



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities: report by the Secretary-General under resolution 414 (XIII), section B II, paragraph 23 (E/2264 and Add.1, E/L.375, E/L.377, E/L.377/Rev. 1, E/L.378, E/L.378/Rev.1, E/L.379) (<i>continued</i>)	399
Report of the International Telecommunication Union (E/2245)	403
Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization (E/2218, E/2218/Add.1, E/L.376)	404

President: Mr. S. Amjad ALI (Pakistan).

Present: The representatives of the following countries:

Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Observers from the following countries:

Chile, Netherlands, Turkey.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies:

International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, Universal Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization.

Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities: report by the Secretary-General under resolution 414 (XIII), section B II, paragraph 23 (E/2264 and Add.1, E/L.375, E/L.377, E/L.377/Rev.1, E/L.378, E/L.378/Rev.1, E/L.379) (*continued*)

[Agenda item 14]

1. Mr. STERNER (Sweden) recalled that at the 620th meeting the United Kingdom and French delegations had introduced a joint amendment (E/L.375) to the draft resolution submitted by the Social Committee (E/2264). He himself had submitted an amendment (E/L.377/Rev.1) to that amendment, and the Canadian delegation, in turn, had proposed that the Swedish text should be amended by the addition of the words "to continue its work and" after the words "specialized agencies", in paragraph 2 of the opera-

tive part. He saw no objection to the Canadian amendment although he was of opinion that the first item of the agenda of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should relate to the preparation of its future programme of work. In addition, the Canadian and United States delegations had asked the French and United Kingdom representatives to withdraw their joint amendment. If that course was adopted, he would maintain his text as an amendment to the Social Committee's draft resolution. In that event, it would be advisable to embody in the Swedish amendment paragraph 2 of the operative part of the joint amendment proposed by France and the United Kingdom, inviting UNESCO to continue its studies and work on educational methods and projects best designed to overcome prejudice and discriminatory attitudes and methods.

2. Mr. BORATYNSKI (Poland) wished to amend the Canadian amendment to the Swedish delegation's amendment by the inclusion of the words "with special emphasis on the prevention of discrimination of any kind" after the words "to continue its work".

3. Mr. STERNER (Sweden) could not see the value of that amendment, the effect of which would be to require the Sub-Commission to carry out two tasks at the same time. He held, for his part, that the Sub-Commission's main task should be to prepare a future programme of work.

4. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), speaking on a point of order, cautioned the Council against the danger of creating procedural difficulties. He pointed out that, while the joint draft amendment proposed by France and the United Kingdom was maintained, the Swedish representative could not withdraw his amendment to it.

5. Moreover, the Polish representative had proposed an amendment to the Swedish delegation's amendment, and that being so, under rule 57 of the Council's rules of procedure, the Swedish representative was not entitled to withdraw his amendment. What was first needed therefore was to know the attitude of the United Kingdom and French delegations.

6. Mr. LESAGE (Canada) was also of the opinion that the position would be clearer if the United Kingdom and French delegations would indicate their intentions.

7. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) thought that the Swedish delegation's proposal offered an acceptable compromise. He still thought that the joint amendment proposed by France and the United Kingdom offered the best solution but it was clearly desirable to reach the greatest possible measure of agreement. The French representative would probably take the same view and he was ready, for his part, to withdraw the draft amendment (E/L.375), albeit with reluctance.

8. Mr. EPINAT (France), associating himself with Mr. Meade's statement, yielded to the friendly request of the United Kingdom representative and the practical considerations which had prevailed over the dictates of logic so dear to the French delegation. He trusted that the withdrawal of the joint amendment (E/L.375) would facilitate discussion.

9. The PRESIDENT noted that as a result of the decision of the United Kingdom and French delegations to withdraw their amendment (E/L.375), the amendments submitted by the Polish delegation (E/L.378/Rev.1 and E/L.379) fell through. Moreover, the Swedish delegation's amendment would no longer apply to the joint amendment but to the draft resolution submitted by the Sub-Commission (E/2264).

