AC.28/7, E/AC.28/3 and E/AC.28/6 respectively.

<sup>24</sup> E/AC.28/W.32.

<sup>25</sup> E/1186.

<sup>26</sup> See records of plenary meeting 258.

<sup>18</sup> See records of plenary meetings 287 and 288.

<sup>19</sup> E/1362.

<sup>20</sup> E/1111/Add.1.



in the report of the Committee on Procedure. The Secretary-General will submit the set of rules for the calling of international conferences to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly<sup>22</sup> pursuant to resolution 173 (II) mentioned above.

376. The draft rules adopted by the Council are contained in Supplement No. 1 to the records of the eighth session of the Council.

## Section V. Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire

377. The Trusteeship Council, in its resolution 7 (I) adopted on 28 April 1947, decided that, in accordance with Article 91 of the Charter and with rule 70 of its rules of procedure, the President of the Trusteeship Council should transmit the Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire<sup>30</sup> to the Economic and Social Council and also to the specialized agencies for their advice and comments on those sections which dealt with subjects of special concern to them.

378. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 88 (V), adopted on 16 August 1947, decided that the appropriate parts of the Provisional Questionnaire adopted under Article 88 of the Charter, transmitted to it by the Trusteeship 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.

379. At its seventh session, as noted in the previous report to the General Assembly,<sup>31</sup> the Council decided to transmit to the Trusteeship Council the documents of the functional commissions containing their observations on the Questionnaire.

380. At its fourth session, the Economic and Employment Commission considered the report<sup>32</sup> of its Committee on the Trusteeship Questionnaire<sup>33</sup> and proposals submitted by members concerning amendments to the questionnaire.<sup>34</sup> The Council, at its ninth session, considered<sup>35</sup> the amendments submitted by the Economic and Employment Commission in Annex B of its report<sup>36</sup> and adopted resolution 256 (IX) B approving these amendments and transmitting them to the Trusteeship Council.

381. The Fiscal Commission likewise, at its second session, examined those parts of the Provisional Questionnaire which fell within its purview and recommended certain modifications.<sup>37</sup>

During the ninth session,<sup>38</sup> the Council adopted resolution 256 (IX) A in which it decided to transmit to the Trusteeship Council the draft resolution proposed by the Fiscal Commission, together with the observations made thereon by the representative of the International Labour

Organisation during the discussion in the Economic Committee.<sup>39</sup>

382. At its fifth session, the Commission on Human Rights examined the Provisional Questionnaire in the light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948. Additional questions were proposed,<sup>40</sup> including a number concerning discrimination in regard to legal rights, access to employment, access to education and medical services; circulation of newspapers in the indigenous languages; and trade unions in Trust Territories. The Commission also had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General<sup>41</sup> containing suggested revisions and drafts of new questions relating to the following sections of the Questionnaire: general administration, judicial organization, social conditions, human rights and fundamental freedoms, labour conditions and regulations and educational advancement.

The Commission decided to request the Council to recommend to the Trusteeship Council that it take into consideration the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the revision of its Provisional Questionnaire, particularly in the light of the additional questions suggested in the documents mentioned above, in so far as they were not already covered by the Provisional Questionnaire. The Commission also asked the Council to recommend to the Trusteeship Council that it urge the Administering Authorities to secure, through progressive measures and appropriate procedures, the effective recognition and observance of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration among the peoples of the Trust Territories under their administration.<sup>42</sup>

383. The Council, at its ninth session, took no action on these recommendations in the light of its decision<sup>43</sup> to take decisions at that session only on those parts of the report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights which dealt with administrative and procedural matters.

## Section VI. Earthquake in Ecuador

384. At its ninth session, the Council considered<sup>44</sup> a proposal<sup>45</sup> concerning measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Ecuador, and adopted resolution 254 (IX) which expressed the deep concern of the Council at the earthquake, invited Member nations to consider what assistance they might be in a position to offer to the Government of Ecuador, invited the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to give urgent attention to the resulting problems within their fields of activity, express the Council's trust that other specialized agencies in a position to assist would pay due attention to these problems, and requested the Secretary-General to bear the situation in Ecuador in mind when deciding on the services to be extended to various countries and to take steps to co-ordinate the efforts of United Nations organs in the matter.

<sup>30</sup> T/44.

<sup>31</sup> A/625, paragraph 222.

<sup>32</sup> E/CN.1/69.

<sup>33</sup> Established by the Commission at its third session, see E/1356, paragraph 12.

<sup>34</sup> E/CN.1/W.43, E/CN.1/W.51, E/CN.1/W.51, Corr.1.

<sup>35</sup> See records of plenary meeting 333.

<sup>36</sup> E/1356.

<sup>37</sup> E/1104, pages 13, 16, 17-20.

<sup>38</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 49 and plenary meeting 304.

<sup>39</sup> See records of Economic Committee meeting 49.

<sup>40</sup> E/CN.4/329.

<sup>41</sup> E/CN.4/174 and Corr.1.

<sup>42</sup> E/1371, paragraph 32.

<sup>43</sup> See records of plenary meeting 320.

<sup>44</sup> See records of plenary meetings 337-339.

<sup>45</sup> E/1523/Rev.1.

**Section VII. Resolutions of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council**

385.	<i>Eighth session</i>	253 (IX)	International Centre for Training in Public Administration.
210 (VIII)	Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.	254 (IX)	Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Ecuador.
220 (VIII)	Draft rules for the calling of international conferences.	255 (IX)	Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.
386.	<i>Ninth session</i>	256 (IX)	Provisional Questionnaire adopted by the Trusteeship Council under Article 88 of the Charter.
252 (IX)	Report of the International Labour Organisation.		

## Chapter V

### QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION

#### Section I. Agreements between the United Nations and specialized agencies

##### AGREEMENTS PREVIOUSLY IN FORCE

387. Of the agencies with which negotiations have been authorized by the Economic and Social Council under Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, agreements were in force before the Council's previous report with the following eight: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank), International Monetary Fund (Fund), World Health Organization (WHO) and the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

##### AGREEMENTS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION AND THE INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION AND DRAFT AGREEMENT WITH THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

388. The agreement with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), previously negotiated, came into force on 1 January 1949, at the same time as the International Telecommunication Convention.

An agreement with the International Refugee Organization (IRO), also previously negotiated, came into force on 18 November 1948 after approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations and by the General Council of IRO.<sup>1</sup> Negotiations have also taken place with the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and the draft agreement approved in General Assembly resolution 204 (III), adopted on 18 November 1948, will enter into force after it has been approved by the first assembly of IMCO.

##### WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION

389. Consultations have been held between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization (ICITO) on the subject of a draft agreement, although the formal negotiations authorized by Council resolution 130 (VI) cannot take place until ITO itself comes into being.

Consultations on the secretariat level have also been held with the International Meteorological Organization pending the formal establishment of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

##### REVIEW OF AGREEMENTS

390. General Assembly resolution 50 (I) instructed the Economic and Social Council to fol-

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 205 (III).

low carefully the progress of collaboration between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and to report on this question to the General Assembly within the space of three years, in order that the Council and the General Assembly might, if necessary and after consultation with the agencies, formulate suitable proposals for improving such collaboration. General Assembly resolution 124 (II) of 15 November 1947 again requested the Council to report on the action taken in pursuance of the agreements as provided for in resolution 50 (I). The Council at its seventh session, in approving a recommendation of the Co-ordination Committee,<sup>2</sup> requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the action taken in pursuance of the agreements between the United Nations and specialized agencies. This study<sup>3</sup> was considered<sup>4</sup> at the ninth session when the Council, in resolution 259 (IX), recommended that no measures for revision of these agreements be taken at this time by the Council or the General Assembly and resolved to transmit the study to the General Assembly. This resolution also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly a summary report giving an illustrative account of the more important concrete results achieved through co-operation with the specialized agencies on questions of substance.

##### CONVENTION ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

391. The General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 179 (II) of 21 November 1947 and submitted to the specialized agencies for acceptance and to the Members of the United Nations and to every other State member of one or more specialized agencies, for accession. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also approved individual annexes to the standard clauses, with special provisions applying to ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the Bank, the Fund, ICAO and WHO, and providing that the standard clauses should apply without modification to UPU and ITU.

Resolution 179 (II) provides that the Convention, modified as may be required, should govern likewise the immunities and privileges to be accorded to any other specialized agency subsequently brought into relationship with the United Nations under Article 63 of the Charter. The Council accordingly, in resolution 212 (VIII), noted that the agreement between the United Nations and IRO had entered into force on 18 November 1948 and recommended to IRO a draft annex to the Convention, providing that the standard clauses should apply without modification to that organization.

