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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

FIFTEENTH SESSION

(Held in New York)

31 March — 28 April 1953

ANNEXES

NEW YORK

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

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

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Agenda item 1

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FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1953

Agenda item 1 : Election of the President and the Vice-Presidents for 1953

[No documents]



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E/2350	Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Economic and Social Council		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, Appendix, and prefatory fascicule</i>
E/2350/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/2350/Add.2	Communication dated 22 March 1953 from the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 30</i>
E/2350/Add.3	Communication dated 24 March 1953 from the permanent representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations		<i>Ditto</i> , agenda item 31
E/2350/Add.4 and Rev.1	Note by the Secretary-General		Addendum to the agenda of the Fifteenth Session, See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, Appendix, and prefatory fascicule</i>
E/2350/Add.5	Memorandum by the Secretary-General		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 32</i>
E/L.470	Annotations of items on the provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Economic and Social Council : note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/L.472	Arrangement of business at the fifteenth session of the Council : working paper by the Secretary-General		<i>Ditto</i>



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DOCUMENT E/L.496

Uruguay: draft resolution

[Original text : Spanish]
[20 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,
Noting the World Economic Report, 1951-52 submitted
by the Secretary-General (E/2353 and Corr.1),
Considering the necessity and desirability of making

comparative studies of the economies of the various
regions involved,
Requests the Secretary-General to include in future
economic reports index figures of the absolute value,
quantum and unit value of the exports of industrial
countries and regions.

DOCUMENT E/L.497

Uruguay: draft resolution

[Original text : Spanish]
[20 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,
Bearing in mind the incidence of fluctuations of marine
and war freight and insurance rates in the ceiling prices of

primary commodities purchased by the industrial countries,
Recommends that ceiling prices, when established,
should be based on values f.o.b. port of shipment.

DOCUMENT E/L.499

Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela : draft resolution

[Original text : Spanish]
[21 April 1953]

*The Economic and Social Council,
Taking into account the World Economic Report
1951-52, presented by the Secretary-General in docu-
ment E/2353 and Corr.1,*

*Considering that it is desirable and necessary to make
comparative studies of the economies of the various
areas involved,*

*Requests the Secretary-General to include in future
economic and statistical reports index numbers relating
to the absolute value, quantum and unit value of marine
freight rates, Conference and non-Conference, distinguish-
ing between traffic from industrial countries to primary
producing countries and vice versa.*

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Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2353 (and Corr.1, English only)	<i>World Economic Report, 1951-52</i>		United Nations Publication Sales No.: 1953.II.C.
E/2353/Add.1 (and Corr.1, English only)	<i>Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East, 1951-52</i>		Ditto, 1953.II.C.1
E/2354	<i>Review of International Commodity Problems 1952</i>		Ditto, 1953.II.D.1
E/2377	Aspects of economic development in Africa : report of the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/ECE/157	<i>Economic Survey of Europe since the War — A Reappraisal of Problems and Prospects</i>		United Nations Publication Sales No.: 1953.II.E.4
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E/L.499	Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela : draft resolution	2	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/16	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 698th meeting, on 23 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 460 (XV)



Agenda item 4: Economic development of under-developed countries: integrated economic development

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E/L.503 (and Corr.1, English only)	Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: revision of draft resolution contained in document E/L.500	13
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DOCUMENT E/2384

Working paper by the Secretary-General (Council resolution 416 F (XIV))

[Original text: English]
[25 March 1953]

INTRODUCTION

1. At its sixth session the General Assembly adopted resolution 521 (VI) on integrated economic development in which it recognized that "a continuing, comprehensive and methodical study of every aspect of economic development is required in order to achieve a better direction of effort and resources in promoting the economic advancement of under-developed areas and countries" and in accelerating development plans and programmes. The Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council:

"(a) To promote studies of a programme of rapid industrialization of the under-developed countries, including the economic, social, fiscal, technical and organizational problems involved, and the role that the industrially advanced and under-developed countries have to play in such a programme;

"(b) To submit to the General Assembly, as soon as practicable, concrete proposals for measures which may be of aid to the under-developed and the developed countries in connexion with the problems referred to in sub-paragraph (a) above."

2. After considering this Assembly resolution the Council, at its fourteenth session, adopted resolution 416 F (XIV) in which it requested the Secretary-General: (1) to prepare a working paper regarding the concrete proposals referred to in the resolution of the General Assembly; and (2) to continue to make general

and concrete studies of the economic development of under-developed countries, giving special attention to the problems mentioned in that resolution. The Council resolution also drew the attention of governments to the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies referred to in General Assembly resolution 519 (VI).

3. In the preamble to its resolution, the Council recognized that "co-ordinated and integrated policies of economic development must make provision for industrial diversification, in harmony with the development of agricultural production, with a view to ensuring the economic independence of the countries concerned, taking full advantage of the benefits of international trade, and promoting the social welfare of their inhabitants". Thus, the Council gave emphasis to the integrated policies of economic development as the framework within which the "rapid industrialization" of under-developed countries might take place.

4. In this connexion, a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 290 (XI), in their report on *Measures for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries* (E/1986), pointed out that to deal with problems of unemployment and under-employment in under-developed countries required, above all, far-reaching and sustained measures for economic development of which industrialization was one, though by no means the only, element. The report maintained that "because industry

should receive only those persons whose labour is no longer required in the production of food", industrialization may often have to wait upon agricultural improvements (para. 187). In cases where population is large in relation to the available area of cultivable land, however, a programme of agricultural improvement is largely dependent upon the establishment of manufacturing industries which will absorb workers for whom adequate employment opportunities do not exist and are unlikely to develop on the land. The report concluded that "there is no need to choose between developing agriculture and developing industry ...both must figure largely in any development programme" (para. 189) thus stressing the need for a concurrent development in both parts of the economy.

5. The adoption of an integrated approach in the United Nations programme of studies relating to problems of economic development authorized by the Assembly and by the Council derives from an early recommendation of the General Assembly contained in Assembly resolution 198 (III) requesting that further and urgent consideration be given to "the whole problem of the economic development of under-developed countries in *all* its aspects". An examination of the various studies in the light of the most recent resolution of the General Assembly referred to in paragraph 1 of Council resolution 521 (VI) will serve first to bring out the complexity of the concept of development and the inter-related nature of its various elements and, secondly, to indicate that the programme of work presently being undertaken or already completed by the United Nations covers many of the important aspects of economic development.

6. For the Council's information, therefore, the pertinent resolutions are reviewed briefly in the first section of the present working paper, together with an indication of the scope of the studies in the economic field that have arisen from them.¹ The various resolutions and studies are described briefly under a series of headings: financing, national income, international price relations, availability of development goods, land reform, productivity, and resource utilization. It will be seen that these studies are all based on the recognition not only of the importance of the principle of "integrated economic development" but also of the fact that the efforts of both developed and under-developed countries are essential in furthering such development.

7. The remainder of the paper deals with concrete proposals on two specific topics which have been selected for discussion, partly because limitation of time has made some such choice of topic necessary, and partly because, although the topics in question have

particular relevance to the subject of integrated economic development, they have not yet been discussed by the Council. Thus the second section of the paper raises the problem of initiating economic development in subsistence societies and discusses briefly the part that enterprise at the local level might play in this field, while the third section contains a short description of the development corporation as an instrument for furthering the process of integrated economic development.

SECTION I

A review of resolutions and studies relating to integrated economic development

Financing economic development

8. The financing of economic development has received particular attention, not only from the General Assembly and the Council but also from the regional economic commissions.

9. The most recent action in this field stems from Assembly resolution 520 A(VI) and Council resolution 416 A(XIV) under which a committee has been appointed by the Secretary-General to draw up a detailed plan for establishing, as soon as circumstances permit, a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low-interest, long-term loans to under-developed countries for the purpose of helping them accelerate their economic development and finance those non-self-liquidating projects that are basic to development. The report of this Committee, to be published early in 1953, will be submitted to the Council at its sixteenth session.

10. Continued attention has also been given to the means of increasing private foreign investment. At the Council's request (resolutions 368 (XIII) and 416 C (XIV)), the International Bank has undertaken to examine the possibility of establishing an international finance corporation to promote the financing of productive private enterprise in under-developed countries through loans without government guarantees, through equity investments or by other methods. In addition, under Assembly resolution 622 C (VIII), the Council has been requested to give attention to international measures to stimulate the flow of private capital for economic development.

11. The two regional economic commissions primarily concerned with problems of economic development of under-developed countries, viz., ECAFE and ECLA, have been studying the economic and legal status of foreign investments in member countries with particular reference to economic development and methods of increasing the rate of domestic capital formation and of directing savings into productive channels and have received reports on these subjects and adopted resolutions on them.² A working party on the mobilization of domestic capital was established by ECAFE and it has held two sessions in 1951 and 1952.

National income

12. A cognate aspect of economic development taken up by the United Nations has been the volume and distribution of national income in under-developed coun-

¹ In addition to the resolutions and studies described in the first section of this paper relating to problems in the economic field there has been a substantial amount of work done in the fiscal, demographic and social fields. Although this is not dealt with at all in the present working paper, it is manifestly of considerable importance in relation to the concept of integrated economic development. The practical work carried on under the regular and expanded technical assistance programmes of the United Nations is similarly important to the whole process of development, though it is not described in this brief working paper.

tries. As a result of Assembly resolution 403 (V) and Council resolution 294 D (XI), studies of national income and of the capacity of under-developed countries to service investments of foreign capital have been undertaken by the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund. In resolution 369 (XIII), the Council requested the Secretary-General and the Fund, in co-operation with the other specialized agencies concerned, to continue to give attention to these subjects.

13. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has undertaken an analysis of the distribution and utilization of the national income in member countries, along with a comparative study of investment in the various sectors of the economy. National income questions have also been a continuing concern of the Economic Commission for Latin America in its study of long-range trends and problems of economic development.²

International price relations

14. Another important problem in this field concerns the ability of under-developed countries to finance economic development from the foreign exchange proceeds derived from the export of primary products. At the request of the Council in resolution 294 (XI), the Secretary-General has prepared a study of the relations of fluctuations in the prices of primary products to the ability of under-developed countries to obtain foreign exchange. The United Nations' continuing concern with the problem was further evidenced in General Assembly resolution 623 (VII) which requested the Secretary-General to appoint a group of experts to prepare a report on practical measures to ensure stable and equitable price relations in international trade. The implementation of this resolution is now under consideration by the Secretary-General.

15. International price relations have also been the continuing concern of ECAFE and ECLA. Such relations have been analyzed in inter-regional trade studies (notably in the joint ECAFE/ECE/FAO and the joint ECLA/ECE/FAO studies) and in their annual economic surveys. The Second ECAFE Trade Promotion Conference, held in Manila in February/March 1953, stressed the need for immediate action to stabilize the prices of raw materials which are the main exports of the under-developed countries. A number of ECLA studies were concerned with the impact of international price fluctuations upon the region's import capacity and capital formation.

Availability of capital goods for economic development

16. A closely related question of major significance for economic development was recognized by the Assembly in resolution 523 (VI) which noted that one way of obtaining the means necessary for carrying out the economic development plans of under-developed countries was the creation of conditions under which

such countries could readily acquire capital goods and industrial raw materials in return for their exports. To that end, it was recommended that the Council and the regional economic commissions should encourage governments to facilitate through commercial agreements first the movement of equipment and materials needed for economic development and secondly the development of natural resources to meet the domestic needs of under-developed countries as well as the needs of international trade, and that the Secretary-General should continue to carry out such studies as will enable governments, the Council and the regional commissions to give effect to these recommendations.

17. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, at its eighth session, noted this Assembly resolution and adopted resolutions on supplies of machinery and equipment, on capital goods and material requirements, on expansion of exports and on related subjects, in which the Commission expressed its deep concern over the adverse effects on economic development of inadequate supplies of capital goods and requested the Executive Secretary to bring this matter to the attention of the supplying countries. The Economic Commission for Latin America has also considered problems of trade relations with Europe and problems of inter-regional trade, with special reference to the availability of capital and other essential goods for Latin America. The Economic Commission for Europe has co-operated with the other two regional commissions in this connexion.

Land reform

18. That defects in agrarian structure constitute obstacles to economic development was recognized by the Assembly in resolution 401 (V), and at the General Assembly's request, the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization, prepared a study dealing with this subject. After consideration of this report at its thirteenth session, the Council in resolution 370 (XIII) recommended, among other things, that the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned should keep the subject of land reform under review and give high priority to the problem in their technical assistance programme. Moreover, in accordance with this resolution, as endorsed and expanded by Assembly resolution 524 (VI), the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned has drawn up and transmitted to governments a questionnaire on progress made in the field of land reform. This enquiry is to be repeated periodically and the analysis and conclusions made by the Secretary-General and interested specialized agencies on the information received will provide a basis for further recommendations by the Council aimed at overcoming existing difficulties.

19. The regional commissions have also recognized the significance of a sound agricultural system in a programme of economic development. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, at its eighth session, adopted a resolution which, *inter alia*, urged governments in the region to take immediate measures to bring about needed and appropriate reform.

² See Annual Reports of ECAFE (E/2171 and E/2374) and ECLA (E/2185)—*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 3, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 6, and Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 2*, respectively.

ECAFE, in co-operation with FAO, has given special attention to the problems of financing agricultural development and of financing the importation of farm machinery and requisites. The Commission, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, is expected to undertake a study of specific measures of agrarian reform in relation to the economic development plans of the various countries of the region.

20. The Economic Commission for Latin America has also worked closely with FAO on the relation of agriculture to development and is at present engaged on a special survey of the incentives to increased agricultural production and of the problems of land reform with a view to eliminating obstacles to agricultural development and to promoting the fuller utilization of agricultural manpower. A seminar on Agricultural Credit in Central America, which was held in 1952, was sponsored jointly by ECLA and FAO. The Commission is also co-operating with FAO in connexion with a seminar on land problems in Latin America.

21. In a closely related field, Council resolutions 346 (XII) and 417 (XIV) and Assembly resolution 402 (V), emphasizing the importance for economic development of effective control and utilization of water resources and the development of arid land, instructed the Secretary-General to undertake a programme of work on this subject. In this connexion, reference may be made to the ECAFE Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development, which has been concerned with problems relating to the development of water resources. The Bureau has undertaken a study in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, dealing with the role of multiple-purpose river basin development in the region and its relation to economic development, and has begun work, in co-operation with TAA, on the organization of a training centre for water resources development.

Productivity

22. The speeding up of economic development will require the raising of levels of productivity in the under-developed countries. In resolution 522 (VI), the General Assembly expressed the view that, "to ensure more rapid economic progress in the world as a whole, closer international co-operation is required to facilitate the best use of the world's manpower resources, natural resources and productive equipment", and requested the Council to study methods of increasing productivity by the application of scientific and technical knowledge. Following consideration of the Secretary-General's working paper on this question (E/2265) at its fourteenth session, the Council in resolution 416 E (XIV) requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to arrange for continuing studies and occasional working papers concerning the problem of raising productivity in under-developed countries in such fields as agriculture, manufacture, mining, transport, construction and distribution as well as for a working paper dealing with the role of labour in any programme for increasing productivity. The International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organization have undertaken to present

reports to the sixteenth session of the Economic and Social Council on aspects of this problem falling within their competence. Major consideration has also been given by the Economic Commission for Latin America to problems of productivity in the cotton textile industry.