10. M. FARUKHI (Pakistan) recalled that the General Assembly had considered it essential that the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should not be terminated. It was therefore for the Council to specify that the Sub-Commission should continue its work, which could be done by embodying the Canadian amendment in paragraph 2 of the Swedish amendment. The text would then read: "Requests the Sub-Commission to continue its work and . . ."

11. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) was gratified that a majority in the Social Committee had endorsed the idea that the Sub-Commission should continue its work and hold a session in 1952. He agreed with the Pakistan representative that it would be advisable to express that idea clearly in a text meeting the majority's wishes and the General Assembly's intentions. He too believed that the part of the Social Committee's draft resolution stressing the need for special emphasis on the prevention of discrimination must be retained. In that connexion, the Commission on Human Rights should complete the drafting of the covenants on human rights in the near future and he felt that the Sub-Commission should finish its allotted task before the Commission on Human Rights terminated its work.

12. He went on to point out that the adoption of the Swedish amendment might restrict the Sub-Commission's activities to the preparation of its future work programme. It would be regrettable and contrary to the General Assembly's intentions thus to impede the solving of certain problems. In the circumstances, a distinction should be drawn between two aspects of the Sub-Commission's work, first the prevention of discrimination and secondly the preparation of a future programme. The counter-amendment proposed orally by the Polish representative was justified on that score and he was sure that it would also have the support of all the delegations which had endorsed the Social Committee's draft.

13. As regards the paragraph on the role of UNESCO which the Swedish representative had added to his own amendment, Mr. Morozov did not clearly understand what the Swedish representative wished that organization to do. He recalled that at the eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights, UNESCO had proposed certain provisions relating to the role of education in the prevention of discrimination. It appeared that the delegations which had voted against the UNESCO proposal were seeking to entrust that organization with a new task of the same nature. His delegation, which had supported the UNESCO proposal, felt that there was no need to reopen the question. It had therefore decided to abstain from voting in connexion with that aspect of the Swedish amendment.

14. In conclusion, he hoped that, failing unanimity, a large majority of the Council would agree upon a solution of the problem of resumption of the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities along the lines recommended by the General Assembly.

15. Mr. CHENG PAONAN (China) cited rule 52 of the rules of procedure and requested the closure of the debate.

16. Mr. LESAGE (Canada) opposed an immediate closure of the debate.

17. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) shared the view of the representative of Canada. In his opinion, the debate could not be closed at the current stage owing to the large number of amendments before the Council. If the Polish delegation's amendment was accepted, he would vote against the amended text.

18. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the Chinese representative's motion for closure of the debate.

The motion was rejected by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

19. Mr. GOROSTIZA (Mexico) said that his delegation preferred the draft resolution of the Social Committee, which was the most carefully prepared of all the texts before the Council. If the proposal set forth in point 2 of the Swedish amendment were inserted in that draft resolution, the text would be complete and satisfactory from every point of view. As however the majority of the Council members seemed to prefer the text proposed by the Swedish delegation, the Mexican delegation was prepared to

accept that text, the more so as it was the intention of the General Assembly that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should meet in 1952. It hoped, however, that the Council would adopt the suggestion of the Pakistani representative concerning the position of the words "to continue its work": to insert them at the beginning would imply that the Sub-Commission was not only to draft the report requested of it on its future work but also to continue the normal course of its work.

20. With regard to the Polish counter-amendment proposing the insertion of the words "with special emphasis on the prevention of discrimination of any kind", he recalled that that clause, taken from the text of the Social Committee's draft resolution, had originally been proposed by the Mexican delegation to replace a Polish text which listed the various forms of discrimination.¹ Since any such enumeration would be restrictive and might be incomplete, the Mexican delegation had suggested the expression "of any kind", which had been accepted by the Social Committee.

