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Foreword

The activities of the United Nations and its related specialized agencies, in any one year, are always to a large extent derived from the endeavours of the past and lead to those of the future. Thus, in 1954, many of the political problems before the Organization, such as those in the Far East, in Palestine and in Africa, had their origin and development over previous years and require further efforts now and in the future for their solution. However, in two important matters it would be true to say that new beginnings on continuing problems were made.

The discussions concerning the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, stemming from the offer made in the General Assembly the previous year by the President of the United States, resulted in an Assembly decision to hold the 1955 Geneva Conference of experts on atomic energy. The Assembly at the same time supported the early establishment of an international atomic agency in relationship with the United Nations.

On disarmament, too, a new effort was begun to iron out the principal differences by direct negotiation in meetings of a Sub-Commission of the Disarmament Commission. Progress in this field has been, and must necessarily be, slow and measured, but the efforts of 1954 have been continued throughout the following year.

The progress of programmes designed to assist the peoples of under-developed countries to make full use of their resources was to some extent hampered during 1954 by insufficient funds. Such programmes were, however, carried forward, as were also the many other United Nations activities which have for their underlying purpose the securing to all men of wider opportunity for a better life in larger freedom.

All these activities reflect the continuity of the flow of developments in international life. It is important, therefore, for the present and the future, that the record of past years should be known and understood. It is in the hope of contributing to such an understanding that this Yearbook is here presented.



DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD
Secretary-General

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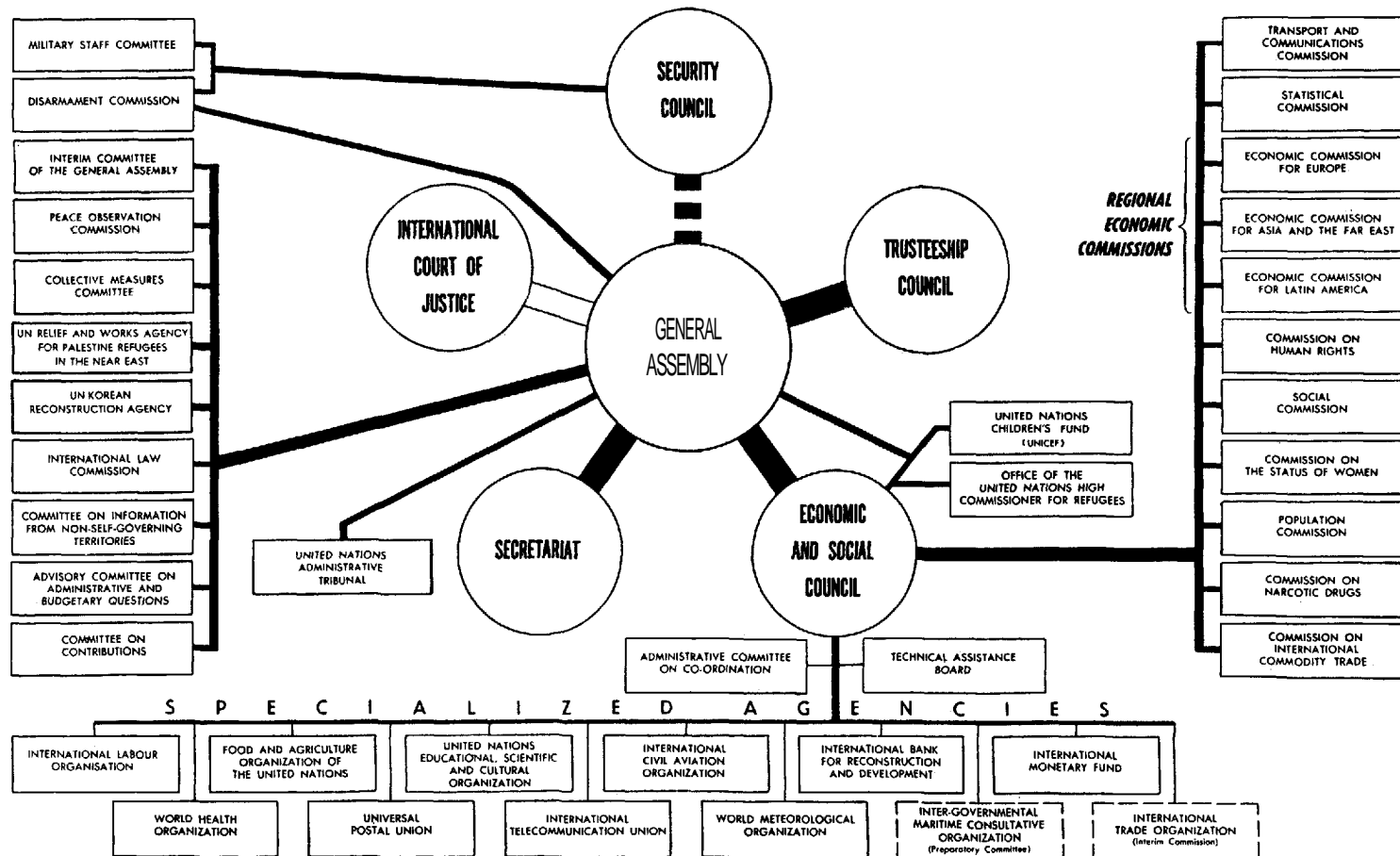
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ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS



STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

NINTH SESSION

MAIN COMMITTEES

FIRST COMMITTEE:
POLITICAL AND SECURITY
(Including the regulation
of armaments)

SECOND COMMITTEE:
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

THIRD COMMITTEE:
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN
AND CULTURAL

FOURTH COMMITTEE:
TRUSTEESHIP
(Including Non-Self-
Governing Territories)

FIFTH COMMITTEE:
ADMINISTRATIVE &
BUDGETARY

SIXTH COMMITTEE:
LEGAL

AD HOC
POLITICAL COMMITTEE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

GENERAL
COMMITTEE

CREDENTIALS
COMMITTEE

STANDING COMMITTEES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON ADMINISTRATIVE
AND BUDGETARY
QUESTIONS

COMMITTEE ON
CONTRIBUTIONS

Other Existing Bodies Established by the General Assembly

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Disarmament Commission

Peace Observation Commission
Balkan Sub-Commission

Advisory Committee on the International Conference
on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

Collective Measures Committee
Panel of Military Experts

Committee of Good Offices
on the Admission of New Members

United Nations Commission to Investigate
Conditions for Free Elections in Germany

United Nations Commission for
the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

United Nations Good Offices Commission
(on the question of the treatment of people
of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa)

United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation
in the Union of South Africa

United Nations Tribunal in Libya

United Nations Tribunal in Eritrea

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War

United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland

Committee on South West Africa

Committee on Information from
Non-Self-Governing Territories

Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Questionnaire
(relating to Trust Territories)

Special Committee on Review of
Administrative Tribunal Judgments

Committee on Arranging a Programme for the Commemoration
of the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1955

Board of Auditors

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Investments Committee

International Law Commission

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

So that the story of events may be read more easily, references to United Nations documents have been inserted in Documentary Notes at the end of the sections involved rather than, as previously, in the text. These Notes contain references to the documents before the principal organs, the meetings at which they were discussed and the votes on the various proposals. They also contain the texts of resolutions and of certain important drafts.

For those unfamiliar with United Nations documentation, the following may serve as a simplified guide to the principal document symbols.

A/ refers to documents of the General Assembly. A/C. documents are those of its Main Committees, e.g., A/C.1/747 is a document of the First Committee, A/C.2/183 of the Second Committee. A/AC. documents are those of ad hoc bodies of the Assembly. Thus, for example, A/AC.76/15 is a document of the Ad Hoc Political Committee, and A/AC.73/L.73 is a document of the Committee on South West Africa.

DC/ refers to documents of the Disarmament Commission.

S/ refers to documents of the Security Council.