Resource utilization

23. Economic development necessarily takes place within the limits imposed by resource endowment and depends very largely upon the effective utilization of such natural resources. In this connexion, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 522 (VI) and 523 (VI) and Council resolution 26 (IV), the Secretary-General has undertaken studies of the potential availability of specific resources and their production and use in various parts of the world, in relation to the requirements of both under-developed and industrialized countries and to presently known techniques for their exploration, utilization and conservation. Among the resources selected for study under these resolutions are iron ore, fuel and energy and non-ferrous metals. In a cognate field of study, the Secretary-General has initiated, in accordance with Council resolution 345 (XII), a programme to promote the systematic survey and inventory of non-agricultural resources, the first resource to be considered being iron ore (E/2367).^a

24. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has also undertaken a number of regional resource studies, including coal, iron ore, lignite, electric power, petroleum, kaolin and other ceramic clays, and, in co-operation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, is convening in April 1953 a regional conference of experts to consider measures for accelerating the development of the region's mineral resources. The work undertaken by the Economic Commission for Latin America in this field has similarly been connected with particular industries and resources. For example, a seminar, organized jointly by ECLA and TAA, was recently held to consider basic problems and processes of the iron and steel industry in Latin America. Studies have also been initiated relating to the pulp and paper industry and the chemical industry.

25. Mention may finally be made of a project being carried out by ECLA in conjunction with TAA and several specialized agencies, dealing with the economic integration of five Central American republics on the basis of an integrated economic development approach through a gradually expanding programme of economic co-operation between the countries concerned.

SECTION II

The transition from subsistence to exchange, through expansion of enterprises at the local level^a

26. Among the characteristic features of most under-developed countries is the fact that a large proportion of their resources of land and labour are engaged

^a *Ibid*, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 7.

^a For a discussion of certain aspects of the relationship between subsistence and exchange activities in tropical Africa, see part I, "Enlargement of the Exchange Economy in Tropical Africa" in *Aspects of Economic Development in Africa* (E/2377).

in production for direct subsistence. In these countries subsistence agriculture and animal husbandry may be combined in varying degrees with money earning by the sale of produce and by labour for wages. In this working paper reference is made to the exchange sector and the subsistence sector of the economies of under-developed countries as a convenient means of focusing attention on the part which small scale industrial developments might play in diversifying the economy, in providing a means of technical advance and in increasing the economic welfare of communities engaged largely in subsistence agriculture. While this distinction between two sectors of the economy may be useful for the present purpose, it characterizes only one aspect of a many-sided relationship in regard to which there are many variations among under-developed countries.

27. In the majority of under-developed countries, the exchange sector, with its organized markets and well-established use of money, had its origin in export activities. In fact in the least developed of these countries the exchange sector is still concerned almost exclusively with the export market, though in others it has ramified into a fairly diversified industrial economy providing the domestic market with products ranging from light consumer to heavy capital goods. Within this sector are found all the towns of the country, such power facilities as may exist and all or almost all of the transport and communications network. The major towns are usually ports, through which the trade links with rest of the world are maintained and on which the transport system is based. These towns with their transport connexions and their various urban amenities offer an industrial conjuncture much more attractive to private investment than is likely to be available anywhere else in an under-developed country. To a certain extent, therefore, the exchange sector, once developed, tends to grow from its own resources.

28. In most under-developed countries, however, the bulk of the population live in small "villages" which, singly or in groups, constitute a second and more or less isolated economic sector, having only tenuous communications with the exchange sector or the outside world and still carrying on a traditional subsistence mode of life. This subsistence sector ranges from very primitive tribal societies with only the most rudimentary division of labour and practically no accumulation of capital to fairly advanced village communities practising a certain amount of exchange, either on a barter basis and within their own local market or on a small scale with the exchange sector. The principal concern of the subsistence sector is necessarily with food, so that agriculture and animal husbandry constitute the main economic activities. House building and the production of simple items of clothing, furniture and pottery and of simple implements and utensils for farm and house are undertaken, but in the absence of machines and power and anything more than an elementary degree of specialization, the productivity of labour is very low. Even where a system of exchange has emerged and a certain amount of trade does take place, only a small fraction of the population is affected,

the remainder being concerned with catering for their own immediate needs on a family basis, and as a result there is usually a considerable volume of under-employment.

29. The foregoing is necessarily a simplified account—not of a particular region—but of a situation which exists, although with variations, in most under-developed regions. It is by no means a full description of the characteristics of the two economic sectors but is intended merely to focus attention on the relationship between these sectors which is often the crux of the process of economic development. For, though conceptually separate, the two sectors are inter-related economically, at least to a limited extent, in some cases by a flow of trade and in other cases by a movement of labour. Nowhere is there any rigid line of geographic demarcation between the two: subsistence communities living on the fringe of the exchange sector tend to get drawn into it and from time to time exploitation of a resource located physically in the subsistence sector may bring about a deep penetration of techniques employed in the exchange sector.

30. The present section of the working paper is concerned with the means whereby the development of the subsistence sector can be hastened in such a way as to contribute to the integrated progress of the economy as a whole. It is first necessary, however, to indicate the nature of the impact on the subsistence sector of development in the exchange sector.

31. Economic development involves both the reorganization of the available factors of production and the introduction of new factors—such as new skills or new techniques, or new equipment—in such a way as to raise the national *per capita* income. In essence, the process consists of increasing the productivity of human labour, partly by increasing the extent and intensity of specialization and partly by increasing the amount of capital equipment at its disposal. In other words, although its exact details vary considerably from country to country, it is in the nature of the economic development process that the monetary exchange sector should grow at the expense of the subsistence sector.

32. In most cases this process of economic growth in the under-developed countries has been achieved by the establishment of new enterprises in the existing monetary exchange sector, or by the extension of that sector enabling a particular resource, geographically located within the subsistence sector, to be exploited. Such new enterprises may be designed to serve the market within the internal exchange sector, but in many of the less-developed countries where the domestic market is in a rudimentary state, most new investments (often financed externally) continue to be oriented towards foreign trade.

33. The developmental effects of the establishment of a new enterprise in this way are therefore likely to be confined very largely to the exchange sector. The demand for raw materials and stores by such a new enterprise, in so far as it is not met by imports, may encourage the expansion of the exchange sector by inducing a certain amount of specialized production.

The sale of output abroad will yield a supply of foreign currency, some of which will probably become available for financing the import of capital equipment for the further expansion of the exchange sector. The tax receipts from the new enterprise may assist the government in financing a development programme, although a high proportion of ordinary revenue may be required for administration and so necessarily disbursed in the exchange sector.

34. A new enterprise, however, is also an employer and most or all of its labour requirements are likely to be recruited within the under-developed economy. While the upper ranks are likely to be filled by workers from abroad or from the existing exchange sector, much of the less skilled labour may well be drawn from the subsistence sector. Indeed, the principal effect of this type of investment on the subsistence sector is likely to be the withdrawal, temporary or permanent, of workers for employment in the exchange sector. At best, this may tend to reduce the level of under-employment in the subsistence sector, but it rarely contributes to a higher standard of living within that sector and in many cases it tends to disrupt the established pattern of society without substituting anything more productive, leaving the average level of food supply unchanged if not worsened and the economic and technological organization of the subsistence sector untouched.

The economic development of the subsistence sector from within

35. The foregoing remarks suggest that the economic development of the subsistence sector is not likely to be achieved very rapidly, if at all, if it occurs merely as a by-product of the process of development proceeding from the exchange sector. The development of the subsistence sector requires action of a more direct nature if the transition to an exchange basis is to be accelerated and rendered as smooth as possible.

36. Such development should not be conceived of as being solely industrial. Indeed, there is a primary need for increasing and diversifying agricultural production within the subsistence sector not only to raise current levels of nutrition but also to allow for a substantial transfer of labour from farming to other occupations.^a Such a transfer is necessary if the problem of rural under-employment is to be met, modern technology introduced, the level of skill raised and, in general, the economic structure of the subsistence economy modified in order to bring about an increase in the average standard of living.

37. Nor should the outcome of such development be conceived of merely in terms of the availability of a greater quantity and a greater variety of agricultural and industrial products. With it should come also some of the benefits of the larger society into which the new unit is being integrated, such as the organization of

^a Although agricultural development is always of fundamental importance in the raising of living standards in the subsistence areas, it lies outside the scope of the present working paper.

community services—housing, roads, domestic power, water, sanitation, schools, hospitals and other amenities which require institutional as well as economic and technical changes. In general terms, the essential problem of the development of a subsistence society is the dual one of increasing the amount of capital and skill available in that society and assisting in the growth of institutions through which they can be effectively used in the process of occupational diversification. In this type of community development, the initial step often consists of organizing the common effort, each person contributing at least his own labour.

38. It must here be stressed that in the subsistence sector the main available factor of production is labour and the main opportunity for immediate economic development lies in the more productive use of this labour. When this is achieved through the withdrawal of workers for specialized employment in the exchange sector, the effect on the subsistence sector is at most a very small gain and in some cases, as indicated above, may well be a net loss.

39. On the other hand, an attempt to create within the subsistence sector an economic conjuncture parallel with that which has evolved in the exchange sector, involving perhaps heavy expenditure in social and economic overheads, would in general be far beyond the capacity of most of the under-developed countries. Indeed, in many of these countries, the gap between the two sectors is of such a nature that it may not be feasible to attempt to bridge it in the first instance by seeking to establish a common market or to merge the subsistence sector with the exchange sector at the level of development already attained by the latter. The alternative seems to be the creation within the subsistence sector of conditions favouring the internal growth of the division of labour, the use of more capital and the evolution of local systems of exchange.

40. As an immediate measure, therefore, it is suggested that the process of development may be initiated and stimulated by seeking to increase systematically the degree of economic diversification within the subsistence community and as far as possible within the limits set by local resources. Such a programme would involve the establishment of enterprises based largely if not exclusively upon the utilization of local labour, local raw materials, and wherever possible local capital, and designed primarily to cater for the requirements of the local market. Enterprises of this nature would probably in most cases have to be organized with the support of the local community in the first instance and in some cases with the assistance of the central government, and, in general, on the basis of comparatively small-scale units.

41. In the light of what is known of distribution of raw materials in the under-developed countries, the industries most likely to be capable of adaptation to local operation on a small scale are grain milling, oil expressing, brick making, soap making, cotton ginning, carding, spinning and weaving, and clothing manufacture, then, somewhat less frequently, lumber milling, timber seasoning, furniture making, fibre and building

board manufacture, paper making, sugar refining, alcohol distilling, and blacksmithing and metal working, and finally, where local conditions are suitable, such activities as the production of chemical fertilizers, farm implements and cement, as well as mining and smelting, food canning and engineering.

42. One of the functions of such small-scale enterprises would be to bridge the gap between the simple organization of the village community and the complexities that are inevitable in an exchange economy based upon some degree of co-operation and interdependence of specialists. In so far as it is possible for those involved to acquire new skills and equip themselves for new specialized functions without a complete break from the traditional environment, the economic transition may be rendered less painful and more productive of human well-being.

43. Small-scale enterprise as here conceived must be clearly distinguished from the handicraft or cottage industries which tend to grow up in the village economy. These are usually of a rudimentary nature, conducted on an individual or family basis, often using ancient traditional techniques and not infrequently oriented towards the markets of the exchange sector and even abroad. The production units now proposed would in no sense be primitive although they would be designed to cater for local requirements; they should represent an advanced form of modern technology, serving to introduce the villager to power-operated machinery and to many other aspects of factory organization which contrast with the simple tenor of subsistence society. In this way, not only would they produce new types of goods, and raise the productivity of local labour but they would also do much to stimulate the curiosity and initiative of the local population, breaking through the intellectual lethargy which is often a characteristic of subsistence societies that are cut off from the main stream of scientific progress.

44. This is not to say, however, that established handicraft or cottage industries have no part in the development process. On the contrary, their reorganization by means of mechanization and the adoption of improved methods may in many cases facilitate the establishment of the new units suggested here as well as the introduction of new techniques while at the same time providing that organic link with the past which is so desirable in a development programme. At present handicraft and cottage industries are attracting much more attention than ever before and attempts are being made in a number of countries; especially in Asia, to put them on a more satisfactory basis in respect of both technique employed and economic organization.* In many cases the development of new diversified small-scale industries would involve an extension and an enlargement of this programme rather than its reversal.

*The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration has several experts in the field assisting in the modernization and expansion of family handicraft industries; ECAFE has a programme for improving the cottage industries of the region and work along similar lines is in progress in Central America and the Caribbean area and in one or two countries in Africa.

45. In the village economy the problem of the market may often prove the most intractable one standing in the way of the successful operation of specialized establishments producing for the market. In many areas very little exchange is practised, saving is negligible and the use of money is almost unknown. In such areas the development of production for local sale and the growth of an adequate market will be very slow, necessarily preceded in many instances by efforts to raise agricultural productivity, and dependent on a much wider extension of the process of specialization and the spread of the use of money. Elsewhere, the rate of diversification might be more rapid, especially in regions where the village communities have an established system of local exchange and produce surpluses for trade outside the local market.

46. In this connexion it should be pointed out that in many cases the proposed local establishments would naturally seek to produce goods not normally available in such isolated subsistence communities. Owing to the difference in costs of living, wages might be substantially lower in the villages than they would be for comparable work performed in the urban areas of the exchange sector. Material costs should also be lower, if only because of the possibly substantial reduction of transport costs. Increases in unit costs due to fluctuations in output should be reduced to a minimum within the more or less stable village economy. Low capital costs would permit early amortization, making possible such adjustment in scale and technique and localization as may be required by further economic development. Moreover, the problems and expenditures associated with the influx of population into already congested urban areas would be reduced. In other words, enterprises set up at the local level would help to raise productivity and hence the national *per capita* income without incurring the heavy overhead costs which are often unavoidable with enterprises of a large size in under-developed countries.

47. In view of the possible profitability of well conceived establishments in the subsistence sector, those among the villagers who were capable of accumulating savings of any magnitude might be induced to invest them in such local enterprises. The very fact that an enterprise is organized on a local basis and functions under the eyes of the community should make investment an easier and more attractive proposition than in the case of a more highly capitalized and more remote, depersonalized company. The small local concern, in other words, affords an opportunity for the emergence of entrepreneurial skills at the village level.

48. Even though local small-scale enterprises may stand a good chance of tapping local savings, very few village communities are likely to be able to finance many such units from their own resources. Where such conditions prevail, the plants might be built by the development authority of the central government and turned over to the local community. Experiments along these lines have proved that in many cases repayment could be effected out of future production. In any

case, development through the establishment of small-scale industry need not depend on the community's present ability to save. Such an investment in a backward area cannot be adequately assessed solely in terms of money but in terms of the availability of labour and the potential increase in its productivity.

Some special problems involved in the establishment of "small-scale" industry

49. So far in this discussion the term enterprise has been used in a general sense. The specific nature of the enterprise depends on three main factors: local requirements, local resources, especially in the way of raw materials, and the availability of production techniques adaptable to small-scale operation.

50. In most subsistence societies, the first manufacturing industries to be established are likely to be those directly related to agriculture. This would include the production of requisites for improving farming—tools and implements and fertilizers—as well as the preservation and processing of agricultural produce, mainly foodstuffs. It should be remembered in this connexion that by reducing the relative cost of transport, the processing of raw materials may make the product more readily disposable outside the local area.

51. The development of local industries intended to raise personal living and working standards through the production of clothing, footwear and household essentials might constitute a second stage. This could be followed by the provision of community facilities such as the production of building materials, local road construction and improvements in housing, in water supply, and in other communal services, which would help to expand communications with the outside world or raise standards of village life.

52. In general, within the limits of local resources, the greatest possible diversification should be aimed at in order to give as much opportunity as possible for the division of labour, the development of more mechanical and other skills among the workers, the expansion of productive employment and the consequent increase in income, and lastly to the enlargement of the volume of exchange within the local market.