21. In principle, his delegation attached great importance to the Polish amendment and thought that it should be adopted, even if it led to repetition in the text of the draft resolution. If, however, adoption of the counter-amendment would prevent the unanimous adoption of the draft resolution, the Mexican delegation would, with regret, abandon its stand; but it wished the record to show that in the opinion of some members of the Council the Sub-Commission should pay particular attention to matters relating to the prevention of discrimination.

22. Mr. MENDEZ (Philippines) said his delegation also was concerned lest the Swedish amendment might be interpreted as limiting the resumption of the Sub-Commission's work to the 1952 session. In his opinion, the Sub-Commission's existence should be prolonged as long as there appeared to be a need for it; he would consequently support the proposal of the Pakistani representative, which eliminated any possible ambiguity that the Swedish text might contain in that respect.

23. His delegation felt, moreover, that the primary objective of the draft resolution under consideration should be not only to prolong the existence of the Sub-Commission, but particularly to do so with a view to allowing it to continue the work it had undertaken in the field of the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. The preparation of a report on future work was merely a supplementary task entrusted to the Sub-Commission. He proposed that that point should be brought out more clearly by the addition of the words "relating to the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities", following the words "invites the Sub-Commission to continue its work".

24. Mr. KOTSCHNIG (United States of America) stressed the fact that it was in a spirit of conciliation and in the hope that the Council would adopt the draft resolution unanimously, that his delegation was in favour of insertion of the words "to continue its

work" in the text of the Swedish amendment. The actual position of those words in the final text was of secondary importance, for while they affirmed the Council's current decision to extend the existence of the Sub-Commission, they in no way interfered with its right to revoke that decision and eventually put an end to the work of the Sub-Commission if it should deem such a course necessary. The United States delegation would therefore support the Swedish amendment, but it reserved its right to raise the question again if it considered the results achieved by the Sub-Commission unsatisfactory.

25. On the other hand, his delegation could not accept the Polish counter-amendment to the Swedish amendment. In point of fact, the counter-amendment completely distorted the meaning of the compromise solution arrived at by the Council at the end of its preceding session. The delegations which had opposed the convening of the Sub-Commission in 1952 had, in a spirit of conciliation, accepted the Swedish amendment because it entrusted the Sub-Commission with a clear and specific task; the Polish amendment, in proposing the insertion of the words "with special emphasis on the prevention of discrimination of any kind", would prevent the Sub-Commission from concentrating on the elaboration of a work programme and thus revived the fears of those who did not wish to see the Sub-Commission waste its time in useless discussions.

26. Moreover, in requesting the Sub-Commission to give primary consideration to the prevention of discrimination, the Polish delegation was leaving aside the second part of the task entrusted to that body, namely, the protection of minorities. For the United States of America, that question was equally as important as the prevention of discrimination, if not more so, in view of the fact that instances of the liquidation of whole minority groups were found in certain parts of the world at the current time.

27. Mr. STERNER (Sweden) called upon the members of the Council to exert the utmost effort to achieve a compromise. For his part, he accepted the suggestion of the Pakistani representative, supported by the Philippine representative, that the words "to continue its work" should be inserted near the beginning of the second paragraph of his delegation's amendment.

28. Mr. BORATYNSKI (Poland) was not surprised that the United States delegation had reconsidered its position and had again shown its opposition to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. He wished to emphasize, in that connexion, that the Polish counter-amendment, which Mr. Kotschnig quoted to justify his objection to the maintenance of the Sub-Commission, was actually a text originally submitted by the Mexican delegation and incorporated by the Social Committee in its draft resolution to the Council (E/2264, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the operative part). He did not think that in the circumstances the United States delegation's attitude resulted from a wish to co-operate.