E/ refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council; E/AC. documents are those of

the Committees of the Council, e.g., E/AC.6/L.94 is a document of the Council's Economic Committee, and E/AC.7/L.212, a document of its Social Committee. E/CN. documents are documents before the Commissions of the Council, each of which also has its own number, e.g., E/CN.4/ for the Commission on Human Rights and E/CN.7/ for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

T/ refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council; T/COM are communications, T/PET petitions and T/OBS observations of the Administering Authorities on petitions and communications.

The letter "L" in a document symbol, as A/L., E/L. and T/L., simply denotes limited circulation.

Meeting numbers rather than their record symbols are given. These symbols comprise the symbol of the organ concerned followed by the letters SR (meaning summary record) and the meeting number or (in the cases of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Disarmament Commission) the letters PV (standing for *procès-verbal*) and the meeting number. Thus, for example, S/PV.655 is the 655th meeting of the Security Council and A/C.3/SR.586 is the 586th meeting of the Assembly's Third Committee.

The full citations are given for the documents of the International Court of Justice.

Part One

THE UNITED NATIONS

Political and Security Questions

CHAPTER I

MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING PEACE

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DEVELOPING THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

In December 1953, the President of the United States, in an address to the General Assembly, proposed that, in order to develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy, governments jointly contribute uranium and fissionable materials to an international atomic energy agency to be set up under the aegis of the United Nations. In September 1954, at the request of the United States, the General Assembly included in the agenda of the ninth session an item entitled: "International co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy: report of the United States of America". The United States subsequently transmitted copies of communications exchanged since the previous session between it and the USSR concerning international co-operation in this field.

These documents showed that the USSR had agreed to enter into private negotiations with the United States regarding the United States proposals provided the conferees would at the same time consider the USSR proposal that States parties to the proposed agreement would assume an unconditional obligation not to use atomic, hydrogen or any other weapon of mass destruction. Such an undertaking would help assure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. The documents included a United States memorandum giving some details regarding the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency and suggesting certain functions for it in the line of receipt and storage of atomic energy materials, allocation of such materials to participating States and information and service activities.

The item was considered in the First Committee at 19 meetings from 5 to 23 November. A joint draft resolution was submitted by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States¹ which included the following provisions:

A. Concerning an International Atomic Energy Agency, the General Assembly would: (1) suggest that, once the Agency was established, it should negotiate an appropriate form of agreement with the United Nations, similar to those between the United Nations and the specialized agencies; (2) transmit to the States taking part in the creation of the Agency, for their careful consideration, the record of the discussion of the item at the ninth session; and (3) suggest that Members of the United Nations be informed as progress was achieved in establishing the Agency.

B. Concerning the international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the Assembly would: (1) assert its interest and concern in helping in every feasible way to promote the peaceful applications of atomic energy; (2) decide that an international technical conference should be held, under the auspices of the United Nations, to explore means of developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy through international co-operation and, in particular, to study the development of atomic power and to consider other technical

¹ These countries, with Portugal, which is not a Member of the United Nations, are those which engaged in prior consultations concerning the formation of an International Atomic Energy Agency.

areas, such, for example, as biology and medicine, in which international co-operation might most effectively be achieved; (3) invite all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to take part in the conference and to include among their representatives individual experts in the atomic energy field; (4) suggest that the conference should be held no later than August 1955 at a place to be determined by the Secretary-General and a small advisory committee; (5) ask the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of the advisory committee, to issue invitations to this conference, to prepare and circulate to all those invited a detailed agenda and to provide the necessary staff and services; (6) suggest to the Secretary-General and the advisory committee that, in making plans for the conference, they consult with competent specialized agencies; (7) invite the interested specialized agencies to name representatives to the conference; and (8) ask the Secretary-General to circulate for information a report on this conference to all Members of the United Nations and to other governments and specialized agencies taking part.

During the debate a revision of the draft resolution (identical with adopted resolution 810(IX), for text, see below, DOCUMENTARY NOTES) was introduced, taking into account views and suggestions expressed in the First Committee. The USSR introduced an amendment to this revision, whereby the invitations to the proposed international conference would be extended by the General Assembly to all States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and also to all other States which expressed a desire to participate. Subsequently the USSR introduced a further amendment according to which the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency would be established as an agency responsible to the General Assembly and, in cases provided for by the United Nations Charter, to the Security Council.