53. At first glance it might appear that the suggestion that small-scale enterprises could be equipped with modern machinery and use modern techniques is somewhat of a paradox and that their establishment would run counter to modern trends. This is not invariably so. Much of the mass production in advanced countries is not a technical necessity but a reflection of market conditions and of the fact that in those countries overhead costs both of manufacture and of distribution tend to be very heavy and hence economically tolerable only if spread over a sufficiently large output. Technological advance has, in fact, made possible the construction of many smaller machines which need not be operated in large factories if demand does not warrant it. Their capital costs, moreover, are often inflated by the incorporation of more or less intricate devices to ensure automatic or semi-automatic opera-

tion which would be uneconomic in places where labour-intensive investments is required. In many cases, therefore, the process of adapting modern production techniques to small-scale enterprise is not likely to present any insuperable difficulty. Where, however, the smallest plant unit in normal operation is still too large to work successfully under the conditions likely to obtain in the subsistence economy, the field would have to be opened to research. Research and experiment are also required where the attempt is made to construct plant completely out of local materials, cutting down to the barest minimum the amount of equipment imported from industrial countries. Experience has shown that (with a certain sacrifice of speed and continuity of operation and durability of the equipment) a good deal of improvisation is possible and that a wide range of local materials may be substituted for those used in industrial countries.

54. The precise form of research would vary from industry to industry. A good deal of experience of the technical problems of rural and small-scale industry has been accumulated in various parts of the world. If this were carefully collated and evaluated, a useful basis would be available on which a programme of future experiments might be worked out. Among such experiments might be the setting up, perhaps on a regional scale, of a number of pilot plants which could be used not only for devising and adapting new equipment and for trying out machinery and processes under various simulated conditions, but also for the training of managerial and technical personnel and the examination of raw materials from the countries participating in the programme.

55. While the establishment of pilot plants in the areas where the new industries would operate has many advantages, a case could also be made for establishing such plants in the industrial countries in which experiment and research are normal and accepted procedures and where a closer liaison can be maintained with an engineering and machine-building industry.

56. The question of raw materials usually entails less difficulty for small-scale enterprises organized on a local basis than for larger industries serving a national or foreign market. For any plan involving the latter, logically the first step in the process of development is an assessment of resources. This poses a major difficulty in under-developed countries because it requires capital and skill which are rarely obtainable within the economy, making it necessary at least in the initial stages to enlist help from outside. Moreover, resource surveys are long-term projects, some indeed being best organized on a continuing basis. Although development need not wait on their completion, a certain minimum knowledge it required in several fields before a major industrialization programme can commence.

57. In the case of small-scale industry, however, the object is to design the plant to handle effectively the type and quantity of raw material available locally. This does not render any less necessary in the long run a wider survey of resources, but at the same time, it does not prevent or delay plans for local development through

diversification by making them contingent upon the possession of raw material supplies adequate for use on a national basis.

Possible governmental action

58. Each government, in arranging the financing of small-scale industrial enterprises, would, it is assumed, utilize existing institutions as well as benefit by the experience of other countries in this respect. In most cases only marginal funds would need to be obtained abroad: one of the principal objectives in this type of development is to keep costs, especially foreign currency costs, as low as possible and the bulk of the money could probably be raised internally, partly from budget appropriations, partly from borrowing.

59. But more important than the problem of initial finance is likely to be that of organization. This will vary from one country to another and here again a review of all the ideas and experiences that have been gained on this subject would be most useful. In the present context, it will suffice to set out three guiding principles. First, although diversity and flexibility are among the most important advantages of enterprises which are to be adapted to strictly local needs and resources, it would seem desirable for each government, over and above its financial interest in individual projects, to maintain a certain amount of central control, both for the sake of fitting each industry into the general pattern of integrated development and in order that experience may be widely shared and the repetition of errors avoided. Secondly, there would need to be effective arrangements for the dissemination of experience gained in any pilot plants that might be set up on a regional basis for research and training. And thirdly, a good deal of work would have to be put into the selected districts in the subsistence economies both prior to and during the building of the new industry, both to arrange for its effective organization in the local community and to prepare that community for co-operation. Actual administration of the new enterprise would ultimately fall on a suitable group in the community, perhaps the local authority, perhaps a co-operative society, perhaps, where there is a greater participation of village capital, a privately selected board.

60. Over and above specific national action on the part of the various governments in the under-developed countries, the successful development of any scheme for extending small-scale industrialization might require international co-operation in such fields as the setting up of pilot plants on a regional basis, training of personnel and exchange of technical information gained in the operation of particular schemes.

Conclusion

61. The foregoing discussion has sought to indicate that the systematic introduction of new enterprises and the diversification and expansion of existing small-scale industries can play an important part in assisting both the progressive adaptation of subsistence communities to the more complex forms of economic organi-

zation of a monetary exchange system and also the effort to raise standards of village life.

62. It has also sketched the general nature of the problems involved in the establishment in subsistence communities of new local enterprises, modern in respect of the technology employed but small in scale and labour-intensive in character.

63. As the most urgent need for economic advance exists in the subsistence communities of the less developed countries, and as one of the most readily available resources for increased production lies in the under-employed manpower of such subsistence areas, the organization of small-scale industries and other local enterprises and community services, all of which can be oriented towards the needs of such communities and designed to create new employment opportunities would appear to merit further study with a view to devising methods of aiding and encouraging such developments.

64. This working paper has no more than indicated the nature of these general problems and has touched only on a few of the more detailed questions—which necessarily vary greatly from country to country. The subject is broad and, as a certain amount of practical experience has already been accumulated on the technical, institutional and economic aspects, further study could profitably be undertaken, using the experience already gained at the international, national and local levels.

65. Further encouragement for such developments would, of course, have to come in the first place from the governments concerned, drawing upon whatever expert advice and assistance are available. In this connexion it may be pointed out that the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies, have already undertaken work that has a direct bearing on the problems involved in the establishment of local or small-scale enterprises, while under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance governments have been, and can be, assisted in a number of ways in solving some of these problems.

SECTION III

The place of a development corporation in a programme of integrated economic development

66. There are many methods by which governments are able to guide and complement the developmental functions performed by private enterprise, policies relating to taxation, the utilization of foreign exchange, the imposition of customs duties, the availability of credit facilities, and similar monetary and budgetary matters being among the most common and the most important. There are also a number of devices through which governments are able to take action of a more direct nature to implement programmes of economic development. One such device is the development corporation.

67. Although the exact structure and functions of development corporations vary appreciably from country to country, the broad purpose they are designed to fulfil is fairly uniform. In general, they are government-sponsored institutions intended to make investments

which, though desirable in the public interest, are not being made by private persons, perhaps because of a lack of entrepreneurial ability, or a shortage of capital, or perhaps because the investment in question is not likely to yield a return large enough or certain enough or rapid enough to attract commercial investors. While operating in most cases almost exclusively in the exchange sector, therefore, the development corporation, as a public or semi-public body, occupies a strategic position in any programme of integrated economic development. By investing in those parts of the country which may tend to be neglected and in those fields of activity in which social policy rather than prospective profit determines the need for development, it is capable of playing an important part in balancing the course of economic progress. As a means for setting up and assisting in the expansion of establishments which private enterprise and private capital have not developed satisfactorily, the corporation constitutes an important instrument in the execution of an integrated development plan.

68. It is not the object of this paper to describe the extent to which development corporations have in fact fulfilled this function, advancing the process of economic development while helping to keep the programme balanced. Such an assessment would be very useful, however, and as corporations of this nature have now been operating in many of the less developed countries for a number of years, a suggestion is made at the end of the paper in regard to one method by which the resultant lessons may be brought into a common focus. At present it is intended merely to review some of the general principles and practices which have come to characterize the activities of these corporations.

Research

69. In general, the under-developed countries lack facilities for prosecuting economic and technological research, and this is one of the functions often undertaken by development corporations. Where new types of industry are to be promoted, basic research into markets, processes, location and so on is frequently an essential prerequisite to investment. The extent of such research depends on the nature of the project and the financial resources at the corporation's disposal, but among the activities which have been undertaken in the past may be mentioned natural resource surveys, installation of pilot plants, establishment of laboratories and experiment stations, the testing of new techniques and personnel training projects.

70. In some cases the corporation itself has organized the research, in others it has been farmed out to a special subsidiary or to an independent company, national or foreign. The nature and magnitude of expenditure in this connexion are obviously functions of the financial resources of the corporation as well as of its investment programme, although there have been cases in which a development corporation was granted additional funds with which to carry out prescribed research. Though such research is often an essential preliminary of investment, it is rarely chargeable

directly to the enterprise to which it may give rise; usually, it tends to be regarded as part of the broad overhead cost of the development process to be paid for out of the general funds at the disposal of the corporation.

Provision of entrepreneurial ability

71. One of the major functions of the development corporation is the provision of entrepreneurial ability and managerial services which are almost invariably scarce in economically backward countries. In some cases these services have been made available to independent enterprises, especially smaller concerns unable to secure efficient management on their own, in much the same way that the government department of agriculture in many countries offers extension services to assist in the management of smaller farms and raise agricultural productivity. The essential feature of such extension services is their educative function: through training within the firm, they are designed to increase the volume and raise the quality of managerial skill available in the under-developed economy.

Financing functions

72. Most of the corporation's entrepreneurial and managerial resources, however, have generally been used in concerns established by the corporation itself. In some instances these concerns have been financed by funds provided by government specifically for the purpose, with or without private participation. But more usually the corporation itself is responsible for providing funds for the enterprises it sponsors, thus adding the role of investment bank or finance company to its other functions. Such investments tend to be of long term, though many corporations are also prepared to advance short term loans to established enterprises. The precise form of financing varies with the nature of the enterprise: for some the corporation may find it appropriate to subscribe ordinary equity capital, for others (in which the proportion of the funds going into fixed property and other tangible assets is much higher) debenture loans may be more suitable.

73. The field of investment depends on both the charter of the corporation and its financial resources. Large corporations operate over the whole economic field, but most smaller corporations tend to confine their interest to a more specific range of activities. Thus, many of them are concerned only with secondary industry, others only with those projects—power, transport, communications—commonly grouped under the head of economic overhead investments, while a few have been interested particularly in social overheads. In general, the shorter the period of any loans involved in the financing and the more rapidly self-liquidating the project, the wider is the range and the greater is the number of possible activities likely to be. Many of the development corporations, however, because of the inadequacy of their funds have tended to concentrate on smaller and more profitable projects yielding a more rapid return, such as the extension of short-term loans (including even agricultural credit) and the provision of working capital to establish firms.

74. In some cases this type of activity also reflects the absence of an appropriate institution—agricultural or industrial bank—in the under-developed country, the corporation being called upon to fulfil a function normally performed in a more advanced country by a specialized financial agency. In many of the less developed countries, where the commercial banking system is less suited to internal economic development, a development corporation may serve a very useful purpose by organizing those financial and credit facilities that are necessary for the smooth working of domestic investment. Under these circumstances the development corporation becomes an integral part of the machinery of the local capital market. This function has been extended in some countries to make the corporation the means through which foreign borrowing is conducted.

75. As suggested above, financial soundness, narrowly conceived, is not the sole guide for the direction and magnitude of development corporation investment; more important is the effect of this investment on the balanced growth of the economy. One such effect, incidental but important, is the tendency for some of the corporation's activities to be inflationary. The inflationary effects of the process of financing the corporation itself can be assessed only when that process is regarded as part of the general flow of funds between the public and private sectors of the economy; while the inflationary effects of the corporation's own investments depend not only on the source of the funds it is using but also on the speed and magnitude of the physical return from the firm it creates. In general, there is a need to adjust the corporation's programme of domestic investment to the country's requirements for financial stability.

The control of sponsored establishments

76. The control exercised by development corporations over the firms they sponsor ranges from a high degree of centralization to a high degree of decentralization. At one extreme, the corporation may concern itself with all the details of its subsidiaries' day to day management. At the other extreme, control is confined to the sort of supervision practised by a shareholder over the company of which he is the part-owner. In many instances, indeed, the corporation is no more than a part-owner, sharing control of the firm with private interests. The actual method adopted to control the companies it helps to float or finance or manage can be devised and modified to meet the peculiar needs of each situation, giving the development corporation the flexibility which is one of its principal advantages over the direct administration of enterprises by government department.

77. Though few development corporations confine themselves exclusively to the financing of new firms, in general they are designed to initiate and foster new enterprise rather than invest in established concerns. In some cases this principle is extended to the point where the corporation is required to divest itself of its interest in any enterprise it has sponsored as soon as that enterprise reaches a stable and profitable level of

activity. Sale of its holdings in such an enterprise would provide the corporation with funds with which to repeat the procedure, helping to bring another concern to economic maturity and thus continually furthering the development process. As it is improbable that every venture of the corporation will be a financial success, a residue of unprofitable and unsaleable investments is likely to be left in the corporation's hands. Where there is little hope of their eventual profitability, such investments have usually been liquidated, although in some cases the government's social and economic policy has required the corporation to continue to administer certain enterprises which were never likely to be remunerative in a commercial sense. The corporation's objective is not profit earning, as such, but the stimulation of economic development, and although the financial success of its subsidiaries is certainly one measure of its effectiveness, it is by no means the only measure.

The financing of development corporations

78. In one or two instances the financial needs of the corporation have been met, wholly or in part, by giving it the title to a number of revenue-earning enterprises. More usually, however, the corporations' initial funds have been subscribed in cash direct by the government, either in a single grant or in a series of annual sums. These moneys may be appropriated from the general budget or by setting aside certain tax revenues, or they may be raised by government loan, domestic or foreign, specific or general.

79. Public development corporations are rarely supported by private capital, although when particular investments are made the corporation may often share with private interests the ownership of a producing company. When it is operating, the corporation usually enjoys two other potential sources of income: profits from enterprises it has helped to finance and revenue from the sale of assets it has acquired or created.

80. The corporation itself may be given borrowing powers, usually up to a limit fixed in relation to its total capital. Such borrowing usually takes place in consultation with the central bank or other monetary authority: if it is domestic it has to be adjusted to the limited resources of the capital market in an under-developed country, and if it is foreign it has to conform to balance of payments policy. Rather than borrow on its own account, the development corporation may prefer to sponsor, perhaps by underwriting, the capital issues of those among the subsidiary enterprises it initiates which it is unable to finance from its own resources.

81. Irrespective of its borrowing powers, a development corporation requires the support of the government which created it, at least to the extent that it is financial resources are adequate for the tasks it is expected to undertake. This principle is of particular pertinence when, the corporation's initial revenue being fixed in money terms, the economy suffers from an appreciable degree of inflation, or when, its revenue being derived from a prescribed tax, the yield of that tax declines markedly. The corporation, it should be

borne in mind, is a government instrument, quite independent of the private banking system, and in an emergency it may have to fall back on government assistance.

Conclusion

82. This discussion has been suggestive rather than exhaustive. Nothing has been said about the internal structure or legal status of development corporations, or about their relationship to government departments or even about the stage of a country's economic evolution at which they are likely to prove most effective. These are all important determinants of the part a corporation is able to play in the process of economic development.

83. From what has been said, however, three points stand out fairly clearly. First, the development corporation is a pioneering instrument: it is designed to open up new fields, both geographic and economic, to stimulate new enterprise and, in general, to be the source of initiative and finance for ventures that are too large or not sufficiently promising or too novel or too risky to attract private investors. Secondly, it is an instrument that is flexible enough to suit the conditions which prevail in an under-developed country and

one that is capable of being made large enough to have a significant influence on the course of investment and therefore a useful means of bringing about a balancing or integration of the development programmes.