<sup>2</sup> Report of the Council's Committee on matters relating to Co-ordination, E/1038, section (a) (7).

<sup>3</sup> E/1317.

<sup>4</sup> See records of the Council's Co-ordination Committee meeting 36.

## Section II. Implementation of agreements

392. At its eighth session, the Economic and Social Council reviewed the progress that had been made since the last session in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies under Articles 63 and 64 of the Charter. This review was of an interim nature since the main discussion of co-ordination matters was scheduled to take place at the ninth session.

Under the Council's resolution 128 (VI) the Secretary-General had been invited to report on any matter to which he considered the Council's attention should be drawn in relation to its responsibilities under Articles 63 and 64 of the Charter. He accordingly submitted at the eighth session an interim report<sup>5</sup> calling attention to the following subjects: a balanced calendar of agency conferences; the possible location of the headquarters of certain specialized agencies at the seat of the United Nations or at Geneva; the expenditure of funds appropriated in conjunction with General Assembly resolution 200 (III); and the co-ordination on the national level of the policies of Member Governments with reference to the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)<sup>6</sup> and the report requested by the Council<sup>7</sup> on arrangements for programme co-ordination between specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions<sup>8</sup> were also submitted. The Council, having considered<sup>9</sup> these three reports, approved resolution 211 (VIII) which took note of them and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the records of its discussions to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and to the specialized agencies.

At its eighth session, the Council also considered an application regarding the admission of Ceylon to UNESCO, transmitted by that organization to the Council in accordance with article II of the agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO.

After some discussion,<sup>10</sup> during which the question was raised whether under the terms of the agreement the Council could recommend to UNESCO approval of an application for membership, or could merely express objection or lack of objection, the Council decided<sup>11</sup> to inform UNESCO that it had no objection to the admission of Ceylon to that organization.

393. At its ninth session the Council, through its Co-ordination Committee, at this session a Committee of the Whole, considered various reports submitted to it on the subject of the relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies. The general discussion was based mainly on the report<sup>12</sup> of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination with annexes, the report of the Secretary-General on general co-ordination matters<sup>13</sup> and reports of the specialized agencies.<sup>14</sup> It was

agreed that,<sup>15</sup> in conformity with the procedure followed the previous year, wherever possible the Committee's recommendations should be embodied in its report to the Council rather than as formal resolutions. Since the Council, in resolution 259 (IX) A on relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies, approved the report and recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee, the decisions are referred to in the following sections as those of the Council, though in a number of instances the meetings and documents indicated are those of the Co-ordination Committee.

### PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

394. The Council recognized<sup>16</sup> that the co-ordination of work programmes was the most important as well as the most complex aspect of the task laid upon it by Articles 63 and 64 of the Charter, and that much still remained to be done before the results achieved could be considered fully satisfactory. In the task of co-ordination the Council would require all possible support from Governments, particularly by the effective co-ordination of their policies at the various international meetings, and would also require increasing assistance from the ACC which, owing to its composition, has already proved a useful means of collaboration among the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

395. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 210 (III), which drew the Council's attention to the fact that continuing attention should be given to the question of priority and urgency within the programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Council noted the large number and wide variety of projects undertaken or contemplated in the economic and social field, and recommended<sup>17</sup> that urgent attention should be given by the competent organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies to limiting such projects to those for which there existed a practicable possibility of implementation, not only from the administrative but also from the budgetary point of view; it also recommended that the ACC should report to an early session of the Council on the measures taken in this respect.

396. At its seventh session, the Council decided<sup>18</sup> that, in studying problems of programme co-ordination, it would be appropriate to select a few well-defined and urgent problems at a time, and to study various aspects of these problems in order to ascertain whether satisfactory collaboration was being achieved. At its ninth session, the Council accordingly considered reports from the Secretary-General and the ACC on the following subjects:<sup>19</sup> technical assistance for economic development,<sup>20</sup> housing,<sup>21</sup> fellowships,<sup>22</sup> migration<sup>23</sup> and manpower problems.<sup>24</sup> The Council took note<sup>25</sup> of the suggestion of the ACC that, since the greater part of its efforts during the coming year is likely

<sup>5</sup> E/1114.

<sup>6</sup> E/1076.

<sup>7</sup> E/1038, referred to in Council resolution 166 (VII).

<sup>8</sup> E/1091.

<sup>9</sup> See records of plenary meetings 241 and 242.

<sup>10</sup> See records of plenary meetings 232 and 234.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution 213 (VIII).

<sup>12</sup> E/1340.

<sup>13</sup> E/1331.

<sup>14</sup> E/1362, E/1321, E/1349, E/1350, E/1338 and Add.1,

E/1319, E/1323, E/1334.

<sup>15</sup> E/1470, page 2.

<sup>16</sup> E/1470, page 3.

<sup>17</sup> E/1470, pages 4 and 5.

<sup>18</sup> E/1038.

<sup>19</sup> Co-ordination Committee meeting 32. The substantive aspects of these reports are discussed in other sections of this report under the respective subjects, where references to documents and meetings are given.

<sup>20</sup> E/1327 and Add.1.

<sup>21</sup> E/1343.

<sup>22</sup> E/1342 and Corr.1.

<sup>23</sup> E/1341.

<sup>24</sup> E/1347.

<sup>25</sup> E/1470, page 7.

to be absorbed by the proposed programme of technical assistance for economic development, besides continuing work on the topics already selected, it would be preferable to wait until a later stage before proposing any further topics for the Council's consideration. The Council therefore requested the ACC to continue the work already undertaken on the subjects referred to above and to submit further reports to the Council at its eleventh session.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION

397. Since the subject of administrative and budgetary co-ordination will be dealt with in detail at the fourth session of the General Assembly, the sections of the report of the ACC on this subject were in the nature of a summary report for the information of the Council. The Council, however, discussed<sup>25</sup> various aspects of administrative and budgetary matters, including problems of the geographical distribution of staff in the United Nations and specialized agencies, and took note<sup>25</sup> of the section on the International Civil Service Advisory Board without discussing the substance of the questions dealt with therein. Various aspects of personnel problems were also discussed<sup>25</sup> in order to assess the progress which has been made towards uniform salary scales, noting that a report is to be prepared for the fourth session of the General Assembly by the Committee of Experts on Salaries, Allowances and Leave Systems.

The Council noted<sup>27</sup> the proposal for a panel of external auditors for the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and recommended<sup>28</sup> that the panel of auditors be invited to submit from time to time any observations or recommendations it might wish to make on the co-ordination and standardization of the accounts and financial procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and added a recommendation that the auditor appointed by any agency should be present when his report on that agency's accounts is being discussed by the respective annual conference. The Council recommended<sup>28</sup> that the ACC, taking all relevant factors including financial implications into account, be requested to study the practicability of the proposal that Governments should receive, at an earlier date than they have been receiving agency budgets, a consolidated set of their budgetary estimates, as well as a provisional list of the meetings of agencies and of the United Nations for the succeeding year; and to examine also the practicability of providing information in the budgets and accounts on operational expenditure classified according to regions and on expenditure in different currencies.

#### REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION

398. The Council considered<sup>29</sup> the section in the report of the ACC concerning certain consultations which had been held between the United Nations and the specialized agencies before the establishment of regional or branch offices, in implementation of the relevant article in the agreements between the United Nations and certain specialized agencies. It recommended<sup>30</sup> that there

should be full consultation as far in advance as possible through the ACC on the establishment of new regional or branch offices; that, wherever possible, the Council should be given adequate information by the ACC early enough to enable it to make any necessary recommendations to the respective agencies, before the authorities concerned in those agencies reach a final decision on the location of regional or branch offices; that in particular cases in future where a regional or branch office is established where there are no regional or branch offices of the United Nations or other specialized agencies, the ACC should report to the Council the reasons therefor; and that where two or more agencies have offices in the same city, they should aim at securing all possible economies through the use of common services.

The Committee also recommended<sup>30</sup> that the ACC include in future reports full information on the co-ordination of regional programmes.

#### PROCESSES OF CO-ORDINATION

399. In its consideration of means of improving the procedure of co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Council formulated recommendations<sup>31</sup> on the form of the report of the ACC, and methods of consultation between the Council and the specialized agencies. It adopted a proposal that next year the reports of the specialized agencies be referred to the Co-ordination Committee for consideration and report in regard to both substance and co-ordination.