India submitted an amendment to the revised draft resolution by which the General Assembly would suggest that Member States able and willing to participate in the proposed Agency would co-operate in its early establishment by entering into negotiations with States which were already so engaged. The amend-

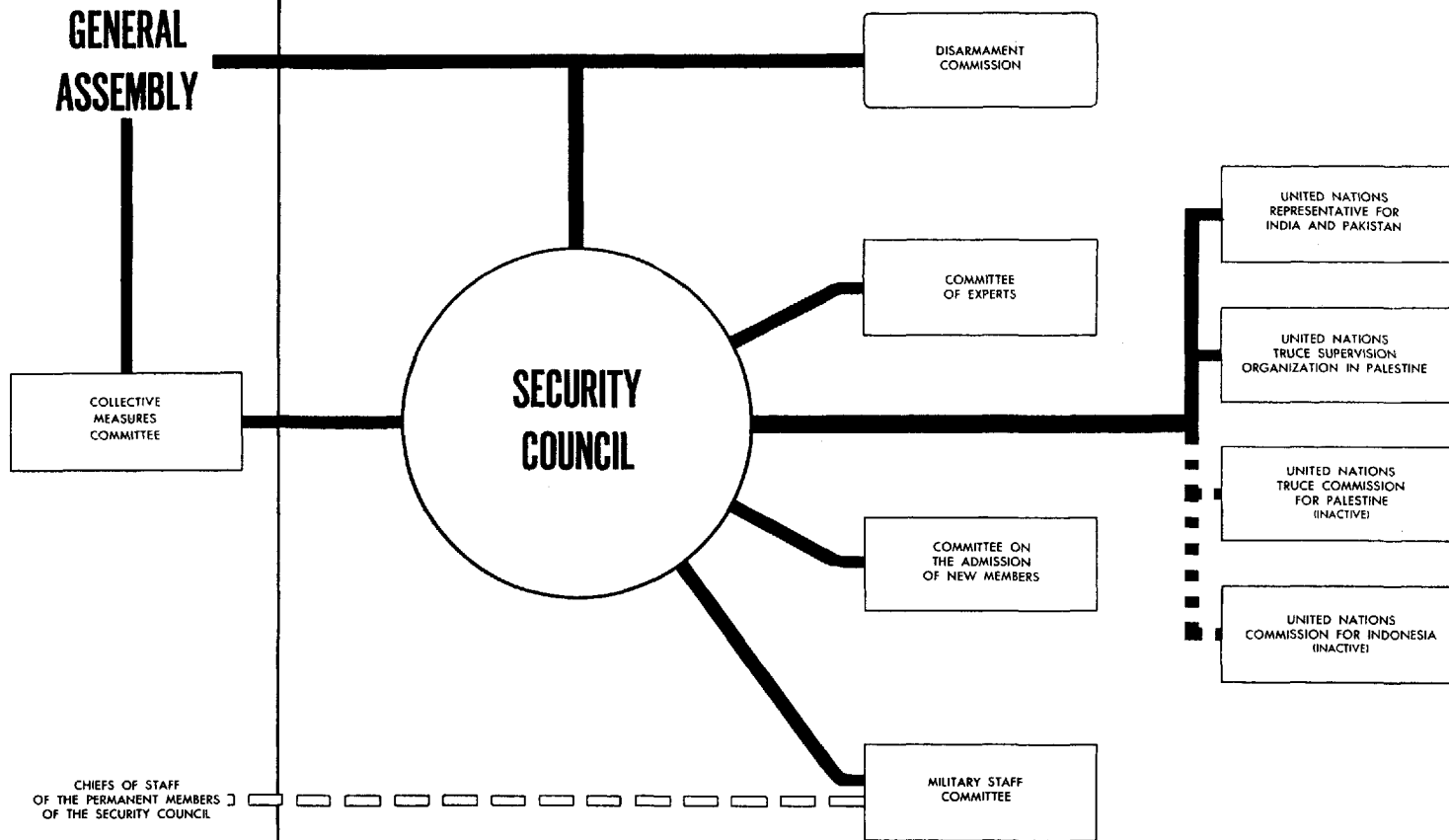
ment provided that States already engaged in consultations would seek to consult other States which had shown interest in the creation of the Agency and that the views of the States so consulted should be fully considered. The Indian amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Lebanon also submitted an amendment to the revised text by which the results of the work of the technical conference to be convened would be communicated to the States taking part in the establishment of the proposed Atomic Energy Agency, or to the Agency if established by that time. It proposed that not only the interested specialized agencies but also persons designated by the Atomic Energy Agency would be invited to the conference, should the Agency have been established by that time. The Lebanese amendment was subsequently withdrawn.