84. Thirdly, sufficient has been said to show that though development corporations differ from one another in many minor ways, in respect of structure and size, as well as finance and operation, yet there is a broad unity of purpose and function.

85. To what extent have development corporations in fact contributed to integrated economic development within the many countries in which they have operated? Could they have contributed more? If so, what in their structure or finance or investment policy or management, or in their relations with the government or with their subsidiaries, has prevented them from so doing?

86. To answer questions of this nature a careful review of the constitution and operations of existing corporations is required. The material required for such a review is in existence, for a large amount of experience has been accumulated in many of the less developed countries in which these corporations have been active for a number of years.

DOCUMENT E/L.500

Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

[Original text: Spanish]
[21 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the Secretary-General's report, contained in document E/2384 on the progress of the work undertaken in accordance with resolution 416 F (XIV),

Reaffirming the principles set forth in General Assembly resolution 521 (VI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 416 (XIV) with regard to the need for the rapid industrialization of under-developed countries,

1. *Notes* with satisfaction the Secretary-General's first report on the progress of the work undertaken in accordance with resolution 416 F (XIV) contained in document E/2384;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene a group of not more than eight experts to prepare a report for submission to the Council at its eighteenth session on the process and problems of the industrialization of the under-developed countries, to provide a basis for a programme of rapid industrialization of the under-developed countries, including the economic, social, fiscal, technical and organizational problems involved, and the role that both the industrially advanced and the under-developed countries have to play in such a programme;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the studies of the question of industrialization as part of the general problem of economic development and to submit periodical reports to the Economic and Social Council on the progress of his work.

DOCUMENT E/L.502

France and United States of America: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (E/L.500)

[Original text: English]
[22 April 1953]

Replace paragraph 2 by the following:

"2. *Invites* its subsidiary bodies, particularly the regional commissions, the Fiscal and Social Commis-

sions and the Transport and Communications Commission, as well as the appropriate specialized agencies, to pay special attention to Section B 'increased produc-

tion in fields other than food' of paragraph 10 of the annex to resolution 451 (XIV) with a view to the promotion of programmes of industrialization at an increasing rate of the under-developed countries, includ-

ing the economic, social, fiscal, technical and organizational problems involved, and the role that both the industrially advanced and the under-developed countries have to play in such programmes."

DOCUMENT E/L.503 and Corr.1

Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: revision of draft resolution contained in document E/L.500

[Original text: English]
[22 April 1953]

(1) The consideranda remain as in the original draft.

(2) The operative part to be replaced by the following:

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in continuing his studies on the question of industrialization as part of the problem of integrated economic development of under-developed countries, to submit, after taking into account the discussions in the fifteenth session of the Economic and Social Council and not later than the eighteenth session of the Council, a study on the processes and problems of industrialization which may assist the under-developed countries in preparing practical programmes of rapid industrialization, the study to deal also with the economic, social, fiscal, technical and organizational problems involved and with the role which the industrially advanced countries can play in order to help further such programmes.

3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, if necessary, to consult with experts for the purposes of the above study;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to prepare for the seventeenth session of the Council:

(a) A bibliography of the studies undertaken by the organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies on the subject of industrialization of under-developed countries;

(b) A similar bibliography of important books and documents otherwise published on the subject;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General in the light of the above to prepare and submit a list of subjects relating to the industrialization of under-developed countries which have not so far been dealt with by the United Nations or its specialized agencies with a view to completing the programme of studies requested in resolution 521 (VI);

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General also to submit further details of the functioning of development corporations in the countries where they exist.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2384	Working paper by the Secretary-General (Council resolution 416 F (XIV))	1	
E/CN.12/221	Theoretical and practical problems of economic growth		United Nations Publication, Sales No. 1952.II.G.1
E/L.500	Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uruguay and Yugoslavia: draft resolution	12	
E/L.502	France and United States of America: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uruguay and Yugoslavia (E/L.500)	12	
E/L.503 (and Corr.1, English only)	Argentina, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippines, Uruguay and Yugoslavia; revision of draft resolution contained in document E/L.500	13	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/15	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 697th meeting, on 23 April 1953		See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 461 (XV)



Agenda item 5: Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

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E/2398	Communication from the Government of Viet Nam	1
E/2399	Communication from the Government of the Kingdom of Laos	2
E/2400	Communication from the Government of Cambodia	2
E/L.504	France and United States of America: draft resolution	2
E/L.505	Australia: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by France and the United States (E/L.504)	3
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DOCUMENT E/2398

Communication from the Government of Viet Nam

[Original text: French]
[13 April 1953]

The Secretary-General transmits to the Council the following communication addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam to the Chairman of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:

“Saigon, 4 March 1953

“The Government of Viet Nam has the honour to refer to the resolution adopted by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at its ninth session, held at Bandung, Indonesia, recommending to the Economic and Social Council ‘that it authorize the Commission to admit to membership those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations and who apply for such membership’.

“Under the Agreements of 8 March 1949 between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Viet Nam, the latter became responsible for its international relations, and my Government has instructed me to request the Commission, in conformity with the above-mentioned resolution, to submit to the Economic and Social Council the present application for admission as a full member of the Commission.

“Viet Nam is already a member of nearly all the specialized agencies of the United Nations—among others, of the International Labour Organisation,

the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

“Its admission as a full member of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, of which it has been an associate member since 1949, by giving it more extensive rights and obligations, will enable it to collaborate in the work of the economic rehabilitation of the countries of the region undertaken by the Commission as actively as it is already collaborating with the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

“Therefore, I should be extremely obliged to you for any action you may take with a view to submitting the present application to the Economic and Social Council at its forthcoming session, which opens on 31 March 1953.

“My Government hopes that, when examining this application, the Economic and Social Council will take into consideration the resolution [620 C (VII)] adopted on 21 December 1952 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its 410th meeting, recognizing that Viet Nam is willing and able to fulfil the obligations of the Charter.

“(Signed) Nicolas Truong-Vinh-Tong
Minister for Foreign Affairs”

DOCUMENT E/2399

Communication from the Government of the Kingdom of Laos

[Original text: French]
[13 April 1953]

The Secretary-General transmits to the Council the following communication addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Laos to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:

“Vientiane, 7 March 1953

“A resolution concerning the amendment in the terms of reference of the Commission proposed by the Cambodian delegation and submitted by the delegation of Pakistan was adopted at the ninth plenary session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

“Under this resolution, the Commission recommends that the Economic and Social Council should admit to membership of the Commission those associate members who are responsible for their own international relations and who apply for full membership.

“The Royal Government considers that Laos satisfies the required conditions, and I have the honour to inform you that it hereby requests that Laos should be admitted to full membership of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

“I should be obliged if you would communicate this application to the Economic and Social Council.

“The Royal Government would be grateful if the attention of the Council were drawn in this connexion to General Assembly resolution 620 E (VII) of 21 December 1952 recommending to the Security Council the admission of Laos as a Member of the United Nations.

“(Signed) Thao Nhouy ABHAY
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Royal Government of Laos”

DOCUMENT E/2400

Communication from the Government of Cambodia

[Original text: French]
[13 April 1953]

The Secretary-General transmits to the Council the following communication addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Cambodia to the Chairman of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:

“Phnom-Penh, 14 March 1953

“In accordance with the resolution adopted in Bandung by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, of which you are Chairman, associate members who desire to accede to the status of full member with right of vote must make a specific request on the subject to the Commission.

“Acting as a spokesman of the Royal Government of Cambodia, I have the honour, therefore, to transmit to you herewith the request of the Kingdom of Cambodia, associate member responsible for its international relations, for admission to the status of full member of the ECAFE.

“I should be grateful if you would kindly transmit this request to the Economic and Social Council so that it may be examined during the next session of the Council.

“(Signed) Au-CHHEUN
Minister for Foreign Affairs”

DOCUMENT E/L. 504

France and United States of America: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[23 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting resolution 8 of the report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with regard to the amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission,

1. *Decides:*

(a) To amend paragraph 3 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to include Cambodia, Ceylon, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Nepal, and Viet Nam as members of

the Commission, provided that in each case the States agree to contribute annually such equitable amounts as the General Assembly shall assess from time to time in accordance with procedures established by the General Assembly in similar cases; and

(b) To amend paragraph 4 to delete the above-

mentioned countries from this paragraph; and

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake such consultations and further steps as may be required to obtain agreement of the above non-member States and the General Assembly to appropriate contributions by these States to the United Nations budget.

DOCUMENT E/L. 505

Australia : amendment to the draft resolution submitted by France and the United States (E/L.504)

[Original text : English]
[24 April 1953]

Substitute the following for paragraph 1 (b):

“(b) To amend paragraph 4 to delete the above-mentioned countries from this paragraph as and

when each country named in paragraph 1 (a) becomes a full member of the Commission; and ”

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2374	<i>Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (9 February 1952 – 14 February 1953)</i>		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 6.</i>
E/2398	Communication from the Government of Viet Nam	1	
E/2399	Communication from the Government of the Kingdom of Laos	2	
E/2400	Communication from the Government of Cambodia	2	
E/L.504	France and United States of America : draft resolution	2	Deferred to Sixteenth Session.
E/L.505	Australia : amendment to the draft resolution submitted by France and the United States (E/L.504)	3	<i>Ditto</i>
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/21	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 700th meeting, on 24 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 464 (XV).</i>



Agenda item 6: Report of the Transport and Communications Commission (sixth session)

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2363/Add.1	Statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General under rule 34 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council	1
E/2402	Report of the Economic Committee	2
E/L.492	Argentina: amendment to draft resolution H contained in the report of the Economic Committee (E/2402)	2
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DOCUMENT E/2363/Add.1

Statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General under rule 34 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

[Original text: English]

[3 April 1953]

1. POLLUTION OF SEA WATER—DRAFT RESOLUTION B

Draft resolution B recommends that the Secretary-General should be authorized to request interested Member States to make available to him experts in the field of pollution of sea water at the expense of those governments, provided the Secretary-General be also authorized to cover some or all of the expense involved out of the regular budget of the United Nations if he finds that these expenses can be covered under present budgetary appropriations.

No expenses in connexion with the payment of travel and subsistence of experts can be met out of the regular budget, though servicing of a suitably scheduled meeting of experts could be undertaken without additional expense.

2. CUSTOMS FORMALITIES FOR THE TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF PRIVATE VEHICLES AND FOR TOURISM—DRAFT RESOLUTION F

In paragraph (a) of annex 2 of the Report of the Transport and Communications Commission, the Secretary-General indicated to the Commission that an expenditure of \$4,500 would be involved in respect of

the travel and subsistence of four substantive staff members from Headquarters to Geneva, though this cost may be reduced by travel on home leave. At that time the European Office was not in a position to give estimates of the additional costs which would be involved in holding the conference in Geneva. Estimates have now been received giving a total cost of approximately \$54,000 if the conference were held in January or February or \$41,300 if held in August-September after the end of the Council's 1954 summer session in Geneva.

It is assumed that the meeting would be scheduled in the programme of meetings to be established by the Economic and Social Council at its sixteenth session.

No travel or allowances will be payable by the United Nations for participants representing governments attending the conference.

3. TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS—DRAFT RESOLUTION G

Financial implications of this draft resolution are covered in annex 2 (b) of the Report of the Transport and Communications Commission (E/2363).

DOCUMENT E/2402

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text: English]
[14 April 1953]

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the Second Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Henryk Birecki (Poland), considered at its 125th and 126th meetings (E/AC.6/SR.125 and 126) held on 6 and 7 April 1953, item 6 of the agenda of the Council (Report of the Transport and Communications Commission (sixth session)) referred to it by the Council at its 673rd meeting (2/SR.673) held on 31 March 1953.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: E/2363¹ and Add.1, E/2387 and E/2388.

3. The Committee voted on the attached draft resolution as follows:

Draft resolution A: 16 votes in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions;

Draft resolution B: 16 votes in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions;

Draft resolution C: 11 votes in favour, 0 against, and 7 abstentions;

Draft resolution D: 16 votes in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions;

Draft resolution E: 16 votes in favour, 2 against, and 0 abstentions;

Draft resolution F: 14 votes in favour, 0 against, and 4 abstentions;

Draft resolution G: 16 votes in favour, 2 against, and 0 abstentions;

Draft resolution H: 12 votes in favour, 3 against, and 3 abstentions;

Draft resolution I: 16 votes in favour, 2 against, and 0 abstentions.

4. The Committee recommends that the following draft resolutions be adopted by the Council.

[Draft resolutions A to G were adopted without change by the Council at its 687th meeting, on 17 April

1953, and have become sections A to G of Council resolution 468 (XV).]

H

DISCRIMINATION IN TRANSPORT INSURANCE

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to resolution 8 of the Transport and Communications Commissions on the subject of discrimination in transport insurance,

Decides:

1. To bring the study on this subject by the Secretary-General, together with its annexes (E/CN.2/139) to the attention of governments;

2. To instruct the Secretary-General:

(a) To bring to the notice of GATT the relevant resolutions of the Council and of the Commission and the study by the Secretary-General for possible action;

(b) To bring to the notice of the International Monetary Fund the relevant resolutions of the Council and of the Commission and the study by the Secretary-General, with a view to examination by the Fund of the possibility of achieving relaxation of exchange controls as applied to transport insurance; and

(c) To advise the Commission at its next session of the progress made in this matter;

3. To recommend that governments consider the possibility that efforts be made in all future commercial treaties to obtain the inclusion of a clause designed to prevent discrimination between different insurance markets in the placing of transport insurance.

[Draft resolution H, as amended, was adopted by the Council at its 689th meeting, on 20 April 1953, and has become section H of Council resolution 468 (XV).]

Draft resolution I was adopted without change by the Council at its 687th meeting, on 17 April 1953 and has become section I of Council resolution 468 (XV).]

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 4.*

DOCUMENT E/L.492

Argentina: amendment to draft resolution H contained in the report of the Economic Committee (E/2402)

[Original text: Spanish]
[15 April 1953]

Amend paragraph 3 as follows:

(a) Delete the word "all" after the words "that efforts be made in";

(b) Insert at the end of paragraph 3: "provided that economic progress of under-developed countries is not affected thereby".

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2363	<i>Transport and Communications Commission—report of the sixth session</i>		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
E/2363/Add.1	Statement of financial implications submitted by the Secretary-General under rule 34 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council	1	
E/2388	Customs formalities for the temporary importation of private vehicles and for tourism: note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/2402	Report of the Economic Committee	2	
E/CN.2/139	Discrimination in transport insurance. Report of the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/L.492	Argentina: amendment to draft resolution H contained in the report of the Economic Committee (E/2402)	2	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/13	Resolutions adopted by the Council at its 687th and 689th meetings, on 15 and 16 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i> , resolution 468 (XV)



**Agenda item 7: International action for conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources:
report by the Secretary-General**

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2367	Report by the Secretary-General on activities under Council resolution 345 (XII)	1
E/L.495	Argentina: draft resolution	4
E/L.495/Rev.1	Argentina, Australia and France: draft resolution	4
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DOCUMENT E/2367

Report by the Secretary-General on activities under Council resolution 345 (XII)

[Original text: English]
[23 February 1953]

1. This report is the third¹ to be submitted in accordance with the Economic and Social Council's request under resolution 345 (XII). The Secretary-General was requested by this resolution to furnish to each session of the Council a statement of specific plans and action taken with respect to "a programme designed to promote the systematic survey and inventory of non-agricultural natural resources" (part A of the resolution), and to report on the results of any explorations with respect to the holding of international conferences on particular resources or resource problems (part B of the resolution). In addition to the request to initiate a programme designed to promote the systematic survey and inventory of non-agricultural natural resources, the Council requested the Secretary-General (part A of the resolution) to give consideration to requests from governments for technical assistance and to consider any international action designed to promote an integrated approach in this field. The Council requested the Secretary-General to report on his activities relating to these aspects of the Council resolution "not later than the fifteenth session" and this report accordingly is also designed to meet this request.