400. With reference to the question of documentation, the Council approved the recommendation of its Co-ordination Committee that the Comparative Review<sup>32</sup> hereafter be merged into the *Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects*, with a fuller index and the necessary cross-references. The Council also, in resolution 259 (IX) B, amended its resolutions 128 (VI) section B, paragraph c, in order to provide that hereafter the report of the Secretary-General on the organization and allocation of personnel of the Economic and Social Departments should be continued and should include the staff concerned with co-ordination, but that the report<sup>33</sup> on the current work programmes of the Economic and Social Departments and commissions of the Council should be discontinued since such information is available in other documents.

401. The Council further requested<sup>34</sup> the Secretary-General, in consultation with the ACC, to study the nature and scope of draft agreements between specialized agencies, and between agencies and inter-governmental organizations, and if necessary to make recommendations to the Council concerning any changes which may seem to be desirable before such agreements are concluded.

402. In accordance with decisions on principle reached at its seventh session, the Council considered<sup>35</sup> the calendar of conferences for 1950<sup>36</sup> and, in resolution 264 (IX), gave general ap-

<sup>25</sup> E/1470, page 9.

<sup>26</sup> See records of the Council's Co-ordination Committee, meeting 33.

<sup>27</sup> E/1470, page 7.

<sup>28</sup> E/1470, page 8.

<sup>29</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meeting 34.

<sup>30</sup> E/1470, page 9.

<sup>31</sup> E/1470, page 10; see also records of Co-ordination Committee meetings 35 and 37.

<sup>32</sup> E/1351/Rev.1.

<sup>33</sup> E/1344 and Add.1.

<sup>34</sup> E/1470, page 12.

<sup>35</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meetings 42-45 and 47.

<sup>36</sup> E/1464.

proval to a schedule of conferences shown in Appendix II to the present report. This resolution also expressed the Council's appreciation for the offer of the Government of Uruguay to invite the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press to hold its next session in Montevideo.

#### HEADQUARTERS

403. The Council also considered<sup>37</sup> the question of the location of the headquarters of specialized agencies in connexion with the Secretary-General's report<sup>38</sup> on the steps he had taken to consult with interested agencies on the facilities which might be made available to them at the United Nations site. It was decided<sup>40</sup> to endorse the Secretary-General's view that, while there may be special or other overriding considerations determining the choice of headquarters of specialized agencies, it would present very substantial advantages, from the point of view both of overall administrative efficiency and economy, and of satisfactory co-ordination of work programmes, if some of the agencies could be located at the seat of the United Nations.<sup>37</sup>

### Section III. Relations with intergovernmental organizations

404. At its seventh session, the Economic and Social Council resolved<sup>40</sup> to request the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States and to the specialized agencies a list of inter-governmental organizations having wide responsibilities in economic, social, educational, health and related fields; and to recommend that Member States and the specialized agencies submit their views on the possible termination, absorption or integration of any of those organizations into the United Nations or the specialized agencies, and on relationships that might be established between any of the listed organizations and the United Nations or the specialized agencies, in order to enable the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report, based on these views, for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session.

The Council accordingly considered<sup>41</sup> the report of the Secretary-General on relations with inter-governmental organizations<sup>42</sup> and, in accordance with the recommendations of the Co-ordination Committee, adopted resolution 262 (IX) A to Q relevant to the following recommendations in respect of the seventy-two inter-governmental organizations listed.

405. A. *Possible termination, absorption, or integration:*

International Chemistry Office  
International Bureau for Technical Training

406. B. *Possible absorption or integration to be re-examined later:*

Into the United Nations:  
Central Bureau, International One Million Map of the World

International Penal and Penitentiary Commission

Into ILO:

International Co-ordination Commission for European Migratory Movements

Into future ITO:

International Customs Tariffs Bureau

Into UNESCO:

International Union for the Protection of the Rights of Authors and their Literary and Artistic Works

407. C. *Establishment of relationships:*

By FAO:

International Institute of Refrigeration

408. D. *Development of relationships which have already been established:*

With FAO:

International Office of Epizootics

With UNESCO:

International Bureau of Education

409. E. *Approval of relationships without further action and no change in status of organization:*

With the United Nations:

Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine<sup>43</sup>

Caribbean Commission<sup>44</sup>

South Pacific Commission<sup>45</sup>

With FAO:

International Commission of Agricultural Industries

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

Permanent International Bureau of Analytical Chemistry of Human and Animal Foods

International Wine Office

With the appropriate specialized agencies:

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

410. F. *Action postponed:*

International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea

Central International Railway Transport Office

International Commission of the Cape Sparte Light

International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity in Railways

International Hydrographic Bureau

European Conference on Time-Tables

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property

International Cotton Advisory Committee

<sup>37</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meeting 37.

<sup>38</sup> E/1331.

<sup>39</sup> E/1470, page 12. Roll call vote in records of Co-ordination Committee meeting 37, page 12.

<sup>40</sup> Resolution 171 (VII).

<sup>41</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meetings 38-40, 43, 45, 46.

<sup>42</sup> E/1318 and Add.1, Corrs.1-3.

<sup>43</sup> "with the Economic Commission for Europe".

<sup>44</sup> "with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations and specialized agencies".

<sup>45</sup> "with the appropriate bodies of the United Nations".

International Rubber Study Group  
 International Sugar Council  
 International Tin Study Group  
 Combined Tin Committee  
 International Wheat Council  
 International Wool Study Group  
 Permanent Committee of International Congress on Military Medicine and Pharmacy

411. G. *No action at present:*

International Union for the Protection of Nature  
 Banl. for International Settlements  
 International Exhibition Bureau  
 International Central Office for the Control of the Liquor Traffic in Africa

412. H. *Discussions to be held with the Organization of American States:*

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences  
 Inter-American Indian Institute  
 Pan-American Institute of Geography and History  
 Office of Inter-American Telecommunications  
 Pan-American Railway Committee  
 Permanent American Aeronautical Commission  
 Pan-American Sanitary Bureau  
 Central Pan-American Bureau of Eugenics and Homiculture  
 Inter-American Juridical Committee  
 Inter-American Trademark Bureau  
 American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood  
 Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama<sup>46</sup>

413. I. *To be deleted from the list:*<sup>47</sup>

International Office of Whaling Statistics  
 International Fisheries Commission  
 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission  
 International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service in the North Atlantic Ocean  
 Far Eastern Commission  
 International Criminal Police Commission  
 International Institute for the Unification of Private Law  
 United Nations War Crimes Commission  
 Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration  
 Commission of Experts on the Codification of International Law  
 Permanent Committee of Jurists on the Unification of the Civil and Commercial Laws of America  
 Permanent Committee of Havana on the Comparative Legislation and the Unification of Law

Permanent Committee of Montevideo on the Codification of Private International Law  
 Permanent Committee of Rio de Janeiro on the Codification of Public International Law  
 Inter-American Coffee Board  
 Inter-Allied Reparation Agency  
 Commissioner-General's Economic Organization (for South East Asia)  
 Inter-American Commission of Women

414. J. *To be added to the list:*

International Whaling Commission  
 Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council  
 International Committee for Colorado Beetle Control  
 Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama

415. Two of these organizations in particular were the subject of detailed discussion, namely the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (IPPC) and the International Relief Union.

416. In the case of the IPPC, the Council had before it a proposal that "Member Governments which are also Member Governments of the IPPC should take steps, within the Commission, to bring about the dissolution of the Commission and the transfer of its assets and functions to the United Nations".<sup>48</sup> The Council, however, decided<sup>49</sup> to defer action for a few days until after an impending meeting of the Executive Board of the Commission. At this meeting the Board adopted a resolution<sup>50</sup> setting out a number of principles under which, in its opinion, any subsequent relationship with the United Nations or other international organization should be governed. This resolution was considered<sup>51</sup> by the Council which resolved,<sup>52</sup> after considerable discussion, to request the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the IPPC with a view to submitting to an early session of the Council a plan for its eventual integration within the United Nations; and inviting Member Governments of the United Nations or of the IPPC to transmit to the Secretary-General by 31 December 1949 any comments they might wish to make on this subject.

417. The case of the International Relief Union was also discussed<sup>53</sup> by the Council, which at first contemplated a recommendation that the States members of the Union should take steps to terminate the Union; and also to request the Secretary-General to give every assistance towards this end. Consideration of this question was later re-opened<sup>54</sup> in view of a communication<sup>55</sup> from the President of the International Red Cross Committee enclosing a suggested draft amendment to the Convention of 12 July 1927 establishing the International Relief Union. After further

<sup>48</sup> E/AC.24/W.25.