Opening the debate, the United States representative recalled the proposals made by the President of the United States at the previous session for the creation of an international agency, and outlined the negotiations with the USSR which had followed. He stated that although the proposals had met with a positive response from the rest of the world, the USSR had declined to consider them until such time as the United States would agree to an unconditional ban on the use of atomic weapons. In view of that essentially negative response, the United States had held conversations with other States (Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Portugal, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom) possessing either developed raw material resources or advanced atomic energy programmes, and these countries had agreed to proceed with the formation of the Agency despite the USSR refusal to participate. The United States had recently delivered a note to the USSR expressing the hope that new and more fruitful suggestions would ensue and reiterating its determination to proceed with like-minded States in the establishment of the International Agency.

United States efforts would be directed primarily towards: first, creating an international agency whose initial membership would include nations from all the regions of the world; secondly, calling an international scientific conference during 1955 under the auspices

STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL



December 1953

of the United Nations; thirdly, opening in the United States, early in 1955, a reactor training school where students from abroad might learn the working principles of atomic energy; and, fourthly, inviting medical and surgical experts from abroad to take part in the work of American cancer hospitals using techniques developed as a consequence of the discovery of atomic energy. According to the plans, no nations would be excluded from participation. The United States was also prepared to present ten complete libraries of its own published materials to the principal technical libraries of those nations co-operating in the project and to provide complete sets of index cards and American abstracting journals of the past seven years. Measures should also be taken to advance research and to develop the practical application of atomic energy, including the eventual production of power.

The International Atomic Energy Agency, for which negotiations were in progress, would consult and co-operate with other United Nations bodies whose work might be related to its own, as well as with national atomic energy organizations and regional organizations. While the United States had originally visualized the Agency as itself holding fissionable materials, after the Soviet rejection of the United States proposals the other negotiating States had concluded that it would be preferable for the Agency to act as a clearing-house through which requests made by the various beneficiaries would be filled by States contributing materials.

The proposed international scientific conference should discover the ways in which progress would be technically feasible and develop procedures whereby nations could make known their wants. It should discuss such topics as probable world power requirements, the possible contribution of atomic energy toward meeting deficits in conventional power fields, the economics of nuclear power, health and safety factors, nuclear technology, reactor application in research and power, medical and biological applications of atomic energy, and industrial uses of radio-active products. The conference should be organized by the Secretary-General on the advice of a committee whose composition should reflect both knowl-

edge of atomic energy development and appropriate geographical representation.

The representative of the United Kingdom recalled that his Government had from the outset supported the initiative of the President of the United States. Despite its view that the objective would not be fully achieved without USSR co-operation, it was prepared to co-operate with other nations in setting up the proposed Agency. The United Kingdom's achievements in the field of atomic energy were based on over 50 years of scientific and technical development and had only been possible because the necessary scientists and the full resources of an industrial country had been available. Since the basic work had been done, progress could be more rapid for other countries but it would have to be in orderly stages. The Agency could assist by making arrangements for technical training, for the distribution of information and for the provision of experimental equipment including reactors, possibly on a regional basis. The goal of industrial nuclear power, however, would remain a distant one for the Agency. The United Kingdom was already co-operating informally with Commonwealth and European countries on reactor projects and providing radio-active isotopes for export. It was prepared to offer other nations places at its isotopes school and also at the school of reactor technology, pending the establishment of the Agency. The international scientific conference could help to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy by exploring the ways of applying it in such fields as medicine, physics, agriculture and power but should not concern itself with the organization of the Agency.