29. The Polish delegation approved the Pakistani representative's suggestion that the Council's intention to maintain the Sub-Commission as a permanent organ of the United Nations should be clearly expressed in

¹ See document E/AC.7/SR.222.

accordance with the decision already taken by the General Assembly (Assembly resolution 532 B (VI)). It felt, however, that it would be advisable to state that fact as clearly as possible, and proposed to redraft its own amendment to the Swedish amendment in the following terms:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Authorizes the Sub-Commission to continue its work in accordance with General Assembly resolution 532 B (VI), with special emphasis on the prevention of discrimination of any kind."

30. Mr. LESAGE (Canada) thought that it was the Polish representative who was guilty of that selfsame lack of co-operation of which he accused the United States delegation. The Swedish representative had agreed to change his amendment as suggested by the representative of Pakistan. The text which resulted was concise and clear and would allay the fears expressed during the debate. Instead of supporting the amendment the Polish representative seemed to take pleasure in overloading it with unnecessary words.

31. By its very title, the Sub-Commission dealt solely with all questions connected with the campaign against discriminatory measures and the protection of minorities. It would serve no purpose to repeat its terms of reference, but it might be a dangerous step, against which he wished to warn the Council, to omit one of those terms, as the Polish delegation seemed to wish to do by insisting that the Sub-Commission should place greater emphasis on the prevention of discrimination.

32. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Polish counter-amendment merely repeated the Mexican text adopted by the Social Committee. Mr. Lesage had either overlooked that fact or, what was more serious, had deliberately twisted it in order to support the United States representative and throw doubts on the Polish delegation's intentions. There was no question of abandoning the protection of minorities, as the Canadian representative wished it to be thought. The Council was considering the work which it would ask the Sub-Commission to do at its next session. The Polish delegation suggested that it should be asked to place special emphasis on problems connected with discrimination against minorities in addition to the general question of the organization of its future work. He thought that those two tasks would take up all the Sub-Commission's time. If the Canadian representative thought that the Sub-Commission could also study questions connected with the protection of minorities he had only to propose formally that it should do so and the U.S.S.R. delegation would be happy to support him. But the delegations which criticized the Polish counter-amendment and made slanderous attacks on the members of the Council did not wish the Sub-Commission to do any definite work. As they could not go against the wish of the majority of the members of the General Assembly, who had been in favour of retaining the Sub-Commission, they opted for what they called a compromise solution, which was to ask the Commission to prepare a report on its future work, and that in fact meant doing nothing. He did not know whether that manœuvre would be successful. If

so, the delegations which disapproved it would always have the opportunity of protesting in the General Assembly against the flagrant violation of a decision taken by the majority of the States Members of the United Nations.

33. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) moved the closure of the general debate under rule 52 of the rules of procedure as the discussion which had taken place had provided the necessary clarification requested by certain representatives.

It was so agreed.

34. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to take a decision on the addition of the words "relating to the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities" to the Swedish amendment, as suggested by the Philippine representative.

35. Mr. BORATYNSKI (Poland) said that he would not insist on the inclusion of the words "with special emphasis on the prevention of discrimination of any kind" if the Philippine representative agreed that the formula suggested should be completed by the words "in accordance with General Assembly resolution 532 B (VI)".

36. Mr. MENDEZ (Philippines) having accepted the proposal, Mr. BORATYNSKI (Poland) asked for a roll-call vote.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

France, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Iran, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt.

Against: France, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Belgium.

Abstaining: Pakistan, Argentina, China.

The addition to the Swedish amendment was adopted by 10 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

37. Mr. MEADE (United Kingdom) explained that he had voted against the adoption of the counter-amendment because it was repetitious. General Assembly resolution 532 B (VI) was already mentioned in the first paragraph of the preamble and as could be seen from the Sub-Commission's title, it dealt with the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. It was therefore unnecessary to repeat that fact.

38. Mr. LESAGE (Canada) explained that, although he thought it unnecessary, he had voted for the counter-amendment in order to support the opinion of Council members who seemed to attach a certain importance to it and to show his Government's goodwill.