<sup>49</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meeting 40.

<sup>50</sup> E/AC.24/6.

<sup>51</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meetings 43 and 45.

<sup>52</sup> Resolution 262 (IX) B.

<sup>53</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meeting 40.

<sup>54</sup> See records of Co-ordination Committee meeting 46.

<sup>55</sup> E/AC.24/7.

<sup>46</sup> Newly added to the list.

<sup>47</sup> List of inter-governmental organizations (E/818/Rev. 1), prepared in response to Council resolution 128 (VI), and containing names of organizations in the economic, social and related fields which have been established by inter-governmental agreement.



discussion it was agreed<sup>56</sup> to defer consideration of the matter and to request the Secretary-General to study the question and to report to the next session of the Council.

#### Section IV. Use of the Central Library at Geneva

418. The Council noted at its eighth session that, as reported by the Secretary-General,<sup>57</sup> provisional arrangements had been established between the United Nations and WHO regarding the use of the Geneva Library, and in resolution 205 (VIII) requested the Secretary-General to submit to the ninth session of the Council a definitive plan for the use of this Library by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Such a plan,<sup>58</sup> based on the recommendations of the International Advisory Committee of Library Experts,<sup>59</sup> and including the outline of a specific arrangement with WHO, for a long-term loan of certain medical and health material, was therefore drawn up and submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session. The Council, in resolution 260 (IX), approved the Secretary-General's plan, on the understanding that works in the Library would continue to be housed in the European Office of the United Nations.

<sup>56</sup> Resolution 262 (IX) L.

<sup>57</sup> E/1101.

<sup>58</sup> E/1358 and Corr.1.

<sup>59</sup> A/C.5/222.

#### Section V. Resolutions of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council

419. *Eighth session*
- 205 (VIII) Use of the Central Library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies
- 211 (VIII) Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies
- 212 (VIII) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: annex relating to the International Refugee Organization
- 213 (VIII) Application of Ceylon for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
420. *Ninth session*
- 259 (IX) Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies
- 260 (IX) Use of the Central Library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies
- 262 (IX) Relations with inter-governmental organizations
- 264 (IX) Calendar of Conferences in 1950

## Chapter VI

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### Section I. List of non-governmental organizations in consultative status

421. The non-governmental organizations that have been granted consultative status by the Council in pursuance of Article 71 of the Charter, as of 15 August 1949, are listed below. The organizations granted consultative status at the eighth session are marked by an asterisk, and those granted consultative status at the ninth session by two asterisks.<sup>1</sup> At its seventh session, the Council deferred consideration of the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations; at its eighth session, the Council considered the reports prepared for both the seventh<sup>2</sup> and eighth sessions<sup>3</sup>; further reports of the Committee were considered at the ninth session.<sup>4</sup>

422. The 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:<sup>5</sup>

(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.

#### 423. Category (a)

American Federation of Labor  
International Chamber of Commerce  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
International Organization of Employers  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
World Federation of Trade Unions  
World Federation of United Nations Associations

#### 424. Category (b)

Agudas Israel World Organization  
All India Women's Conference (India)  
Associated Country Women of the World  
Boy Scouts' International Bureau  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States of America)  
Catholic International Union for Social Service  
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations  
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations  
Econometric Society, The  
Friends World Committee for Consultation  
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)

- \*\*Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
- Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
- 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 Automobile Federation<sup>6</sup>
- International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children
- International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law
- \*International Carriage and Van Union (*Regolamento Internazionale Carrose*)<sup>7</sup>
- International Committee of Schools for Social Work
- \*\*International Committee of Scientific Management
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- International Conference of Social Work
- International Co-operative Women's Guild
- International Council of Women
- \*International Criminal Police Commission
- \*International Federation for Housing and Town Planning
- International Federation of Business and Professional Women
- International Federation of Friends of Young Women
- \*\*International Federation of Unions of Employees in Public and Civil Services
- International Federation of University Women
- \*International Fiscal Association
- International Institute of Administrative Sciences
- \*International Institute of Public Finance
- \*International Institute of Public Law
- International Law Association
- International League for the Rights of Man
- International Organization for Standardization
- International Organization of Journalists
- \*International Road Transport Union
- International Social Service
- \*\*International Society of Criminology
- International Statistical Institute
- International Student Service
- \*\*International Temperance Union

<sup>1</sup> See resolutions 214 (VIII) and 263 (IX)

<sup>2</sup> E/940 and E/940/Add.1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

<sup>3</sup> E/1122, E/1165, E/1218, E/1268, E/1269.

<sup>4</sup> E/1390, E/1421, E/1422.

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council*, first year, second session, pages 360 to 365.

<sup>6</sup> To be jointly represented with the International Touring Alliance.

<sup>7</sup> To be jointly represented with the International Wagon Union.

- \*International Touring Alliance<sup>8</sup>
- International Transport Workers' Federation
- International Union for Child Welfare
- \*International Union of Architects
- International Union of Catholic Women's League
- 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 Wagon Union (*Regolamento Internazionale Veicoli*)<sup>9</sup>
- Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
- National Association of Manufacturers (United States)
- \*Pax Romana — International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs<sup>10</sup>
- \*Pax Romana—International Movement of Catholic Students<sup>10</sup>
- Salvation Army
- Service civil international
- Women's International Democratic Federation
- Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
- World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
- \*\*World Engineering Conference
- World Federation of Democratic Youth
- World Jewish Congress
- \*World Movement of Mothers
- World Power Conference
- \*\*World Union for Progressive Judaism
- World Woman's Christian Temperance Union
- World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
- World's Young Women's Christian Association

#### 425. Category (c)

- International Federation of Secondary Teachers
- Lions International — International Association of Lions Club
- Rotary International
- World Organization of the Teaching Profession

The total number of organizations listed above is ninety; of these nine are in category (a), seventy-seven in category (b) and four in category (c). All of these organizations are international organizations, except the five organizations that are followed by the name of a State.

## Section II. Consultative arrangements

### A. COMMUNICATIONS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

426. In the period covered by the present report, ninety-nine communications were received from thirty-five non-governmental organizations. Some of these communications were directed primarily to Commissions (in particular the Human Rights, Social, Status of Women and Transport and Communications Commissions), and some brought particular matters to the attention of the members of the Council; the greater part,

<sup>8</sup> To be jointly represented with the International Automobile Federation.

<sup>9</sup> To be jointly represented with the International Carriage and Van Union.

<sup>10</sup> Both Pax Romana Movements to be jointly represented.

however, were related to items on the Council's agenda. In accordance with the recommendation of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations adopted at its forty-fifth meeting, the Secretary-General circulated lists<sup>11</sup> of the communications made to the Economic and Social Council by the consultative non-governmental organizations.<sup>12</sup>

427. At its eighth session the Council, in resolution 214 (VIII) B, took note of the report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations prepared in response to Council resolution 133 (VI) H, regarding communications from the World Jewish Congress and noted that "the unsettled conditions in Palestine may have affected the observance of fundamental human rights in Palestine and some other areas"; expressed the hope "that Governments and authorities concerned will not cease to exert whatever efforts are necessary to safeguard the fundamental human rights of individuals and groups of different faiths"; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the records to the Security Council.<sup>13</sup>

### B. HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

428. The following organizations were heard by the Economic and Social Council under resolution 95 (V) in plenary meetings at the eighth session:<sup>14</sup>

Name of organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	Infringement of trade union rights
International Organization of Employers	Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers
World Federation of Trade Unions	Trade union rights (freedom of association)
	Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers
	Declaration of old age rights

429. The following organizations were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations under resolution 2/3 during the eighth session<sup>15</sup>

Name of organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	World economic situation: Interim report: Economic Commission for Europe
World Federation of Trade Unions	Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition
	Reports of the Council NGO Committee; Interim report: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

<sup>11</sup> E/C.2/142, E/C.2/210, E/C.2/210/Add.1.

<sup>12</sup> A/625, paragraph 270.

<sup>13</sup> E/710, E/940/Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, Add.2-5, E/1122 p. 2, E/1147, E/SR.174 pp. 23-29, E/SR.235 pp. 6-10, E/SR.239 pp. 4/6, E/C.2/75, E/C.2/125, E/C.2/143, E/C.2/W.10 pp. 27-30, E/C.2/W.10/Add.1 p. 18, E/C.2/SR.32 pp. 5-8, E/C.2/SR.34 pp. 1-2, E/C.2/SR.W/35, E/C.2/SR.W/36, E/C.2/SR.W/37; and Council resolution 133 (VI).