**SURVEY AND INVENTORY OF NON-AGRICULTURAL
RESOURCES**

2. In his second report, submitted to the Council's fourteenth session (E/2207), the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had established an *ad hoc* committee of experts to study and prepare recommendations on standard concepts and terminology for

¹ Previous reports are contained in documents E/2038 and E/2207.

use in connexion with surveys and inventories of iron ore resources and that he planned to convene this Committee late in 1952. The membership of the Committee, which was listed in that report, has been expanded by the addition of Professor Martin Wiberg, of the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden. The proposed meeting has had to be postponed for lack of staff, although preparatory work for the meeting has been substantially completed and some technical papers prepared by the participants have already been received and circulated among the members. It is hoped that circumstances will permit arrangements to be made to convene the Committee of experts by mid-1953. However, further consideration of the work involved indicates that it will be necessary for the Committee to hold a second meeting in 1954, devoted to the formulation of final recommendations and to the drafting and approval of its final report.

3. As a result of the postponement of the meeting of experts on iron ore resources, preliminary investigations begun with respect to coal and lignite resources, as described in document E/2207, have been suspended for the present; budgetary limitations would make it impossible to convene a meeting of experts on these resources before 1955.

4. Paragraph 1 (d) of part A of resolution 345 (XII) requested the Secretary-General "to give further and detailed consideration to any international action of a general character that may be immediately undertaken particularly in promoting an integrated approach to and a systematic analysis of problems of conservation and use of any particular resources". In

this connexion, the Council's resolution 417 (XIV), adopted at its fourteenth session, is immediately relevant, dealing as it does with international co-operation on water control and utilization and on the development of arid land, with special emphasis on planned water resource development in relation to economic development as a whole. This resolution requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to promote the development of basic water resource data in furtherance of co-ordinated and co-operative action in this field and in implementing Council resolution 345 (XII). In the light of this resolution, it was planned to initiate a project in the field of water resources in 1954 along the lines set forth in the latter resolution. However, as was explained in document E/L.348,² only one resource meeting a year may be held, given present budgetary arrangements, and therefore no meeting of experts on water resources can be arranged until after 1955, should a meeting on coal and lignite resources be held in 1955.

5. In paragraph 1 (c) of part A of resolution 345 (XII), the Secretary-General was requested to give consideration to requests from governments for technical assistance in the field of conservation and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources. The annex to this report lists briefly the technical assistance furnished to Member States by the United Nations during 1951 and 1952 relating to the development of resources.

6. The requests for technical assistance have been made primarily on an individual and case-by-case basis, rather than with any organic approach in view. The annexed list, therefore, refers primarily to individual assistance projects requested by the Member States, which in most instances are for investigations of single resources. However, there are several exceptions, involving an integrated or partially integrated approach, such as: Cuba, in the case of power, water and minerals, and a pending request relating to a more general appraisal of resources, Pakistan, in connexion with the survey of economic development potentialities of Kalat State; and multiple or partially co-ordinated resource surveys in Indonesia, Israel and Libya. Some

of the projects for assistance in basic physical data and maps, in general economic surveys, will also have a bearing on the resource appraisal problem.

7. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration is well aware of the advantages for economic and social advancement inherent in the integrated and systematic approach referred to in the Council resolution. Accordingly, in its current and emerging programmes, it is endeavouring to encourage this, and to use its resources as far as is practicable for projects in the less-developed countries which will have the greatest possible effects in economic and social development through the co-ordinated development and use of their natural resources. A number of such projects are under consideration during the current year (1953).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON RESOURCES

8. No action has been taken under part B of resolution 345 (XII), inasmuch as no requests for international conferences on any particular resource to be convened under the resolution have been received from governments of Member States.

9. The Council may wish to note, however, that as a result of decisions by the regional economic commissions, technical conferences and meetings have been organized in which the objectives of resolution 345 (XII) have been taken into account. A meeting of experts, organized jointly by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Technical Assistance Administration, was held at Bogotá, Colombia, from 13 October to 13 November 1952, to consider basic problems and processes of the iron and steel industry of Latin America. A report on this meeting will be submitted to the fifth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America in April 1953. A regional conference on mineral resources development, sponsored by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and with the participation of the Technical Assistance Administration, is scheduled to meet in Tokyo from 20 to 30 April 1953. A training centre for water resource development is also planned by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, in co-operation with the Technical Assistance Administration, for 1953-54, and a regional technical conference on water resource development is proposed for 1954.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda items 6 and 7.

ANNEX

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FURNISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS DURING 1951 AND 1952, RELEVANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Country or region	Year	Expert advice	Fellowships and scholarships awarded
Afghanistan	1951	Oil geologist advised on exploitation of oil resources; oil drilling expert subsequently appointed	2 Oil resource development 1 Mineral resources
	1952	A request is in process of implementation for several experts (number unspecified) to locate and appraise underground water resources. Two experts so far recruited, and equipment supplied	
Bolivia	1952	An expert on general development of oil production and an oil geologist appointed, in response to request for advice on oil resources development	
	1952	Expert appointed to advise (<i>inter alia</i>) on development of known mineral reserves	

Country or region	Year	Expert advice	Fellowships and scholarships awarded
Brazil	1952	Geologist (one of a number of mining specialists) requested in connexion with work of Mining Corporation of Bolivia	
	1951		2 Hydraulic and thermal power resource appraisal
	1952		1 Mineral resources 1 Hydraulic and thermal power resource appraisal
British Guiana	1952	Expert appointed (in field in January 1953) to make general survey of hydro-electric potentialities	
Colombia	1952		1 Mineral resources 1 Soil conservation
Cuba	1952	Preliminary mission visited Cuba, in response to comprehensive request in fields (<i>inter alia</i>) of power, hydrology, mining	
Ecuador	1951	Lignite expert surveyed resources	1 Hydraulic and thermal power resource appraisal
	1952	Coal consultant appointed, to advise on exploitation of lignite resources	
El Salvador	1952	Geologist appointed; studied mineral and water resources	
Finland	1952		1 Geological survey of soil resources
Greece	1951		1 Water power exploitation and development 1 Appraisal of mineral resources required for production of activated bleaching earth
Haiti	1952	Lignite expert surveyed deposits	
India	1951		1 Combined resource development 1 Water resources appraisal 1 Conservation of mineral resources
	1952		1 Combined resource development 1 Appraisal and utilization of mineral resources 1 Modern methods of prospecting mineral deposits
Indonesia	1952	Expert on natural resources under recruitment, as executive staff member of Planning Bureau	
Iran	1952	A request for 12 experts on the development of underground water resources has been submitted. Two experts surveyed needs and resources, as preliminary measure	1 Petroleum geology 1 Petroleum reservoir engineering; utilization of fuels
		Two experts requested to assist in geological survey. A topographic surveyor has been appointed	
Iraq	1952		1 Combined resource development
Israel	1951	Expert advised on development of water resources	2 Combined resource development
	1952	On advice of above expert, an expert on underground water has been appointed and two further hydrologists are under recruitment Two experts in field of oil resource development under recruitment, to advise on prospecting at present being carried out Expert surveyed possibilities of using peat as fuel; two further experts may be recruited	
Libya	1952	Economic geologist appointed, to join U.S. TCA team surveying water and mineral resources in northern Tripolitania	
Lebanon	1952		1 Resource utilization
Malaya	1951		1 Combined resource development
Nepal	1952	Expert under recruitment to survey mineral resources	
Pakistan	1952	UN-FAO team surveyed economic development possibilities in Kalat State (Northern Baluchistan). Among other functions, it advised on use of aerial surveys to appraise resources and trained local officials in techniques of surveys and appraisals	

<i>Country or region</i>	<i>Expert advice</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Fellowships and scholarships awarded</i>
Philippines		1952	1 Water resource appraisal 1 Water resource development
Southern Rhodesia		1951	1 Water supplies and hydro-electric schemes
Thailand		1951	1 Hydraulic and thermal power resource appraisal
Turkey	Petroleum geologist under recruitment to undertake exploratory field work to evaluate petroliferous areas; mining engineer under recruitment to prospect mineral reserves	1952	
Venezuela		1952	1 Geological analysis of mineral resources 1 Evaluation and development of mineral resources 1 Petroleum geology

DOCUMENT E/L.495

Argentina: draft resolution

[Original text: Spanish]

[16 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the importance, from the point of view of economic and social progress, of developing rational programmes for the conservation and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources, and

Considering that resolution 345 (XII) provides for effective action to promote that purpose,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (E/2367);

2. *Recommends* the effective continuation of the measures outlined in resolution 345 (XII).

DOCUMENT E/L.495/Rev.1

Argentina, Australia, France: draft resolution

[Original text: English]

[16 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking into account the importance, from the point of view of economic and social progress, of developing rational programmes for the conservation and utilization of non-agricultural natural resources and water resources, and

Considering that resolutions 345 (XII) and 417 (IV)

provide for effective action to promote that purpose,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General (E/2367);

2. *Recommends* the effective continuation of the action provided for by resolution 345 (XII) and that the earliest possible action be taken under resolution 417 (XIV).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2038	Report of the Secretary-General on activities under Council resolution 345 (XII)		Mimeographed document only
E/2207	Report of the Secretary-General on activities under Council resolution 345 (XII)		Ditto
E/2367	Report by the Secretary-General on activities under Council resolution 345 (XII)	1	
E/L.495	Argentina: draft resolution	4	
E/L.495/Rev.1	Argentina, Australia and France: draft resolution	4	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/14	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 690th meeting, on 17 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 463 (XV)



Agenda item 8 : Procedures for the convening of study groups and international commodity conferences

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2410	Report of the Economic Committee	1
	Check list of documents	1

DOCUMENT E/2410

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text : English]
[23 April 1953]

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the Second Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Henryk Birecki (Poland), considered at its 127th, 128th, 129th and 130th meetings (E/AC.6/SR.127 to 130) held on 10, 17 and 23 April 1953, item 8 of the agenda of the Council (Procedure for the Convening of Study Groups and International Commodity Conferences) referred to it by the Council at its 673rd meeting (E/SR.673) held on 31 March 1953.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: E/2039, E/2039/Add.1, E/AC.6/L.55, 56, 56/Add.1, 57, 58, 59 and 60.

3. The Committee voted on the attached draft resolutions as follows:

Draft resolution A—16 votes in favour, 2 against
Draft resolution B—15 votes in favour, none against and 3 abstentions

4. The Committee recommends that the following draft resolutions be adopted by the Council:

[Draft resolutions A and B were adopted without change by the Council at its 702nd meeting on 27 April 1953 and have become Council resolution 462 (XV).]

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2410	Report of the Economic Committee	1	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/18	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 702nd meeting, on 27 April 1953		See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth session, supplement No. 1, resolution 462 (XV)



Agenda item 9: Report of the International Monetary Fund

Check list of documents

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2351	<i>International Monetary Fund—Annual Report 1952</i>		Printed publication— Washington D.C.
E/2351/Add.1	<i>International Monetary Fund—Summary of Activities, 1 May 1952 through 20 February 1953</i>		Mimeographed document only
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/9	<i>Resolution adopted by the Council at its 683rd meeting, on 13 April 1953</i>		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Sup- plement No. 1, resolution 467 (XV)</i>

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Agenda item 10: Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2360	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—Seventh annual report, 1951-1952		Printed publication— Washington D.C.
E/2360/Add.1	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—Summary of principal activities 1 July 1952 through 28 February 1953		Mimeographed document only
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/10	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 685th meeting, on 14 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 466 (XV)



Agenda item 11: Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: report of the Technical Assistance Committee and General Assembly resolution 621 (VII)

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2394	Report of the Technical Assistance Committee		Mimeographed document only <i>Ditto</i>
E/2395 and Corr.1	Local costs to be borne by governments: report of the Technical Assistance Committee		
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/12	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 687th meeting, on 15 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 470 (XV)

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE MISSING/NOT ISSUED IN:

[illegible]



Agenda item 13 : Report of the Statistical Commission (seventh session)

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2406	Report of the Economic Committee	1
	Check list of documents	1

DOCUMENT E/2406

Report of the Economic Committee

[Original text : English/French]
[20 April 1953]

1. The Economic Committee, under the chairmanship of the Second Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Henryk Birecki (Poland), considered at its 126th and 129th meetings (E/C.6/SR.126 and 129) held on 7 and 17 April 1953, item 13 of the agenda of the Council (Report of the Statistical Commission (seventh session)) referred to it by the Council at its 673rd meeting (E/SR.673) held on 31 March 1953.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: E/2365¹ and E/AC.6/L.54.

3. The Committee voted on the attached draft resolution as follows:

¹ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 5.

Draft resolution A-16 votes in favour and 2 abstentions;

Draft resolution B—12 votes in favour and 2 abstentions;

Draft resolution C—14 votes in favour and 2 against;

Draft resolution D—15 votes in favour and 2 abstentions;

Draft resolution E—15 votes in favour and 2 abstentions;

4. The Committee recommends that the following draft resolutions be adopted by the Council.

[Draft resolutions A, B, C, D and E were adopted without change by the Council at its 702nd meeting on 27 April 1953 and have become Council resolution 469 (XV).]

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2365	Statistical Commission—Report of the Seventh Session (2 to 13 February 1953)		See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 5
E/2406	Report of the Economic Committee	1	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/20	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 702nd meeting, on 27 April 1953		See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 469 (XV)

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Agenda item 14: Report of the Population Commission (seventh session)

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2392	Report of the Social Committee	1
E/L.491	Sweden: amendment to draft resolution D contained in the report of the Social Committee (E/2392)	2
	Check list of documents	2

DOCUMENT E/2392

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]

[9 April 1953]

1. The Social Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Rodolfo Muñoz (Argentina) considered at its 227th and 228th meetings (E/AC.7/SR.227 and 228) held on 7 April 1953, item 14 of the agenda of the Council (Report of the Population Commission (seventh session)) referred to it by the Council at its 673rd meeting (E/SR.673) held on 31 March 1953.

2. The Committee had before it the following documents: E/2359,¹ E/AC.7/L.132, E/AC.7/L.133, E/AC.7/L.134 and E/AC.7/L.135.

3. The Committee voted on the attached draft resolutions as follows:

Resolution A: 16 votes in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions;

Resolution B: 15 votes in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions;

Resolution C: 16 votes in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions;

Resolution D: 16 votes in favour, 2 against, and 0 abstention;

Resolution E: 16 votes in favour, 0 against, and 2 abstentions.

4. The Committee recommends that the following draft resolutions be adopted by the Council.

[Draft resolutions A, B, C and E were adopted by the Council, without change, at its 685th meeting, and

have become Council resolutions 471 A, B, C and E (XV).]

D

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the importance of internal migration in connexion with economic progress and the attendant social and political phenomena, especially in the economically under-developed countries, and noting that in these countries internal migration has not been sufficiently studied, and

Paying due attention to the priorities established for the implementation of the work programme of the Population Commission,

1. *Recommends* that Member States continue to give special attention to the problem of internal migration and its social and economic implications, particularly within a process of economic development;

2. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate action with a view to improving the statistical and demographic information in the field of internal migration;

3. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, aid those Member States requesting technical assistance pertaining to the field of internal migration;

4. *Calls the attention* of Member States having similar problems relating to internal migration to the advantage of conducting joint studies, and further directs the attention of the regional economic commissions to the importance of internal migration especially in connexion with economic development;

¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3.*

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Population Commission on the progress achieved regarding the implementation of this resolution.