39. Mr. FARUKHI (Pakistan) said that his delegation had abstained in the vote which had just taken place because it felt that it would be sufficient to invite the Sub-Commission, whose field of action was well known, to continue its work.

40. Mr. EPINAT (France) had voted against the text which had just been put to the vote because he could not imagine that a Sub-Commission which had been set up specially to prevent discrimination and to

protect minorities could deal with any other question than those two matters.

41. The PRESIDENT put the Swedish amendment (E/L.377/Rev.1), as amended, to the vote, and recalled that the Swedish representative had added to his text the last paragraph of the French and United Kingdom amendment (E/L.375) referring to UNESCO.

42. Mr. MENDEZ (Philippines) suggested certain small drafting amendments to the English text of paragraph 2 of the Swedish amendment.

43. Mr. STERNER accepted those amendments.

The Swedish amendment, as amended, was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

44. The PRESIDENT put to the vote, as a whole, as amended, the draft resolution which the Social Committee had recommended the Council to adopt.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

45. Mr. FENAUX (Belgium) had abstained on the votes just taken in spite of the declaration of principle which he had made at the previous meeting because, although his delegation still thought that it was nonsense to convene the Sub-Commission without consulting the Commission of which it was a subsidiary body, it only wished to see the United Nations function smoothly and would be loath to give the impression that his Government took an attitude of indifference or even complaisance towards the discriminatory or vexatious treatment meted out, unhappily, to minority groups in too many parts of the world.

46. Mr. YATES (Secretary of the Council) said that for practical reasons it was impossible for other organs of the United Nations to meet at Headquarters while the General Assembly was in session. The Secretariat therefore suggested that the next session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should be held from 22 September to 3 October 1952. He would be grateful if the Council would kindly take a decision on that question as soon as possible in order that the necessary preparations might be made without delay.²

Report of the International Telecommunication Union (E/2245)

[Agenda item 30]

47. Mr. OTTERMANN (International Telecommunication Union) said Mr. Mulatier, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, regretted that he had been unable to come personally to submit his report for 1951 to the Economic and Social Council.

48. He then called attention to the fact that Mr. Mulatier and his colleagues had attempted to draft the report in accordance with the desires expressed by the Council in resolution 407 (XIII).

49. The activities of ITU were rather different from those of other specialized agencies. It had no special plans but it had a standing programme which was

never exhausted: to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds.

50. It was only the previous year that ITU had undertaken a specialized programme. It had then associated itself with the expanded programme of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The International Telecommunication Union had always responded to all requests it received for technical assistance and annex 4 of the report gave a list of the requests on which ITU had taken action since 1 June 1951. The organization was gratified to see its participation in the technical assistance programme increasing daily and it hoped in future to be able to render even more efficient service than it had in the past. In that connexion, he drew the Council's attention to the statement on pages 31 and 32 of the report.

51. Mr. SALAH-UD-DIN (Pakistan) wished to congratulate ITU on the valuable work it had done in 1951 in regard to the allocation of radio spectrum space and the allocation of frequencies.

52. The International Telecommunication Union had also succeeded in concluding an agreement on the establishment and adoption of a new international frequency table for various services in the bands between 14 and 27.500 kc/s to implement the Atlantic City Frequency Allocation Table and that was an achievement of which it could be justly proud.

53. The Pakistani delegation also paid tribute to the efforts of ITU to regulate and co-ordinate telegraphic, telephonic and radio electric communications on a world-wide scale and hoped that it could continue its efforts in that direction so that results might be obtained from which the world as a whole would benefit.

54. Mr. MASPETIOL (France) wished to emphasize the interest which France took in the activities and efforts of ITU.

55. The organization's report presented an eloquent picture of its functions and of the problems it faced.

56. The organization's methods of work were excellent and it had real material achievements to its credit. It enjoyed the collaboration of eminent technicians, a fact which enabled it to study and profit from the most recent advances of science.