<sup>14</sup> E/1165 p. 2.

<sup>15</sup> E/1165 p. 2, E/1218, E/1268, E/C.2/SR.56 (i, ii), E/C.2/SR.57 (i, ii).

Name of organization	Subject
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Economic and Social Council as an instrument of international co-operation

430. The following organizations were held by the Economic and Social Council under rule 20 in plenary meetings at the ninth session:<sup>16</sup>

Name of organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	Report of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission Report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition Trade union rights (freedom of association)
International Co-operative Alliance	Economic development of under-developed countries
World Federation of Trade Unions	Trade union rights (freedom of association) Report of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women (draft resolutions C and H)

431. The following organizations were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations under rules 80 and 81 during the ninth session:<sup>17</sup>

Name of organization	Subject
American Federation of Labor	Economic development of under-developed countries
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations	Study of statelessness
International Abolitionist Federation	Report of the fourth session of the Social Commission (Draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others)
International Council of Women	Report of the fourth session of the Social Commission (Draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others)
International Union of Architects	Report of the fourth session of the Social Commission (Housing and town and country planning)
Women's International Democratic Federation	Trade union rights (freedom of association) Report of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women Reports of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations Unemployment and full employment

Name of organization	Subject
World Jewish Congress	Study of statelessness Report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights Report of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on declaration of death of missing persons

432. Many non-governmental organizations were heard by the Commissions of the Council, as noted *passim* in previous chapters, and in the reports of the Commissions; in particular by the Commissions on Human Rights and the Status of Women, and the Social and Transport and Communications Commissions.

#### C. AGENDA ITEMS PROPOSED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

433. Accounts of the following items proposed for the provisional agenda of the Council by non-governmental organizations in category (a) and placed by the Council on its agenda are given in chapters II A, II B, and III.

##### *Eighth session*

Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition  
Proposed by the American Federation of Labor  
(postponed from the seventh session).  
Infringement of trade union rights  
Proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions  
(postponed from the seventh session).  
Creation of a central publication for the promotion of and advising on development projects  
Proposed by the American Federation of Labor.

*Ninth session*

Unemployment and full employment  
Proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions

#### D. AMENDMENTS TO CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

434. At its eighth session the Council, in order to clarify the intent of its resolution 57 (IV) adopted a revised resolution 214 (VIII) C on international non-governmental organizations having members in Spain. This resolution lays down that international non-governmental organizations which have legally constituted branches in Spain, the policies of which are determined and controlled by the Franco Government, should be excluded from relationship with the United Nations under Article 71 of the Charter; that non-governmental organizations which have legally constituted branches in Spain shall, however, be eligible for consultative relationship if their branches in Spain have the following characteristics: (a) if the branches are not actively participating in the international non-governmental organizations in which they may hold membership, that is to say, if they are not represented on any of the policy-forming bodies of the international non-governmental organizations concerned and do not vote therein, and make no financial contribution; (b) if these branches are active but have a purely

<sup>16</sup> E/1421 p. 2.

<sup>17</sup> E/1421 pages 2-3; E/C.2/SR. 60-61.

humanitarian character and if their policies are not determined and controlled by the Franco Government; that non-governmental organizations should also be eligible for consultative relationship if they have any individual members in Spain who are not organized in a legally-constituted branch.

#### E. HANDBOOK ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

435. The Council took note, by resolution of 22 July 1949,<sup>18</sup> of the intention of the Secretary-General to publish a handbook on non-governmental organizations and of the preparatory work already undertaken; and requested the Secretary-General to postpone publication of the handbook and submit to the next session of the Council detailed plans regarding the possible scope and content of such a handbook, together with a statement of the financial implications of the project.<sup>19</sup>

#### F. REVIEW OF CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

436. At its eighth session, by resolution 214 (VIII) E, the Council requested the Secretary-General to prepare, by 30 November 1949, a report of the activities undertaken by the non-governmental organizations up to 1 June 1949 in implementation of the consultative arrangements made with them, and on their work in support of the activities of the Council, with special attention to those organizations which were brought into consultative relationship not later than the sixth session of the Council;<sup>20</sup> and directed the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, to make recommendations to the Economic and

Social Council at its tenth session, taking into account (a) the use made by the organizations of the facilities provided for non-governmental organizations brought into consultative relationship; and (b) improvements in the existing arrangements for consultation which the Committee may deem desirable.

### Section III. Resolutions of the eighth and ninth sessions of the Council

#### 437. *Eighth session*

- 214 (VIII) Reports of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
- A. Reports of the Council NGO Committee to the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council.
  - B. Consultation with the World Jewish Congress.
  - C. Reconstruction of Council resolution 57 (IV) on international non-governmental organizations having members in Spain.
  - D. Applications of non-governmental organizations.
  - E. Functioning of consultative arrangements: periodic review of organizations granted consultative status and improvements in existing arrangements for consultation.

#### 438. *Ninth session*

- 214 (IX) Reports of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.
- A and B. Applications of non-governmental organizations.
  - C. Handbook on non-governmental organizations

<sup>18</sup> See resolution 263 (IX) F.

<sup>19</sup> E/C.2/208, E/C.2/W.25, E/1422, E/C.2/SR.59, E/C.2/SR.63, E/C.2/SR.64.

<sup>20</sup> See A/625, chapter VI.

## Chapter VII

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### Section I. Procedures for considering financial implications

439. Under the Charter 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. Procedures are therefore required which will ensure that the Council is currently informed of the financial implications of proposals before it and that the General Assembly's Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and its Fifth Committee are aware of the urgency and importance attached to the whole programme and to the 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 Committee<sup>1</sup> and by the Council in its rules of procedure and its discussions at the sixth and seventh sessions.<sup>2</sup>

440. The procedure followed in the deliberations of the Council is set out in detail in paragraphs 280, 281 and 282 of the last report of the Council to the General Assembly, covering the period 18 August 1947 to 29 August 1948.<sup>3</sup> The fact that rule 30 of the rules of procedure has become rule 33 in the revised rules<sup>4</sup> denotes no departure from the principles and processes defined in that report as supplemented by Council resolution 175 (VII) which provides:

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

2. 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.

<sup>1</sup> A/534, paragraph 12.

<sup>2</sup> Records of the Committee on Procedure, meetings 1-3; plenary meetings 173, 174, 224.

<sup>3</sup> A/625.

<sup>4</sup> E/33/Rev.5.

441. 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 eighth session

The final summary<sup>5</sup> of financial implications of proposals approved by the Council at its eighth session indicated that the direct additional costs to be incurred during 1949 were \$47,100. These costs arose from consideration of:

- (a) The Interim Report of the Commission for Asia and the Far East (\$32,000);
- (b) Procedure to be followed in connexion with the draft Convention on the Death of Missing Persons (\$2,200);
- (c) Declaration of Old Age Rights (\$2,600);
- (d) Revision of the rules of procedure of the Council, particularly in connexion with the production of the summary records (\$7,300);
- (e) Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas (\$3,000).

Recoveries under the staff assessment plan are estimated at \$6,000. Accordingly, the net additional costs in 1949 resulting from the Council's decisions at its eighth session amount to \$41,100. The Secretary-General undertook to absorb these costs in full within the 1949 appropriations.

Decisions under (a) and (d) above, together with certain other decisions, notably those affecting the activities of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press had financial implications affecting the 1950 budget, which are estimated at \$168,900. In considering his budget proposals for 1950, to be presented to the fourth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General reviewed these estimated costs and included in his budget proposals sums necessary for the implementation of the Council's decisions.

The final summary of financial implications of the action taken by the Council at its eighth session is shown in annex I of this Chapter.

<sup>5</sup> E/1113/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

### Section III. Financial implications of the action taken by the Council at its ninth session

443. At the ninth session, the Council was faced with a number of important projects requiring financial provisions, although in the main, the additional expenditures are not required before necessary action can be taken by the General Assembly in accordance with the normal procedure relating to supplementary estimates.

The total amount required in 1949 for which no provision has been made in 1949 is approximately \$139,000.