[Draft resolution D was adopted as amended by the Council at its 685th meeting and has become Council resolution 471 D (XV).]

DOCUMENT E/L.491

Sweden: amendment to draft resolution D contained in the report of the Social Committee (E/2392)

[Original text: English]
[14 April 1953]

Amend paragraph 5 to read as follows:

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Population Commission at its eighth session on the implementation of paragraph 3 of this resolution".

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2359	Population Commission : report of the seventh session (19-30 January 1953)		See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 3
E/2392	Report of the Social Committee	1	
E/L.491	Sweden: amendment to draft resolution D contained in the report of the Social Committee (E/2392)	2	
RESOLUTION (XV)/11 and Corr.1	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 685th meeting, on 14 April 1953		See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 471 (XV)

UNITED
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E/L.475.



Agenda item 15: Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination

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Document No.	Title	Page
E/L.474	Argentina and Philippines: draft resolution	1
E/L.475	Egypt: draft resolution	1
E/L.478	Argentina, Egypt and Philippines: draft resolution	1
Check list of documents	2

DOCUMENT E/L.474

Argentina and Philippines: draft resolution

[Original text: English-French]
[1 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council

Transmits resolution 637 C (VII) of the General Assembly concerning international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination to the Commission on Human Rights for the action contemplated therein.

DOCUMENT E/L.475

Egypt: draft resolution

[Original text: French]
[1 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, in its resolution 637 (VII), the General Assembly expresses the view that it is necessary to continue the study of ways and means of ensuring international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination, and that the recommendations it has adopted at its seventh session do not represent the only steps that can be taken to promote respect for such right,

Considering that the General Assembly has requested that the Commission on Human Rights should continue preparing recommendations concerning

international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination, and particularly recommendations relating to the steps which might be taken, within the limits of their resources and competence, by the various organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to develop international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination,

Requests the Commission on Human Rights to make further recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination, and to present its recommendations to the Council for submission to the General Assembly.

DOCUMENT E/L.478

Argentina, Egypt and Philippines: draft resolution¹

[Original text: French]
[1 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering that, in its resolution 637 C (VII), the General Assembly expresses the view that it is necessary to continue the study of ways and means of ensuring

¹This draft resolution replaces documents E/L.474 and E/L.475.

international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination, and that the recommendations it has adopted at its seventh session do not represent the only steps that can be taken to promote respect for such right,

Considering that the General Assembly has requested that the Commission on Human Rights should continue preparing recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination, and particularly recommendations relating to the steps which might be taken, within the limits of their resources and competence, by the various organs of the

United Nations and the specialized agencies to develop international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination,

Transmits resolution 637 C (VII) of the General Assembly concerning international respect for the right of peoples to self-determination to the Commission on Human Rights for the action contemplated therein.

Check list of documents

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2356	Note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/L.474	Argentina and Philippines: draft resolution	1	
E/L.475	Egypt: draft resolution	1	
E/L.478	Argentina, Egypt and Philippines: draft resolution	1	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/2	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 675th meeting, on 1 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 472 (XV)

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Agenda item 16 : Interim report of the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information

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E/2345	Interim report of the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information	1
E/2345/Add.1	Interim report: revision of the draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information (E/2345)	2
Check list of documents	2

DOCUMENT E/2345

Interim report of the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information

[Original text : English]
[9 December 1952]

1. I have the honour to report that satisfactory progress is being made in the preparation of the substantive report on freedom of information which, under Economic and Social Council resolution 442 C (XIV), I have been asked to submit to the Council in 1953. This report will be presented at the Council's sixteenth session.

2. Members of the Council may be interested in the following brief notes concerning preparatory work on the report:

(a) As requested in resolution 442 C (XIV) I have had extensive consultations with UNESCO, as well as with other specialized agencies whose work impinges on the field of freedom of information;

(b) At my request the Secretary-General addressed notes to governments, Members and not members of the United Nations, asking for comments and suggestions which might be of value to me in writing the report;

(c) I have written to more than 600 information enterprises and national and international professional associations throughout the world seeking similar co-operation; and

(d) During discussions on freedom of information in the Third Committee of the seventh regular session of the General Assembly, several representatives made suggestions regarding the subjects they considered should be treated in the report. I am taking account of these suggestions.

3. In the course of my work I have had occasion to enquire as to the situation regarding communications on freedom of information received and dealt with under Council resolution 75 (V) as amended. I recalled in this connexion that the Secretary-General reported to the fifth session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, of which I was a member, that during the period 31 March 1950 to 23 July 1951, a number of communications had been received which contained specific criticisms or complaints against governments in the field of freedom of information, and that these complaints had been dealt with in accordance with procedures and principles laid down for the Commission on Human Rights (see E/CN.4/Sub.1/152).

4. The above-mentioned procedures, as outlined in Council resolution 75 (V) as amended, do not make it possible for me, in my capacity of Rapporteur on Freedom of Information, to be informed of the contents of such communications.

5. I venture to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that in resolution 116 A (VI) the Council resolved "to give the members of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, with respect to communications dealing with discrimination and minorities the same facilities as are enjoyed by members of the Commission under resolution 75 (V) and the present resolution".

6. Since I am of opinion that my work would be facilitated by such action, I respectfully recommend that the Council extend to the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information the same facilities with respect to communications on freedom of information that were extended to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities by resolution 116 A (VI). I recommend that the action I propose be taken by the Council at its fifteenth session since my substantive report is being prepared for the Council's sixteenth session.

7. Accordingly I propose that the Council adopt the

following draft resolution, which I have prepared for the assistance of members:

Draft resolution

The Economic and Social Council

Resolves to give the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information, Mr. Salvador P. López, with respect to communications dealing with freedom of information, the same facilities during the term of his office as are enjoyed by members of the Commission on Human Rights and members of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities under resolution 75 (V) as amended.

DOCUMENT E/2345/Add.1

Interim report: revision of the draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information

[Original text: English]
[2 April 1953]

Subsequent to my interim report contained in document E/2345 of 9 December 1952, I have had consultations with delegations. As a result of these consultations I have revised the draft resolution, which I prepared for the assistance of members of the Council, contained in paragraph 7 of my interim report E/2345 and submit instead of it the following revised text:

Revised draft resolution,

The Economic and Social Council

Resolves to give the Rapporteur on Freedom of

Information, Mr. Salvador P. López, with respect to communications dealing with freedom of information, the facilities which have been granted to the members of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press by resolution 240 C (IX), it being understood that if such communications include criticism of or complaints against governments, the procedure to be followed shall be the same as the procedure established by resolution 75 (V), as amended, and resolution 116 (VI).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2345	Interim report of the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information	1	
E/2345/Add.1	Interim report: revision of the draft resolution submitted by the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information (E/2345)	2	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/5	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 677th meeting, on 6 April 1953.		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 473 (XV)



Agenda item 17 : Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights received under Council resolution 277 (X)

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2370	Application of Economic and Social Council resolution 444 (XIV) concerning allegations regarding States that are not members of the International Labour Organisation: note by the Secretary-General	1
E/L.471 and Corr.1	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	2
E/L.484	Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	3
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DOCUMENT E/2370

Application of Economic and Social Council resolution 444 (XIV) concerning allegations regarding States that are not members of the International Labour Organisation : note by the Secretary-General

[Original text : French]
[26 February 1953]

1. The Secretary-General has the honour to present to the Council the following note concerning the application of Council resolution 444 (XIV) on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.

2. In paragraph 1 of the operative part of that resolution, the Council requested "the Secretary-General again to invite the Governments of Romania, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to reply to the requests previously addressed to them under resolution 351 (XIII)". On 26 August 1952, the Secretary-General addressed letters on the subject to the Governments of Romania, Spain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; he has not yet received replies to those letters.

3. In application of paragraph 2 of the operative part of resolution 444 (XIV), the Secretary-General, in his letter of 26 August 1952 to the Government of Spain, communicated the allegations formulated in documents E/2154/Addenda 18, 21, 30 (second paragraph), 34, 41 and 48, and the provisions of resolution 277 (X) and invited that Government to submit its observations on the matter. The Secretary-General has not yet received a reply to that letter.

4. In application of paragraph 4 of the operative part of resolution 444 (XIV), the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 2 September 1952, communicated to the competent authorities of the Saar, through the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the allegations contained in document E/2154/Add.43 and the provisions of resolution 277 (X), and invited those authorities to submit their observations on the matter. The Secretary-General has not yet received a reply to that letter.

5. In application of paragraph 3 of the operative part of resolution 444 (XIV), the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 2 September 1952, transmitted to the Allied Military Government of the Free Territory of Trieste (British-United States Zone) the allegations contained in document E/2154/Add.20 and the provisions of resolution 277 (X) and invited that Government to submit its observations on the matter. The reply of the Allied Military Government of Trieste (British-United States Zone), dated 10 October 1952, is reproduced in document E/2335, which is submitted to the present session of the Council.

DOCUMENT E/L.471 AND CORR.1

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original text : English]
[27 February 1953]

As the communications which are being brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its fifteenth session relate to different categories of countries—members of both the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, or of one or the other of them, or of neither of them—the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the Council the following table, which may assist the Council in its discussion:

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO STATES WHICH ARE MEMBERS BOTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

I. Communications dated 7 April 1952, 29 April 1952, 11 August 1952, and 19 August 1952 received from the Union generale des syndicats confédérés du Maroc relating to the French Administration in Morocco (E/2333/Add.1).

II. Communication received from the Union internationale des syndicats des mineurs relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.2).

III. Communication received from the Eenheids-vakcentrale (Netherlands) relating to the Netherlands (E/2333/Add.3).

IV. Communication received from the WFTU relating to South Africa (E/2333/Add.7).

V. Communication received from the WFTU relating to Cuba (E/2333/Add.9).

VI. Communication received from the United Packinghouse Workers of America (Chicago, Illinois) relating to Greece (E/2333/Add.10).

VII. Communication received from the Arab Trade Union Congress relating to Egypt (E/2333/Add.11).

VIII. Communication received from the WFTU relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.12).

IX. Communication received from the Confédération générale du travail relating to the French Administration in Morocco (E/2333/Add.13).

X. Communication received from the Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers (Rome, Italy) relating to Colombia (E/2333/Add.14).

XI. Communication received from the WFTU relating to France (E/2333/Add.15).

XII. Communication received from the Confederazione Sindacati Uniti TLT (Trieste) relating to Uruguay (E/2333/Add.16).

XIII. Communication received from the Arab Trade Union Congress (Nazareth, Israel) relating to Greece (E/2333/Add.17).

XIV. Communication received from the Burma Trade Union Congress relating to France (E/2333/Add.18).

XV. Communication received from the Syndicat des cheminots de Meknès (Maroc) relating to the French Administration in Morocco (E/2333/Add.20).

XVI. Communication received from the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions (Cardiff, Wales) relating to Greece and the United States (E/2333/Add.21).

XVII. Communication received from the ICFTU relating to Venezuela (E/2333/Add.22).

XVIII. Communication received from the Syndicat national des ouvriers agricoles (Tunis) relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.23).

XIX. Communication received from the WFTU relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.24).

XX. Communication received from the Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union of Kingston, St. Vincent, British West Indies, relating to France (E/2333/Add.25).

XXI. Communication received from the Trade Unions International of Seamen, Inland Waterways Workers, Fishermen and Port Workers (WFTU) relating to the United States of America (E/2333/Add.26).

XXII. Communications received from the General Workers' Union of British Honduras relating to the Colonial Government of British Honduras (E/2333/Add.27).

XXIII. Communication received from the Trade Unions International of Leather Workers (Prague WFTU) relating to French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.28).

XXIV. Communication received from the Burma Trade Union Congress relating to Burma (E/2333/Add.29).

XXV. Communication received from the Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union of Australia relating to Greece (E/2333/Add.30).

XXVI. Communication received from the Trade Unions International of Chemical and Allied Workers (Budapest) relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.31).

XXVII. Communication received from the Syndicat général des ouvriers et employés boulangers-pâtisseries (USTT, Tunis) relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.32).

XXVIII. Communication received from the Confédération générale du travail de la République Populaire de Roumanie, Bucarest, relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.33).

XXIX. Communication received from the Syndicat des ouvriers du bâtiment (USTT, Tunis) relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.34).

XXX. Communication received from the delegation of the USSR to the United Nations relating to Greece (E/2333/Add.35).

XXXI. Communication received from the delegation of the USSR to the United Nations relating to Greece (E/2333/Add.36).

XXXII. Communication received from the Syndicat des ouvriers liquoristes (USTT, Tunis) relating to the French Administration in Tunisia (E/2333/Add.37).

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO STATES WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION BUT NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I. Communication received from the World Federation of Trade Unions relating to Japan (E/2333).

II. Communication received from the World Federation of Trade Unions relating to Italy (E/2333/Add.8).

COMMUNICATION RELATING TO A STATE WHICH IS A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS BUT NOT A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Communication received from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions relating to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (E/2333/Add.6).

COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO STATES WHICH ARE NEITHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOR MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

I. Communication received from the Union internationale des travailleurs du bâtiment, du bois et des matériaux de construction (Helsinki, Finland) relating to Spain (E/2333/Add.4).

II. Communication received from the Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverages (Sofia, Bulgaria) relating to Spain (E/2333/Add.5).

III. Communication received from the World Federation of Trade Unions relating to the Saar (E/2333/Add.19 and Corr.1).

DOCUMENT E/L.484

Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

[Original text : English]
[8 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

I

Recalling the procedures already adopted, in resolutions 277 (X), 351 (XII) and 444 (XIV), for handling allegations regarding infringements of trade-union rights received from governments or trade unions or employers' organizations relating to States members of the International Labour Organisation, both Members and non-members of the United Nations,

Decides to forward to the Governing Body of the ILO for its consideration as to reference to the Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association those allegations enumerated in document E/L.471 and allegations received subsequently which relate to States members of the ILO;

Requests the Secretary-General, acting on behalf of the Council, to forward to the Governing Body of the ILO for similar action all such allegations received in the future,

II

Recalling its invitations to the Government of the USSR to reply to the request addressed to it by the

Secretary-General under the terms of resolution 277 (X) (sub-paragraph (c) of the second operative paragraph) with reference to an allegation submitted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (E/1882 (IV)),

Noting with concern from document E/2370 that the Government of the USSR has not yet replied to these invitations,

Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the Government of the USSR the further material (E/2333/Add.6) relating to the allegation previously submitted by the ICFTU, and to invite it to reconsider its attitude in this matter,

III

Recalling its decision in resolutions 351 (XII) and 444 (XIV) to invite the Governments of Spain and Romania to submit their observations on certain allegations relating to Spain and Romania,

Noting from document E/2370 that neither Government has hitherto responded to these invitations,

Noting that further allegations relating to Spain (E/2333/Add.4 and 19) have been received,

Requests the Secretary-General to bring the latter allegations to the attention of the Government of Spain, and to invite it to submit its observations on them, bringing to its attention the provisions of resolution 277 (X);

Expresses the hope that the Governments of Spain and Romania may find it possible to indicate their willingness to co-operate with the United Nations in its efforts to safeguard trade-union rights by submitting their observations on the allegations referred to them,

IV

Taking note of the observations of the Allied Military Government of Trieste (E/2335) on the allegation contained in document E/2154/Add.20 in response to the invitation extended by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 444 (XIV),

Observing that no question of trade-union rights was involved,

Dismisses the allegation as not meriting further examination,

V

Recalling its decision in resolution 444 (XIV) to invite the competent authorities of the Saar to submit their observations on an allegation (E/2154/Add.43) relating to the Saar,

Noting that a further allegation relating to the Saar (E/2333/Add.19) has been received,

Requests the Secretary-General to bring the latter allegation to the attention of the competent authorities of the Saar, and to invite them to submit their observations on both allegations, bringing to their attention the provisions of resolution 277 (X).