57. Mention should also be made of the world-wide fame which ITU had won through its publications, which were authoritative.

58. Mr. LUBIN (United States of America) thought that the report before the Council on the activities of ITU for 1951 was a marked improvement over previous annual reports and reflected a conscientious effort on the part of ITU to comply with the request which the Council had addressed to it the previous year in resolution 407 (XIII). Chapters I and V were particularly well drafted and showed clearly and succinctly the outstanding developments of the past year, including the implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Council.

59. The United States Government had noted with satisfaction two accomplishments in particular. One of the most fundamental functions that an international

² See document E/L.384.

telecommunication organization could perform was to allocate among various countries and among various communication media the extremely scarce and unique commodity called radio spectrum space.

60. The agreement reached at the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva was a notable milestone in the allocation of the radio-frequency spectrum and was an example of what an international agency in such a technical field as wireless transmission could accomplish under the aegis of the United Nations.

61. It was also appropriate that a subsidiary organization such as the International Frequency Registration Board should keep the assignment and allotment lists up to date and administer the frequency allocation programme. Order in the ether waves could not be achieved by chance and should not be left to force. Recourse to an international technical body was the fairest method of assuring efficient use of modern telecommunication techniques while giving adequate access to all.

62. The second point that he noted with satisfaction was in some respects even closer to the work of the United Nations. That was the activities of ITU in the technical assistance programme. The association of ITU with the technical assistance programme had recently reinforced the foundations of one of the most important mutual aid enterprises undertaken by the United Nations in the economic field.

63. The International Telecommunication Union had not only entered into the expanded programme of technical assistance but it had also expanded its co-operation with other technical organizations and with the United Nations in several directions. Apart from its co-operation with other specialized agencies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, the Union had given consideration to resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council which concerned the specialized agencies as a whole.

64. The action taken by the ITU on those resolutions as well as its co-ordinated work with the specialized agencies was lucidly set forth in chapter V.

65. For those reasons he wished to submit the following draft resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council

"Notes with satisfaction the report for 1951 presented by the International Telecommunication Union and expresses its appreciation of the action taken by ITU in presenting this report in the form requested by Council resolution 407 (XIII)."

66. Mr. SAKSIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said he was prepared to vote on the draft resolution submitted by the United States delegation but would vote against it for the following reasons.

67. An Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference had met at Geneva from 16 August to 3 December 1951. On the initiative of the United States, the Conference had taken certain decisions which were contrary to radio regulations. At the meeting on

1 December 1951 the USSR delegation had found those decisions unacceptable because the allocation lists or tables adopted did not take account of the allocations made by the Berne Charter or of the essential documents and were based on inequitable principles which discriminated against the Soviet Union.

68. He would provide the members of the Council with the text of the USSR delegation's statement to the Geneva Conference at the nineteenth plenary meeting, which set forth the USSR objections in detail.

69. For the reasons he had just explained and as the decisions taken by the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference at Geneva were in contradiction with previous agreements, his delegation would vote against the United States draft resolution which approved the work of ITU in 1951.

70. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution submitted by the United States delegation.

The draft resolution was adopted by 14 votes to 3.

Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization (E/2218; E/2218/Add.1, E/L.376)

[Agenda item 29]

71. Mr. MARLIN (International Civil Aviation Organization) said that Mr. Warner, President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, regretted that he had been unable to come and present the organization's report in person.

72. In the first chapter, the ICAO report gave a general picture of the position of international civil aviation. It contained more information than the report for 1950 on the economics of air transport, particularly on airline rates which some members of the Economic and Social Council, at its previous session, had requested should be reduced. In general, rates had remained substantially the same as in 1950 and that was a remarkable thing in view of the general increase in prices and wages. However, the widespread development of "tourist" and "air coach" rates had gone very far towards making air transport available to a wider public than before. The public had reacted favourably to those innovations and the number of passengers had increased considerably.