The following main items account for the major part of the total:

	\$
(a) Special enquiries in the field of narcotics .....	38,500
(b) Increased activities in connexion with the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America ..	44,000
(c) Preparation of documentation for the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press ..	15,300
(d) Expert Committee to consider international measures to achieve and maintain full employment ...	15,000
(e) A second meeting of the Social Commission in 1949 .....	21,960

Although for items (a) to (d) prior action by the General Assembly, or by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions will be necessary before credits are available to the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary work, or to put it in hand, the Council was informed that it should be possible to cover most of the additional expense by appropriate transfers within the budget for 1949.

The Council was informed that projects approved at its ninth session would require supple-

mentary estimates for 1950 in the amount of approximately \$445,650. (This sum would be reduced by approximately \$51,000 through miscellaneous income from the Staff Assessment Plan).

Special attention is called to certain items, entailing significant additional expenditure in 1950, regarding which the sections of this report dealing with substantive items, and, in some cases, the summary records reflect the reasons for the decisions taken. These items, which will be presented by the Secretary-General in detail in the supplementary estimates, after re-examination of the results of the Council's decisions as a whole, include:

	\$
(a) Additional cost of the eleventh session of the Council and the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva in 1950. (\$117,000 + \$12,000) .....	129,000
(b) Cost of increased activities of the regional economic commissions ..	219,000
(c) Cost of special committees ....	54,500
(d) Additional staff costs (headquarters departments) .....	42,000

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 to hold the session of the Social Commission at the interim headquarters rather than at Geneva, and to defer consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East.

The summary of the financial implications of the action taken by the Council during the ninth session is shown in annex II of this chapter which consolidates in a single list the items submitted to the Council<sup>6</sup> in successive stages during its discussions.

<sup>6</sup> E/1519 and E/1519/Add.1.



**Annex I. Summary of financial implications of proposals before the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council**

No.	Agenda item	Expenses for which provision is made in the 1949 Budget	Expenses for which no provision is made in the 1949 Budget	Total	Expenses to be incurred in 1950
		\$	\$	\$	\$
15	Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters (E/1241/Add.1) . . .	.....	.....	.....	2,700
23	Interim Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/1088/Add.1 and E/1275) . . . . .	.....	32,000	32,000	48,610
27	Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights—paragraphs 20 and 23 (E/800/Add.1) . . . . .	3,350	.....	3,350	7,700
29	Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and other questions arising out of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information (E/1193) . . . . .	14,550	.....	14,550	71,500
31	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Appeal for Children (E/1214/Add.1) . . . . .	11,500	.....	11,500	.....
39	Procedure to be followed in connexion with draft Convention on the Death of Missing Persons (E/1192/Add.1) . . . . .	.....	2,200	2,200	.....
41	Declaration of Old Age Rights (E/1185/Add.1) . . . . .	.....	2,600	2,600	.....
43	Revision of the rules of procedure (E/1187/Add.1) . . . . .	.....	7,300	7,300	38,394
52	Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas (E/1089/Add.1) . . . . .	.....	3,000	3,000	.....
		<u>29,400</u>	<u>47,100</u>	<u>76,500</u>	<u>168,904</u>

*ANNEX II*

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSALS  
BEFORE THE NINTH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

## Annex II. Summary of financial implications of proposals before the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council

No.	Agenda item	Expenses to be incurred in 1949			Financial implications in 1950		
		Estimated direct cost already provided in 1949 Budget or which can be absorbed in existing appropriation	Estimated direct costs requiring supplementary budget action in 1949	Total 1949	Estimated direct cost already covered in 1950 Budget proposal	Estimated direct cost requiring supplementary budget action for 1950	Total 1950
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
4	International Centre for Training in Public Administration (E/1335/Add.1) (E/1480)	20,200		20,200 <sup>1</sup>	206,000		206,000 <sup>1</sup>
7	Study of statelessness (E/1492/Add.1) (E/1517)					1,200	1,200 <sup>2</sup>
8	Report of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission (E/1356/Add.1)		15,000	15,000 <sup>3</sup>		(400)	(400) <sup>3</sup>
9	Economic development of under-developed countries (E/1335/Add.1)	307,750		307,750 <sup>4</sup>	676,000		676,000 <sup>4</sup>
13	Report of the second session of the Fiscal Commission (E/1104/Add.1) (E/1455)	6,800		6,800 <sup>5</sup>			
14	Report of the fourth session of the Statistical Commission to the Economic and Social Council (E/1312/Add.1)						
15	Report of the Economic Commission for Europe (E/1328/Add.1) (E/1415)	1,148,880		1,148,880 <sup>7</sup>	1,110,250		1,121,990 <sup>7</sup>
16	Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/1329/Add.1) (E/1428/Rev.1)	668,660		668,660 <sup>8</sup>	621,900		709,900 <sup>8</sup>
17	Report of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/1320/Add.1) (E/1429)	408,550	44,000	452,550 <sup>9</sup>	464,500	119,200	583,700 <sup>9</sup>
18	Report of the fourth session of the Population Commission (E/1313/Add.1) (E/1501)					12,630	12,630 <sup>10</sup>
19 & 6	Report of the fourth session of the Social Commission (E/1402/Add.1) (E/1458)	784,300	21,960	806,260 <sup>11</sup>	784,300	32,000	816,300 <sup>11</sup>
22	Report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1371, E/1371/Add.1) (E/1507)					1,170	1,170 <sup>12</sup>
24	The problem of slavery (E/1426) (E/1454)					18,980	18,980 <sup>13</sup>

27	Report of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/1316/Add.1 and Add.2) (E/1503)	\$	5,500	\$	5,500 <sup>14</sup>	\$	13,520	\$	13,520 <sup>14</sup>
28	Report of the third session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press (E/1369/Add.1) (E/1479)	\$	15,000	\$	15,000 <sup>15</sup>	\$	47,500	\$	47,500 <sup>15</sup>
30	Report of the fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/1241/Add.1) (E/1459)	\$	38,500	\$	58,500 <sup>16</sup>	\$	7,130	\$	7,130 <sup>16</sup>
33	Implementation of recommendation on economic and social matters						2,700 <sup>17</sup>		2,700 <sup>17</sup>
44	Reports of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/1452)		(2,660)		2,660 <sup>18</sup>				
45	Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations (E/1322/Add.3) (E/1450/Add.1) (E/1467)						25,000 <sup>19</sup>		41,000 <sup>19</sup>
47	Calendar of Conferences (E/1371, E/1504/Add.1)						129,380		129,380 <sup>20</sup>
	TOTAL		3,362,480		3,502,440 <sup>21</sup>		3,951,670		4,397,320 <sup>22</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Provision is made for:

(a)	Salaries and administrative expenses	\$	56,500
(b)	Seminars		41,500
(c)	Fellowships and scholarships		98,000
(d)	Assistance to International Institute for Administrative Sciences		10,000
			<u>\$206,000</u>

<sup>2</sup> Additional expenditure due to appointment by the Economic and Social Council of an *ad hoc* committee to consider the desirability of preparing a revised and consolidated convention relating to the international status of refugees would be limited to provision of local transportation estimated at \$1,200. Should this expenditure arise in 1949 the Secretary-General would endeavour to absorb the cost within the 1949 appropriation.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated costs of a meeting of five experts to prepare a report on national and international measures required to achieve and maintain full employment are estimated at \$15,000. If this sum is not available within the appropriation for the Department of Economic Affairs the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions would be necessary for transfer from another section of the budget.

Estimated savings of \$400 on the 1950 budget will result from non-attendance of the Economic and Employment Commission representative at the Population Commission meeting.

<sup>4</sup> For continuing activities under General Assembly resolution 200 (III) a sum of \$259,520 is available in 1949 plus a sum of \$48,200 for salaries of the administrative unit.

The 1950 budget proposals contain a provision of \$539,000 for similar activities plus a sum of \$137,000 for salaries of the administrative unit. For activities under the expanded programme of technical assistance to be financed from a special fund no additional costs to the normal budget of the United Nations are foreseen at this stage. (See records of plenary meeting 343.)

<sup>5</sup> The costs of translating into Spanish and of printing the international tax agreements, estimated at \$2,600 and \$4,200 respectively, can be absorbed in the existing 1949 appropriation.

<sup>6</sup> For additional staff costs (2 posts) in connexion with studies of different systems of vital registration, a supplementary appropriation will be required. The other recommendation of the Statistical Commission can be fully covered by the existing 1949 budget or by the 1950 budget proposals.

<sup>7</sup> The annual cost of provision of administrative and secretarial assistance for the Committee on Agricultural Problems of common concern to FAO and ECE is estimated at \$11,740. Technical staff for this Committee is provided by FAO. The proportionate cost in 1949 is \$6,000; this can be absorbed in the existing appropriation.