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2154/Add.2, E/2154/Add.33, E/2154/Add.43	Communications containing allegations of infringements of trade-union rights		Mimeographed documents only
E/2333 and Add.1 to 37 and E/2333/Add.30/Corr.1	Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights received under Economic and Social Council resolution 277 (X)		Ditto
E/2335	Observations of the Allied Military Government of Trieste on allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights in the Free Territory of Trieste (British-United States Zone): note by the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/2370	Application of Economic and Social Council resolution 444 (XIV) concerning allegations regarding States that are not members of the International Labour Organisation: note by the Secretary-General	1	
E/2371	Observations of the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations on the communication from the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, Cardiff, England (E/2333/Add.21)		Mimeographed document only
E/C.2/341	Statement submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization having consultative status in category A		Ditto
E/C.2/343	Statement submitted by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization having consultative status in category A		Ditto
E/L.471 and Corr.1	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	2	
E/L.484	Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	3	
E/L.488	India: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by Sweden and the United Kingdom (E/L.484)		Incorporated in the summary record of the 680th meeting, para. 22
E/L.489	Philippines: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by Sweden and the United Kingdom (E/L.484)		<i>Ibid.</i> , para. 81
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/6	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 680th meeting, on 9 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 474 (XV)



Agenda item 18: Slavery: report of the Secretary-General under Council resolution 388 (XIII)

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2407	Report of the Social Committee	1
	Check list of documents	1

DOCUMENT E/2407

Report of the Social Committee

[Original text: English]
[20 April 1953]

1. The Social Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-President of the Council, Mr. Rodolfo Muñoz (Argentina) considered at its 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd and 233rd meetings (E/AC.7/SR. 228-233) held on 7, 8, 16 and 20 April 1953, item 18 of the agenda of the Council (Slavery: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 388 (XIII)) referred to it by the Council at its 673rd meeting (E/SR.673) held on 31 March 1953.

2. The Committee had before it the following

documents: E/2357, E/AC.7/L.136—L.144.

3. The Committee adopted the attached draft resolution by 16 votes in favour, none against, with two abstentions.

4. The Committee recommends that the following draft resolution be adopted by the Council:

[The draft resolution was adopted without change by the Council at its 702nd meeting on 27 April 1953 and has become Council resolution 475 (XV).]

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2357	Slavery, the slave trade, and other forms of servitude : report of the Secretary-General		Mimeograph document only
E/2407	Report of the Social Committee	1	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/19	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 702nd meeting, on 27 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 475 (XV)

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE MISSING/NOT ISSUED IN:

[illegible]

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Agenda item 21: Inter-governmental organizations

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2361 (and Corr.1, English only)	List of inter-governmental organizations in the economic and social fields—1953 edition		Mimeographed document only
E/2361/Add.1	List of inter-governmental organizations in the economic and social fields: note by the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/2366 (and Corr.1 and 2, English only)	Relations with inter-governmental organizations: Report of the Secretary-General		Ditto



Agenda item 22: International co-operation on cartography: report by the Secretary-General and replies by governments

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/L.480	United States of America: draft resolution	1
E/L.481	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	1
Check list of documents		1-2

DOCUMENT E/L.480

United States of America: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[3 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the Secretary-General on International Co-operation on Cartography and of the efforts made by governments to stimulate the accurate surveying and mapping of their national territories;

Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with governments and appropriate inter-governmental organizations on the subject of holding regional cartographic conferences and to submit in due course a report to the Council on the results of such consultations.

DOCUMENT E/L.481

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[3 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Takes note, with satisfaction, of the Report of the Secretary-General on Means for Furthering the Completion of the International One-Millionth Map of the World, together with the Progress Report on the transfer of the Central Bureau, International One-Millionth

Map of the World to the United Nations,

Requests the Secretary-General, upon the completion of the transfer of the Central Bureau to the United Nations, to take appropriate steps to further the completion of the Map on the lines indicated in the Conclusion of the Report.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2362 (and Corr.1, English only)	Report of the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/2366 (and Corr.1 and 2, English only)	Relations with inter-governmental organizations: report of the Secretary-General		Ditto

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2376 and Add.1	Means for furthering the completion of the International One-Millionth Map of the World: report of the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/L.480	United States of America: draft resolution	1	
E/L.481	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution	1	
E/L.482	India: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the United States (E/L.480)		Incorporated in the summary record of the 677th meeting, para. 8
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/4	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 677th meeting, on 6 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 476 (XV)



Agenda item 23: United Nations Narcotics Laboratory

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/L.485	United States of America: draft resolution	1
E/L.485/Add.1	Financial estimate submitted by the Secretary-General relating to the draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (E/L.485)	1
E/L.486	France: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the United States (E/L.485)	2
Check list of documents	2

DOCUMENT E/L.485

United States of America: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[9 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the cost of preparing and equipping a United Nations Narcotics Laboratory (E/2372);

2. *Defers* decision regarding changes in the existing arrangements;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To appoint an international committee of three chemists with a view to evaluating the progress made in developing methods to determine the origins of raw

opium by chemical or physical means, and to arrive at conclusions as to whether the methods have been advanced to a point where they can be given practical application;

(b) To submit the above-mentioned report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for its consideration;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to transmit to the Council not later than its eighteenth session its recommendations regarding the future of the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory.

DOCUMENT E/L.485/Add.1

Financial estimate submitted by the Secretary-General relating to the draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (E/L.485)

[Original text: English]
[9 April 1953]

1. In accordance with rule 34 of the rules of procedure, the Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the Council the following financial estimate of the

expenses which would be involved in the draft resolution submitted by the United States of America calling for the appointment of an international committee of three

chemists to evaluate the progress that has been made in the United Nations programme to develop methods to determine the origin of opium.

2. The cost would mainly depend on the travel expenses involved; and it is anticipated that the work might be completed in a week, on the understanding that the Secretariat would provide the members with all necessary documentation for study well in advance of the meeting. Assuming that the three chemists came from America, Asia and Europe, and that the committee

meets at Headquarters and sits for five days, the costs may be estimated as follows:

	\$
Travel and travel <i>per diem</i>	2,625
<i>Per diem</i> for five days ¹	375
	<hr/> 3,000

3. The Secretary-General would endeavour to absorb any additional costs which might be involved in servicing the meetings of the Committee.

DOCUMENT E/L.486

France: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the United States (E/L.485)

[Original text: French]
[9 April 1953]

Add a new paragraph 2, worded as follows:

"2. *Notes* with satisfaction the work undertaken by the United Nations up to the present within the

framework of the international programme of scientific research on narcotics".

Re-number the other paragraphs accordingly.

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Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2372	Note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/L.485	United States of America: draft resolution	1	
E/L.485/Add.1	Financial estimate submitted by the Secretary-General relating to the draft resolution submitted by the United States of America (E/L.485)	1	
E/L.486	France: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the United States (E/L.485)	2	
E/L.487	Belgium: amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the United States (E/L.485)		Mimeographed document only
E/L.487/Rev.1	Belgium: revised amendment to the draft resolution submitted by the United States (E/L.485)		Incorporated in the summary record of the 681st meeting, para. 13 and 15
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/7	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 681st meeting, on 10 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 477 (XV)

¹ See Report of the Fifth Committee on the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1953, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 25 (A/2352, para. 30).

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- Agenda item 24 (a): Non-governmental organizations: Applications and re-applications for consultative status;
- (b): Hearings by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations under rules 84 and 85 of the rules of procedure of the Council and applications for hearings by the Council under rule 86;
- (c): Other matters reported on by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

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<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations</i>
E/2368	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		Mimeographed document only
E/2390	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		Ditto
E/2411	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		Ditto
E/L.483	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution		Incorporated in the summary record of the 678th meeting, para. 40
E/L.506	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution		Incorporated in the summary record of the 704th meeting, para. 77
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/22	Resolutions adopted by the Council at its 678th, 702nd and 704th meetings, on 6, 27 and 28 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 480 (XV)

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Agenda item 25: Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Council and its functional commissions

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2355	Note by the Secretary-General	1
E/L.476	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	3
E/L.477	Argentina, Cuba, Venezuela and Uruguay: draft resolution	3
Check list of documents		3

DOCUMENT E/2355

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[21 January 1953]

I

ADOPTION OF SPANISH AS A WORKING LANGUAGE OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND ITS FUNCTIONAL
COMMISSIONS

1. At its fourteenth session the Council amended its rules of procedure in pursuance of resolution 414 (XIII), paragraph 9. In this connexion, the Council had before it a proposal by the delegations of Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, and Uruguay to amend the rules of procedure in order to make Spanish a working language of the Council and its functional commissions. By its resolution 456 C (XIV), the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly, "with a favourable opinion, the question of adopting Spanish as a third working language of the Council and its functional commissions".

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 664 (VII) endorsed "the opinion of the Economic and Social Council that Spanish be adopted as a working language of the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions".

3. In the light of the action taken by the General Assembly, the Council agreed at its resumed fourteenth session, in considering its basic programme for 1953, to place on the provisional agenda for its fifteenth session the following item: "Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Council and the functional commissions".

4. The Secretary-General has therefore prepared the following draft revised rules for the Council's consideration:

(i) RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

Amend the under-mentioned rules of procedure in chapter VII (Languages), as follows:

*Official and working languages**Rule 35*

Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages, and English, French and Spanish the working languages of the Council.

*Interpretation from a working language**Rule 36*

Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other two working languages.

*Interpretation from official languages**Rule 37*

Speeches made in either of the other two official languages shall be interpreted into the three working languages.

*Interpretation from other languages**Rule 38*

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the official languages. In this case he shall himself provide for interpretation into one of the working languages. Interpretation into the other working languages by an interpreter of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first working language.

(ii) RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Amend the under-mentioned rules of procedure in chapter VII (Languages), as follows:

Rule 29

Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages, and English, French and *Spanish* the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 30

Speeches made in *any of the* working languages shall be interpreted into the other *two* working languages.

Rule 31

Speeches made in *either* of the *two* official languages shall be interpreted into *the three* working languages.

Rule 32

Any member may make a speech in a language other than the official languages. In this case he shall provide for interpretation into one of the working languages. Interpretation into the other working *languages* by an interpreter of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first working language.

II

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO RULE 37 CONCERNING RECORDS OF FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

1. Rule 43 concerning records of the Council was one of the rules of procedure of the Council which were revised by Council resolution 456 (XIV). The two main changes made by the Council were (i) to extend to three working days the time-limit of 48 hours allowed to delegations to transmit their corrections to the Secretariat, and (ii) to add that "Separate corrigenda shall not normally be issued"; the purpose of this addition, as it was stated in the report of the Working Group of the Council (E/2255), was to leave no doubt as to the meaning of the rule in which the Council requests that corrections to all provisional summary records issued be incorporated in the final record in order to have a single text, and the word "normally" was merely intended to authorize the Secretary-General to issue, *not ordinary corrigenda*, but such errata or corrections of substantive mistakes as seemed essential. Revised rule 43 of the Council reads as follows:

Rule 43

Summary records of public meetings of the Council, its committees and subsidiary bodies shall be prepared by the Secretariat. They shall be distributed in provisional form as soon as possible to all members of the Council and any others participating in the meeting, who may, within three working days of their receipt by delegations and others participating in the meeting, submit corrections to the Secretariat. Any disagreement concerning such corrections shall be decided by the President of the Council, or by the chairman of the committee or subsidiary body to which the record

relates, after consulting, upon request of the representative concerned, the sound records of the proceedings. At the end of sessions and in other special circumstances, the President may, in consultation with the Secretary-General, on giving previous notice, extend the time for submitting corrections.

The summary records, with any such corrections incorporated, shall be distributed promptly to the members of the Council, to other Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies. Separate corrigenda shall not normally be issued. The summary records may be consulted by the public on publication.

2. The present corresponding rule of the functional commissions, which was adopted by Council resolution 289 (X), reads as follows:

Rule 37

Summary records of the public meetings of the commission and its subsidiary bodies shall be prepared by the Secretariat. They shall be distributed as soon as possible to all members of the commission and any others participating in the meeting, who may, within forty-eight hours of their receipt, submit corrections to the Secretariat. Any disagreement concerning such corrections shall be decided by the chairman of the commission or the chairman of the subsidiary body to which the record relates.

The summary records, with any such corrections incorporated, shall be distributed promptly to the members of the commission, to the Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies and to the non-governmental organizations in category A or B or on the register which are concerned with the work of the commission. They may be consulted by the public on publication.

The Secretary-General suggests that the Council may wish to amend this rule with a view to including the same provisions as in the corresponding revised rule of the Council. Rule 37 would then read as follows:

Rule 37

Summary records of the public meetings of the commission and its subsidiary bodies shall be prepared by the Secretariat. They shall be distributed in *provisional form* as soon as possible to all members of the commission and any others participating in the meeting, who may, within *three working days* of their receipt by *delegations and others participating in the meeting*, submit corrections to the Secretariat. Any disagreement concerning such corrections shall be decided by the chairman of the commission or the chairman of the subsidiary body to which the record relates.

The summary records, with any such corrections incorporated, shall be distributed promptly to the members of the commission, to the Members of the United Nations, to the specialized agencies, and to the non-governmental organizations in category A or B or on the register which are concerned with the work of the commission. *Separate corrigenda shall not normally be issued. The summary records* may be consulted by the public on publication.

DOCUMENT E/L.476

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution

[Original text: Russian]
[1 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council

Requests the General Assembly to give favourable consideration to the question of adopting Russian as a working language of the Council and its functional commissions and to have rule 35 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council (E/2336) amended accordingly.

DOCUMENT E/L.477

Argentina, Cuba, Venezuela and Uruguay: draft resolution

[Original text: English-French]
[1 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council

Adopts the revised rules of procedure annexed to this resolution [as contained in document E/2355].