73. The development of larger helicopters had been speeded up and it was proposed to put jet-propelled and turbine-driven aircraft into service in 1952.

74. From the technical viewpoint, notable progress had been made. With the adoption of international standards on aerodromes, ICAO had completed its task of laying down the annexes to its convention covering the major categories of air navigation services. The primary objective in future would be the implementation of those standards.

75. It had been said that ICAO could do more in the economic field. He pointed out that if ICAO did not receive broader terms of reference it could not undertake certain programmes even though they were undoubtedly of considerable interest.

76. In regard to technical assistance, as the importance of the role civil aviation could play in the economic advancement of the under-developed countries

became increasingly clear, the participation of ICAO in the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development continued to increase proportionately. The organization had undertaken to carry out many projects and the funds required in 1952 for continuing that programme were estimated at \$ US 900,000, a figure which would reach \$ US 1,500,000 in 1953.

77. The training of personnel was in the forefront of technical assistance needs because of the shortage of technicians in under-developed countries. The International Civil Aviation Organization was attempting to remedy that deficiency in two ways: by sending missions to train staff on the spot and by granting fellowships for study abroad to persons with some previous training.

78. In addition, he noted that the ICAO Council had requested that special attention be given to aerial work in agriculture, aerial photography, campaigns to combat insects, etc.

79. Lord SELKIRK (United Kingdom) paid a tribute to the work of ICAO and congratulated the organization on its report. In the United Kingdom delegation's view, the importance of rapid, safe communications could not be overestimated for they were essential to the welfare of the modern world.

80. He had noted with interest the comments in the report on jet and turbine-propelled aircraft, because the United Kingdom had just inaugurated the first regular service using jet aircraft.

81. He was gratified to note the relations established between ICAO and the regional economic commissions, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations.

82. The expansion of air transport should contribute to the development of the under-developed areas of the world, for that was an extremely technical field in which ICAO could provide valuable assistance to governments.

83. As that matter, however, could not be dealt with in detail just then, he proposed to revert to it when the Council took up the question of the United Nations technical assistance programme.

84. His delegation was pleased to submit to the Council draft resolution E/L.376, under the terms of which the Council noted with satisfaction the report of ICAO.

85. Mr. CHA (China) said that although his country was no longer a member of ICAO, he wished as

a member of the Economic and Social Council to make certain comments on that organization's report, for he had been struck by the great progress made in the field of international air transport and by the efforts which ICAO had made to contribute to that progress.

86. It was interesting to note that an ever-increasing number of passengers were travelling by air and that it was often more economical over small distances to use aircraft than other means of transport.

87. With the use of the jet engine a new era had dawned for humanity. In 1952, jet-propelled and turbine-propeller-driven aircraft had been put into service for the transport of passengers and cargo across continents. Jet propulsion would make it possible to increase cruising speeds by about 50 per cent and raise the normal flight altitude by about 5,000 metres. Undoubtedly the international air carriers would wish to give that question their most urgent attention, following the example of the United Kingdom companies which had been the pioneers in that field.

88. Concerning the technical assistance programme, the Chinese delegation noted with satisfaction that ICAO was doing its utmost to assist the under-developed countries and hoped that the organization would also lend a favourable ear to requests it might receive from countries which were not members of the organization.

89. The International Civil Aviation Organization was very active in legal matters. It was possible that a conference would be held in September 1952 to study the important draft convention on damage caused by foreign aircraft to third parties on the surface. He also drew attention to the Convention for the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft which had to date been signed by twenty-seven States including his own country. There was no doubt that the accession of other States to that instrument would facilitate the development of international air transport.

90. The Chinese delegation thought that ICAO, which had accomplished remarkable work with a very limited budget, deserved the Council's hearty congratulations. For its part, it wished to pay a special tribute to Mr. Edward Warner, the President of the Council of that organization.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p. m.