<sup>8</sup> (a) The estimated annual cost of 13 additional posts required to implement the approved recommendations of the Committee of the Whole is \$88,000. This sum is not covered in the 1950 budget proposals.

(b) The estimated annual cost of 7 posts to cover the approved resolutions of the fourth session of ECAFE is \$32,000. Provision for this sum has been included in the 1950 estimates.

Proportionate costs for 1949 under (a) and (b) above are estimated at \$25,000 and \$32,000 respectively. These sums can be absorbed in the existing 1949 appropriations.

<sup>9</sup> Costs of additional activities noted in the report of the second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America (E/1330/Rev.1) summarize as follows:

	1949	1950
(a) Salaries and staff costs	\$ 22,500	\$ 44,000
(b) Consultants	50,000	75,000
(c) Official travel	6,000	—
(d) Meeting of experts	—	27,200
	<u>78,500</u>	<u>146,200</u>

In connexion with the additional expenditure in 1949 a sum of \$34,500 can be absorbed in the existing appropriation. Expenditure covering the balance of \$44,000 will need the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In connexion with expenditure in 1950, the budget proposals already include a sum of \$27,000 for consultants for purposes similar to the approved recommendations; this reduces the total additional requirement to \$119,200. Since it is understood that the cost to the United Nations will be limited to what would be required if the Commission met at Headquarters (estimated cost \$28,880) no note is made in these estimates of the additional costs in holding the third session of the Commission at Montevideo. The Secretary-General will however present to the General Assembly a full statement of estimated cost for the meeting in Montevideo (provisional estimate \$46,000).

<sup>10</sup> Estimate covers provision for two additional posts in connexion with studies of culturally handicapped groups, migration and compilation of a multilingual demographic dictionary. A 1950 supplementary vote will be necessary.

<sup>11</sup> (a) The total cost of the advisory social welfare services is estimated at \$784,300 made up as follows:

Operational costs .....	\$635,900
Administrative costs:	
Headquarters .....	69,800
Geneva .....	55,900
Bangkok .....	22,700
	<hr/>
	148,400

(b) For the second meeting of the Social Commission in 1949 an estimated sum of \$21,960 will be required. The Secretary-General has authority under General Assembly resolution 252 (III) C to meet the expenditure involved from the Working Capital Fund.

(c) For meeting of experts on tropical housing and town planning in a tropical area (8 experts and 4 staff members) an estimated sum of \$23,025 will be needed. To that sum should be added the cost of a consultant at Headquarters for a period of 3 months (\$3,350); a supplementary appropriation for 1950 will be required for the purpose.

(d) The additional costs of holding a session of the Social Commission in 1950 of sufficient length to meet the demands of its heavy programme (\$200) could no doubt be absorbed in the 1950 appropriations.

(e) The estimated additional cost of convening in 1950 the Expert Committee on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders is \$5,200.

<sup>12</sup> The decision to add one additional member to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities will involve an additional cost of \$1,170 in 1950 which will need a further appropriation.

<sup>13</sup> Estimated cost of a meeting of an *ad hoc* committee of experts is \$18,980. Should this committee meet in 1949, a transfer between sections of the budget may be necessary with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee. No request for funds for additional staff costs are envisaged at this stage; this particular point may need to be re-examined after the programme of the committee has taken concrete shape.

<sup>14</sup> The Secretary-General has made provision in his 1950 budget proposals for an increase in posts to carry out the projects of the Commission on the Status of Women. Proportionate costs, if recruitment of 2 posts were made during 1949, would require a sum estimated at \$5,500.

<sup>15</sup> Annual estimated cost for 7 additional posts to prepare adequate documentation for the Sub-Commission is \$47,500. The 1950 budget proposals cover this sum in full. Proportionate cost in 1949 if personnel are recruited during this year would be \$15,000. If funds are not available within the section of the budget for the Department of Social Affairs, transfer from other sections of the budget would need the concurrence of the Advisory Committee. The Secretary-General will endeavour to provide the funds within the total appropriation for 1949.

<sup>16</sup> Estimated costs of the Commission of Inquiry on the Coca Leaf are \$44,000. The General Assembly provided \$17,000. The balance required will need a further appropriation from the General Assembly. Estimated cost of the meeting of an *ad hoc* committee to consider the possibilities of reaching an interim agreement for limiting the production of raw opium is \$11,500. Transfer action within the 1949 budget, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee, has already been taken to enable the Committee to convene during the course of the year. Cost of additional temporary assistance (\$3,000) for replacement of staff on missions could be absorbed within the existing appropriation. The cost of an additional professional officer (\$7,130) to work on questions of unification of international conventions on narcotic drugs, will require a General Assembly appropriation supplementary to the existing budget proposals for 1950.

<sup>17</sup> Additional staff costs (\$2,700) have been included in the budget proposals for 1950.

<sup>18</sup> The postponement of the publication of the Handbook on non-governmental organizations represents an apparent saving of \$2,660 in the 1949 budget. Against this, however, there should be set off receipts from sales which would have resulted from publication.

<sup>19</sup> Annual costs for the adequate staffing of a UN cartographic office are estimated at \$44,000 approximately. A sum of \$25,000 for 4 posts is included in the 1950 budget proposals. Proportionate costs in 1950 for additional posts is \$10,000—a total of \$35,000 during 1950. Estimated costs for travel of staff to a regional meeting on cartography are \$5,000.

Estimated cost for the production of a summary on cartography is \$1,000. All these additional items will need a 1950 supplementary vote.

<sup>20</sup> The Secretary-General's budget proposals for 1950 include a sum of \$331,460 for the meetings of the Council, its Commissions and Committees.

The additional cost of holding the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva is estimated at \$12,020. The additional cost of holding the eleventh session of the Council at Geneva is estimated at \$117,360. A supplementary appropriation for 1950 will be necessary to cover these items.

<sup>21</sup> Miscellaneous income under the staff assessment plan in 1949 is estimated at \$9,600. The net additional cost in 1949 resulting from the Council decisions is accordingly estimated at \$130,360.

<sup>22</sup> Miscellaneous income under the staff assessment plan in 1950 is estimated at \$51,000. The net additional cost in 1950 resulting from the Council decisions is accordingly estimated at \$394,650.

## Appendix I

### AGENDA OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council issued under rules of procedure 7, 9 and 10 was as follows:<sup>1</sup>

#### *Eighth session*

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition
4. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East
5. Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission: inland transport in the Middle East
6. Trade union rights (freedom of association)
7. Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers
8. Administrative arrangements between the Council and the Permanent Central Opium Board
9. Reports of the Council NGO Committee
10. International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration
11. Translation of the classics
12. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine
13. Draft rules for the calling of international conferences
14. Infringements of trade union rights
15. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters
16. World economic situation
17. Economic development of under-developed countries
18. Technical assistance for economic development
19. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on progress in the co-ordination of studies of suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production
20. The problem of wasting food in certain countries
21. Proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies
22. Interim Report: Economic Commission for Europe
23. Interim Report: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
24. Interim Report: Economic Commission for Latin America
25. Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
26. Report of the International Monetary Fund
27. Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights: paragraphs 20 and 23
28. General Assembly resolutions regarding human rights
  - (i) Resolution relating to the right of petition
  - (ii) Resolution relating to the fate of minorities
  - (iii) Resolution relating to the preparation of a draft covenant and draft measures of implementation
29. Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and other questions arising out of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information
30. Report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund
31. United Nations Appeal for Children
  - (i) Report of the Secretary-General
  - (ii) Report of the Special Committee of the Council
32. Question of procedure for the election of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
33. Annual report of the Permanent Central Opium Board
34. Appointment of members of the Commission of Inquiry into the Effects of Chewing the Coca Leaf
35. Use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies
36. Report of the Secretary-General and of UNESCO on the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States
37. Report by the Secretary-General on housing and town and country planning
38. Report of the International Refugee Organization on resettlement of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons.
39. Draft convention on declaration of death of missing persons
40. Study of statelessness
41. Declaration of old age rights
42. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies
  - (i) Report of the Secretary-General on general co-ordination matters
  - (ii) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
  - (iii) Report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for programme co-ordination between specialized agencies and regional economic commissions

<sup>1</sup> E/1090.