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2355	Note by the Secretary-General	1	
E/L.476	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: draft resolution	3	
E/L.477	Argentina, Cuba, Venezuela and Uruguay: draft resolution	3	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/1	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 675th meeting, on 1 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 481 (XV)



Agenda item 26 : Calendar of Conferences for 1953

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2396	Attendance of the Chairman of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at the Ninth Session of the Commission on Human Rights: note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only. Substance incorporated in summary record of the 683rd meeting



Agenda item 27 : Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council

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<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2385 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2	Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council		Mimeographed document only



Agenda item 28 : Financial implications of actions of the Council

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2389 and Add.1 and 2	Work programmes and costs of the economic and social activities of the United Nations: note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only

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Agenda item 29 : Consideration of the provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Council

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<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2352	Note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/2352/Rev.1	Note by the Secretary-General		Ditto
E/2352/Rev.1/ Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General		Ditto. Substance incorporated in the summary record of the 703rd meeting
E/2404	Report requested under Council resolution 426 B (XIV) on measures designed to reconcile the attainment and maintenance of full employment with the avoidance of the harmful effects of inflation: note by the Secretary-General		Mimeographed document only
E/2412	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations		Ditto. Substance incorporated in the summary record of the 703rd meeting
E/C.2/R.16	Reconversion after the rearmament period. Communication dated 20 March 1953 from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization in category A consultative status		Mimeographed document only
E/C.2/R.17	Measures to be taken for the application of a progressive social policy throughout the world, particularly for the defence, improvement and extension of social security. Communication dated 14 April 1953 from the World Federation of Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization in category A consultative status		Ditto
E/L.498	Preliminary annotations to the draft provisional agenda for the sixteenth session contained in document E/2352/Rev.1: note by the Secretary-General		Ditto

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Agenda item 30: Question of inviting Libya, Spain, Nepal and the Republic of Korea to the International Conference on the Limitation of the Production of Opium to be convened at Headquarters on 11 May 1953, submitted by the United States of America

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
E/2350/Add.2	Communication dated 22 March 1953 from the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations	1
E/L.479	United States of America: draft resolution	1
Check list of documents		2

DOCUMENT E/2350/Add.2

Communication dated 22 March 1953 from the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations

[Original text: English]
[25 March 1953]

The Secretary-General has received the following communication from the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations which proposes a supplementary item for inclusion on the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the Economic and Social Council as contained in document E/2350:

COMMUNICATION

New York, March 21, 1953

The representative of the United States of America to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honor to advise that, under rule 17 of the rules of

procedure of the Economic and Social Council, the United States wishes to propose as a matter of urgency, for inclusion on the agenda of the fifteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, the following item:

“Question of inviting Libya, Spain, Nepal and the Republic of Korea to the International Conference on the Limitation of the Production of Opium to be convened at Headquarters on 11 May 1953.”

The representative of the United States wishes to call to the attention of the Secretary-General the fact that, since the Conference will be convened prior to the sixteenth session of the Council, it is necessary for the Council to act on the extension of these invitations at its forthcoming session.

DOCUMENT E/L.479

United States of America: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[1 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council

Requests the Secretary-General to extend invitations to attend the United Nations Opium Conference to Libya, Spain, Nepal and the Republic of Korea.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
E/2350/Add.2	Communication dated 22 March 1953 from the representative of the United States of America to the United Nations	1	
E/L.479	United States of America: draft resolution	1	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/3	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 676th meeting, on 2 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 478 (XV)



Agenda item 31: Application of Afghanistan for membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, submitted by Afghanistan

CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
E/2350/Add.3	Communication dated 24 March 1953 from the permanent representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations	1
E/L.501	India: draft resolution	2
Check list of documents		2

DOCUMENT E/2350/Add.3

Communication dated 24 March 1953 from the permanent representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations

[Original text: English]

[26 March 1953]

The Secretary-General has received the following communication from the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations proposing a supplementary item for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the Economic and Social Council as contained in document E/2350:

COMMUNICATION

New York, 24 March 1953

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency of the request of the Government of Afghanistan for membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

I request Your Excellency to ask the Economic and Social Council to place this item on the agenda of its forthcoming fifteenth session: a request that the Council amend the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, as given in Council resolution 414 C.I (XIII), paragraph 40(3)(b), as amended by the Council at its fourteenth session, to include Afghanistan as a full member of the Commission.

It is requested that the item of Afghanistan's membership be considered in the forthcoming fifteenth ses-

sion, because, firstly, that will enable the chief of the Afghan Delegation in the present General Assembly to attend the meetings of the Economic and Social Council concerning the item and, secondly, in order that a representative of Afghanistan may participate in the work of the Commission as soon as possible.

The Government of Afghanistan submitted its application for membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to the ninth session of the Commission meeting in Bandung, Indonesia, in February 1953; unfortunately this application was not received in Bandung until after the close of the session.

The Government of Afghanistan feels that the geographic and economic position of Afghanistan includes Afghanistan in the Middle East area. However, consideration of an economic commission for the Middle East has been postponed. Afghanistan wishes to be included in the terms of reference of any proposed economic commission for the Middle East should such a commission be considered.

(Signed) M. Kabir LUDIN

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Afghanistan
to the United Nations*

DOCUMENT E/L.501

India: draft resolution

[Original text: English]
[22 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the communication of the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations dated 24 March 1953, with respect to the admission of Afghanistan to full membership in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East,

Amends the list of member countries in paragraph 3

of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to read as follows: "Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, France, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America."

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E/L.501	India: draft resolution	2	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/17	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 700th meeting, on 24 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 465 (XV)



Agenda item 32: Accession of Italy to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons,
proposed by the Secretary-General

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DOCUMENT E/2350/Add.5

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]
[27 March 1953]

1. The Secretary-General herewith brings to the attention of the members of the Economic and Social Council the request of the Italian Government to accede to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons, opened for accession at Lake Success on 6 April 1950, and proposes that this matter be included as a supplementary item on the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the Economic and Social Council.

2. Article 13 of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons provides that the Convention is open for accession "on behalf of Members of the United Nations, non-member States which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and also any other non-member State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council passing upon the request of the State concerned". As Italy is not a Member of the United Nations and is not a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Council should decide upon the Italian Government's request to be invited to accede to the Convention.

3. The proposal that the item be placed on the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session of the Council is made by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 13 of the Council's rules of procedure. Since the request from the Italian Government was received by the Secretary-General on 23 March 1953 it was not possible, before this date, to propose the inclusion of this item on the provisional agenda. With respect to the urgency of the consideration of this item the Secretary-General draws the attention of the Council to the *note verbale* from the Italian Representative to the

United Nations dated 26 March 1953 in which it was requested that the matter be brought to the attention of the fifteenth session of the Council.

4. The following communications relating to the request of the Italian Government are attached hereto:

(1) *Note verbale* dated 20 March 1953 from the Italian Representative to the United Nations to the Secretary-General.

(2) *Note verbale* dated 26 March 1953 from the Italian Representative to the United Nations to the Secretary-General.

1. *Note verbale* DATED 20 MARCH 1953 FROM THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Italian Representative to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform that the Italian Government desires to accede to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons.

In view of article 13 of the Convention, the Italian Representative has the honour to ask the Secretary-General to kindly draw on this respect the attention of the Economic and Social Council, so that the invitation provided for by said article be addressed to Italy.

2. *Note verbale* DATED 26 MARCH 1953 FROM THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Italian Representative to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and further to note No. 562 of March 20, 1953, has the

honour to ask—in view of the special interest that the Italian Government attach to the matter concerning the disappearance of persons whose death cannot be established with certainty—whether the desire expressed by the Italian Government to accede to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons

could be brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its fifteenth session which will open here in New York on 31 March 1953.

The special interest is due to the numerous cases of disappearance of Italian citizens in connexion with the world war.

DOCUMENT E/L.490

Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela: draft resolution

[Original text: English]

[9 April 1953]

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the *notes verbales* dated 20 March 1953 and 26 March 1953 from the Italian Representative to the United Nations regarding the desire of the Italian Government to accede to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons, opened for accession at Lake Success on 6 April 1950,

Having regard to article 13 of the Convention providing that the Convention "shall be open for accession

on behalf of Members of the United Nations, non-member States which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and also any other non-member State to which an invitation has been addressed by the Economic and Social Council passing upon the request of the State concerned",

Invites the Government of Italy to accede to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons.

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Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2350/Add.5	Memorandum by the Secretary-General	1	
E/L.490	Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution	2	
E/RESOLUTION (XV)/8	Resolution adopted by the Council at its 681st meeting, on 10 April 1953		See <i>Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 479 (XV)

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND
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OFFICIAL RECORDS



Agenda item 33

ANNEXES

FIFTEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1953

Agenda item 33: Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

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E/2350/Add.1	Note by the Secretary-General		Incorporated in the summary record of the 702nd meeting, para. 22.

ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL

ANNEXES

FIFTEENTH SESSION

OFFICIAL RECORDS

NEW YORK, 1953

Agenda item 34: Admission of the representative of the Women's International Democratic Federation for participation in the Commission on the Status of Women, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Commission (E/2386)

CONTENTS

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DOCUMENT E/2386

Communication from the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women

[Original text: English]
[30 March 1953]

The President of the Council has received the following communication from the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women:

COMMUNICATION

30 March 1953

I have the honour to draw to your attention the attached resolution which was approved by the Commission on the Status of Women at its 140th meeting on 27 March 1953.

(Signed) Minerva BERNARDINO

Chairman

Commission on the Status of Women

Resolution

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Having been informed of the delay in the admission of the representative of the Women's International

Democratic Federation into the United States, to enable her to take part in the work of the seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Taking into account section 11/4 of the Headquarters Agreement concerning the admission of representatives of non-governmental organizations which have consultative status,

1. *Regrets* that the representative of the Women's International Democratic Federation has not been granted an entry-visa which would enable her to come to the United Nations Headquarters and to take part in the work of the Seventh Session of the Commission;

2. *Calls the attention* of the Economic and Social Council to that abnormal situation and requests the Economic and Social Council to examine this question at its fifteenth session in order to take appropriate measures.

DOCUMENT E/2397

Memorandum by the Legal Department

[Original text: English]
[10 April 1953]

1. This memorandum is transmitted in compliance with the request of the Council made on 9 April 1953 at its 679th plenary meeting, for a legal opinion on the extent to which the denial by the United States of the applications by two representatives of non-governmental organizations for transit to the Headquarters District is consistent with the terms of the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations.

A. SUMMARY OF FACTS

2. In accordance with resolution 288 (X) concerning consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations, adopted by the Economic and Social Council under the authority of Article 71 of the Charter, the Women's International Democratic Federation, a non-governmental organization in consultative relationship with the Council in Category B, designated Mrs. Margarette Rae Luckock as its representative to attend the seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which adjourned on 3 April 1953, and thereafter to attend the current session of the Economic and Social Council. The World Federation of Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization in consultative relationship with the Council in Category A, designated Mr. Jan Dessau as its representative to attend the current session of the Council. Both representatives made application for a visa at appropriate United States Consulates, and the Secretariat of the Economic and Social Council notified the United States Mission to the United Nations of these applications, in accordance with established procedures.

3. The representative of the United States reported to the Economic and Social Council at its 679th plenary meeting on 9 April 1953 that his Government had found it impossible to grant these applications. He explained the position of his Government as follows:

"In denying these applications, my Government has found it necessary to invoke the right to safeguard its security which it reserved to itself in Section 6 of the Joint Resolution (Public Law 357) of the 80th Congress, which authorized the United States to enter into the Headquarters Agreement, and in the note of its Representative, dated November 21, 1947, bringing the Headquarters Agreement into effect."

B. PROVISIONS OF THE HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT

4. Section 11 (4) of the Headquarters Agreement provides:

"The federal, state or local authorities of the United States shall not impose any impediments to transit to or from the headquarters district of... (4) representatives of non-governmental organizations recognized by the United Nations for the purpose of consultation under Article 71 of the Charter..."

5. Section 13 (a) of the Headquarters Agreement reads as follows:

"(a) Laws and regulations in force in the United States regarding the entry of aliens shall not be applied in such manner as to interfere with the privileges referred to in Section 11. When visas are required for persons referred to in that Section, they shall be granted without charge and as promptly as possible."

6. These are the only provisions in the Headquarters Agreement bearing upon the right of transit to the Headquarters District on the part of properly designated representatives of non-governmental organizations. Nothing in the text of the Headquarters Agreement reserves to the United States the authority to deny a visa to any of the classes of persons specified in Section 11. Indeed, Section 13 (d) specifies that, *except* as provided above, "... the United States retains full control and authority over the entry of persons or property into the territory of the United States..."

C. JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE 80TH CONGRESS

7. By Joint Resolution (Public Law 357 — 80th Congress) the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress authorized the President of the United States to bring the Headquarters Agreement into effect on the part of the United States.

8. Section 6 of the Joint Resolution stated that nothing in the Agreement should be construed as in any way diminishing, abridging or weakening the right of the United States to safeguard its own security and completely to control the entry of aliens into any territory of the United States other than the Headquarters District and its immediate vicinity, and such areas as it was reasonably necessary to traverse in transit between the same and foreign countries.¹

¹"Sec. 6. Nothing in the agreement shall be construed as in any way diminishing, abridging, or weakening the right of the United States to safeguard its own security and completely to control the entrance of aliens into any territory of the United States other than the headquarters district and its immediate vicinity, as to be defined and fixed in a supplementary agreement between the Government of the United States and the United Nations in pursuance of section 13 (3) (e) of the agreement, and such areas as it is reasonably necessary to traverse in transit

between the same and foreign countries. Moreover, nothing in section 14 of the agreement with respect to facilitating entrance into the United States by persons who wish to visit the headquarters district and do not enjoy the right of entry provided in section 11 of the agreement shall be construed to amend or suspend in any way the immigration laws of the United States or to commit the United States in any way to effect any amendment or suspension of such laws."

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was authorized to bring the Headquarters Agreement into force by the General Assembly, which approved the text of the Agreement in its resolution 169 (II). But in the event that the provision in section 6 of the Joint Resolution had been intended by the United States to constitute a reservation, it was never made known to the General Assembly as such, and it was never considered by the General Assembly nor accepted by it.

10. It is an established principle of international law that a reservation to a bilateral treaty or agreement is in effect a proposal to amend the text of the agreement and must therefore be accepted by the other party if it is to have any effect. David Hunter Miller, for example, in his well-known work on *Reservations to Treaties*, after reviewing the history of qualifying declarations in United States treaty practice, states (p. 76), "One conclusion supported by all of the foregoing precedents is that the declaration, whether in the nature of an explanation, an understanding, an interpretation, or reservation of any kind, must be agreed to by the other Party to the treaty. . . . Accordingly, in a treaty between two Powers only, the difference between a reservation of any nature and an amendment, is purely one of form."

11. Pursuant to its section 28, the Headquarters Agreement was brought into force by an exchange of notes between the Secretary-General and the representative of the United States. The United States note, dated 21 November 1947, added:

"Pursuant to instruction from my Government, I have the honor to inform you that the Government of the United States of America is prepared to apply the above-mentioned Headquarters Agreement subject to the provisions of Public Law 357."

This observation is in general terms and did not make reference to any reservation. It was made subsequent

to the final adoption of the Agreement by the General Assembly. For these reasons, and because it appeared in a formal note of entry into force, it did not give notice to the Secretary-General that the United States might claim the authority to restrict transit to and from the Headquarters District.

12. Finally, even if the United States had intended to formulate a reservation, it would not appear from a reading of section 6 of the Joint Resolution that it could have application to the present cases. It refers to control by the United States of the entrance of aliens into any territory of the United States *other than* the Headquarters District, its immediate vicinity, and the necessary area of transit.

D. CONCLUSION

13. It appears from the foregoing that persons falling within the classes referred to in section 11 of the Headquarters Agreement are entitled to transit to and from the Headquarters District, and that this right of transit has not been made the subject of any reservation.

14. Should the United States adhere to its position, it is clear that there would then exist a dispute between the United Nations and the United States concerning the interpretation or application of the Headquarters Agreement. The Council will note that section 21 of the Headquarters Agreement establishes the procedures for handling any such dispute. If the dispute is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement, it "shall be referred for final decision to a tribunal of three arbitrators, one to be named by the Secretary-General, one to be named by the Secretary of State of the United States, and the third to be chosen by the two, or, if they should fail to agree upon a third, then by the President of the International Court of Justice".

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Document No.	Title	Page	Observations and references
E/2386	Communication from the Chairman of the Commission on the Status of Women	1	
E/2397	Memorandum by the Legal Department	2	
E/L.493	Encand: draft resolution		Mimeographed document only