43. Revision of rules of procedure
44. Revision of rules of procedure of commissions
45. Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings
  - (i) Question of scope of functions
  - (ii) Date of the second session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
46. Number of sessions of regional economic commissions in 1949
47. Distribution of membership in subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council
48. Participation of Member States in the work of the Economic and Social Council
49. Organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council
50. Application of Article 65 of the Charter
51. Location of ninth session of the Economic and Social Council
52. Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas
53. Application of Ceylon for membership in UNESCO
54. Creation of a central publication for the promotion of and advising on development projects
55. Report of the Joint Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council on arrangements for co-operation in matters of common concern
56. Summary of financial implications of actions of the Council
57. Confirmation of members of commissions
58. Election of members of the Agenda Committee for the ninth session

The Council admitted the following additional item:<sup>2</sup> Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: annex relating to the International Refugee Organization.

Items 27, 29 and 39 were reformulated to read:

27. Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights: paragraphs 20 and 21;<sup>2</sup>
29. Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press;<sup>3</sup>
39. Procedure to be followed in connexion with the draft convention on declaration of death of missing persons;<sup>2</sup>

The Council deleted the following items:

48. Participation of Member States in the work of the Economic and Social Council;<sup>4</sup>
51. Location of the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>2</sup>

Consideration of the following items was deferred until the ninth session:

4. Report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East;<sup>5</sup>
5. Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission: inland transport in the Middle East;<sup>5</sup>
10. International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration;<sup>2</sup>

12. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine;<sup>2</sup>
37. Report by the Secretary-General on housing and town and country planning;<sup>2</sup>
40. Study of statelessness;<sup>2</sup>
46. Number of sessions of regional economic commissions in 1949.<sup>6</sup>

#### *Ninth session*

The provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council issued under rules of procedure 7, 9 and 10 was as follows:<sup>7</sup>

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East
3. Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission: inland transport in the Middle East
4. International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration
5. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine
6. Report of the Secretary-General on housing and town and country planning
7. Study of statelessness
8. Report of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission
9. Economic development of under-developed countries
10. Measures to increase availability of food
11. Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas
12. Report of the third session of the Transport and Communications Commission
13. Report of the second session of the Fiscal Commission
14. Report of the fourth session of the Statistical Commission
15. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe<sup>8</sup>
16. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East<sup>8</sup>
17. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America<sup>8</sup>
18. Report of the fourth session of the Population Commission
19. Report of the fourth session of the Social Commission
20. World social and cultural situation (General Assembly resolution of 13 May 1949)
21. Social problems of the aboriginal populations and other under-developed social groups of the American continent (General Assembly resolution of 11 May 1949)
22. Report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights
23. Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition
24. The problem of slavery (General Assembly resolution of 13 May 1949)

<sup>2</sup> E/SR.227.

<sup>3</sup> E/SR.227 and 228.

<sup>4</sup> E/SR.228.

<sup>5</sup> E/SR/270.

<sup>6</sup> E/SR.272.

<sup>7</sup> E/1326.

<sup>8</sup> Including the question of the number of sessions in 1949.



25. Trade union rights (freedom of association)
26. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on declaration of death of missing persons
27. Report of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women
28. Report of the third session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press
29. Freedom of information: resolutions from the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information (General Assembly resolution of 13 May 1949)
30. (i) Report of the fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs  
(ii) Question of exemption of "Valbine" from the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925 on Narcotic Drugs—item proposed by the Secretary-General
31. Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
32. Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Appeal for Children
33. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters
34. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies
35. Report of the International Labour Organisation
36. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
37. Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
38. Report of the World Health Organization
39. Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization
40. Report of the International Telecommunication Union
41. Report of the Universal Postal Union
42. Report of the International Refugee Organization
43. Relations with inter-governmental organizations
44. Reports of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
45. Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations
46. Use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies
47. Calendar of conferences for 1950
48. Election of one-third of the members of the Economic and Employment, Transport and Communications, Fiscal, Statistical, Population, Social, Human Rights, and Status of Women Commissions; and of fifteen members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
49. Unemployment and full employment—item proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions
50. Summary of financial implications of actions of the Council
51. Confirmation of members of commissions
52. Election of members of the Agenda Committee for the tenth session

The Council decided to delete item 6 as a separate item and to consider the report of the Secretary-General on housing and town and country planning under item 19 (Report of the fourth session of the Social Commission).<sup>9</sup>

Consideration of the following items was deferred:

2. Report of the *ad hoc* Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East;<sup>9</sup>

3. Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission: inland transport in the Middle East;<sup>9</sup>

5. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine.<sup>9</sup>

On 12 August 1949 the Council admitted the following additional item:<sup>10</sup> Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Ecuador.

<sup>9</sup> E/SR.283.

<sup>10</sup> E/SR.337.





### *Appendix III*

The Secretary-General circulated the following calendar as amended and approved by the Council on 12 August 1949.

#### CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES IN 1950

	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PROGRAMME	ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES <sup>1</sup>
(to be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations unless otherwise stated)		
9 January—(28 January) <sup>2</sup>	Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities	
9 January—(20 January)	<i>Economic and Employment Commission</i>	
Mid-January <sup>2</sup>	Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund	
16 January—(27 January)	Committee on Procedure	
January-February-March	TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL (Geneva)	
1 February	Council Agenda Committee	
7 February—(17 March)	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	
20 March—(7 April) <sup>4</sup>	<i>Population Commission</i>	
20 March—(31 March)	<i>Transport and Communications Commission</i>	
27 March—(up to 20 May if necessary)	<i>Commission on Human Rights</i> (Geneva)	
[27 March—(7 April)	Sub-Commission of the Economic and Employment Commission]	
April	Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund	
3 April—(6 May) <sup>5</sup>	<i>Social Commission</i>	
10 April—(13 May)	<i>Commission on Narcotic Drugs</i>	
17 April—(28 April) <sup>6</sup>	<i>Statistical Commission</i>	
24 April—(5 May)	<i>Fiscal Commission</i>	
8 May—(19 May)	<i>Commission on the Status of Women</i>	
[8 May—(19 May)	Sub-Commission of the Economic and Employment Commission]	
8-15 May—(26 May) <sup>7</sup>	<i>Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press</i> (Montevideo)	
29 May—(10 June)	<i>Economic Commission for Europe</i> (Geneva)	
29 May—(15 June)	<i>Economic Commission for Latin America</i> (Montevideo)	

<sup>1</sup> The major annual conferences of the specialized agencies are also shown. The dates are established by the appropriate organs of the agencies themselves. The date for the session of the General Council of the IRO is at present not settled.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Meetings of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund are convened in accordance with its own rules of procedure and are governed primarily by the availability of funds to allocate.

<sup>4</sup> Preceded by meetings of Committees of the Commission, starting on 13 March.

<sup>5</sup> Preceded by meetings of the Agenda Committee of the Social Commission, starting on 30 March.

<sup>6</sup> Preceded by meetings of the Committee on Statistical Classification, starting on 12 April.

<sup>7</sup> A date between 8 and 15 May, to be fixed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings after consultation with the Government of Uruguay.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PROGRAMME

ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF  
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

(to be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations unless otherwise stated)

June-July	TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL	
12 June—(21 June)	Permanent Central Opium Board (Geneva)	
22 June—(1 July)	Drug Supervisory Body (Geneva)	
27 June	Council Agenda Committee	
End of June	Executive of the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund	
3 July—(16 August)	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (Geneva)	
5 September—(15 September)	Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling	
19 September	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	
25 September—(3 October)	Permanent Central Opium Board (Geneva)	
October (tentative)	<i>Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East</i> (Bangkok)	
4 October—14 October	Drug Supervisory Body (Geneva)	
May		UNITED NATIONS EDU- CATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANI- ZATION (Florence)
May		WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Geneva)
May		UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (Berne)
June		INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (Geneva)
June		INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION
August		INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (Geneva)
September		INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Washington)
September		INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (Washington)
November		FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (Washington)

*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.

A Conference on Roads and Motor Transport may be required, if recommended by the United Nations' Conference on Roads and Motor Transport in 1949 and so decided upon by the Council at a later session. This Conference might be tentatively scheduled in the second half of August.

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements is expected to meet twice during 1950. A Conference on Commodities may also be required in 1950 (*vide* Council resolution 30 (IV)).

## SUBJECT INDEX

[References are to paragraphs, annexes and appendices]

### Abbreviations

ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	UN	United Nations
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe	UNAC	United Nations Appeal for Children
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	UPU	Universal Postal Union
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNSCC	United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources
IRO	International Refugee Organization	WHO	World Health Organization

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NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

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