The representative of France said that thanks to its scientists, its mineral resources and its advances in the atomic energy field, the French Union would be able to contribute to the task of international co-operation in the atomic field. The problems of atomic energy inevitably involved those of power resources, the ultimate measure of technical progress. These resources were unequally distributed throughout the world and were being exhausted. They could be replaced by atomic energy, whose benefits would be most apparent in the under-developed areas, where the cost factor was already high

for conventional means of power production. For this, international co-operation was essential; although such co-operation could not take effect fully until the threat of thermo-nuclear destruction had been relieved, it should not be delayed and would even help to avert that threat. He said that the proposed Agency to co-ordinate national efforts would enable the less-favoured States to benefit from the experience of others. The scientific conference would have the task of exploring the different areas of application of atomic energy in which progress could be made and of studying how international co-operation might be made most effective. It would examine the scientific, technical, economic and social aspects of the potentialities of atomic power. It might also study the problem of power resources. France hoped that the USSR would agree to join in the common task and that the draft resolution on international co-operation would be approved unanimously.

The representative of Canada stated that since the Soviet Union had apparently dropped its long-standing demand for the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons it was to be hoped that it would also participate in the organization, establishment and operation of the Agency. However, the United Nations could not wait indefinitely for USSR co-operation. International co-operation, he said, should not be delayed in such a vital field. Describing how his country had benefited from the assistance of the United States and the United Kingdom in the application of atomic energy in the fields of power generation, medicine and technology, he stressed the importance of a much wider exchange of information. He concluded by expressing the hope that all nations might be able to agree to make a common attack upon the remaining problems which barred the peoples of the world from the fullest utilization of atomic energy for peace.

The representative of the USSR recalled some of the contributions of Russian science in the field of atomic energy which had led to the opening in the USSR of the world's first industrial electric power station run by atomic energy. He said that there was no need for apprehensions about the rate of progress: great strides had been made rapidly in the peaceful

uses of atomic energy. The difficulty lay in the basic trend of the policies of the countries which had sounded the pessimistic notes. In the course of the negotiations with the United States, the USSR had pointed out that, even after the establishment of the proposed international pool, the bulk of nuclear materials would continue to be earmarked for weapons. That was why an unconditional undertaking not to use atomic and hydrogen weapons was an essential prerequisite to the development of the use of atomic energy for peaceful ends. Efforts made during the past year to reach agreement should not be relaxed. His country no longer made its participation in the Agency contingent on the prohibition of the atomic weapon, but it must be realized that the proposed pool of materials would do nothing to diminish the quantity of nuclear weapons being produced. It might even lead indirectly to an increase in the stockpiles of such weapons.

The USSR believed that international co-operation could be fruitful only if it were based on principles that ruled out the possibility of exploiting such co-operation against the legitimate interests of States. An agreement should not put any State or group of States in a position enabling them to impose their will on other States. The seven-Power draft resolution contained elements contrary to that principle. By proposing that the Agency should negotiate a relationship with the United Nations similar to those of the specialized agencies, the United States was denying the Security Council's legitimate role. The new Agency ought to have the same status vis-a-vis the Security Council as the Atomic Energy Commission had had. It should be accountable to the Security Council in matters relating to peace and security. It was important to lay down a programme which would not limit or postpone the most important function of the Agency, the promotion of power development. Nor should anything be done to narrow the scope of co-operation in providing substantial assistance to under-industrialized areas. Moreover, the connexion between the problems of disarmament and international co-operation could not be omitted. The agency should at least include in its plan of work the reduction of the destructive potential of atomic energy.

Although a number of questions required further negotiation between the States concerned, the USSR supported and would continue to press for international co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Another defect of the joint draft resolution was that it restricted participation in the international conference. That participation, the USSR representative considered, should be as wide as possible.

Several participants in the debate, including the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, Israel, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden and the Union of South Africa, outlined their national contributions to the development of atomic energy and expressed their general support both for the creation of an Agency and for the holding of a scientific conference, some of them, however, with reservations on the original text of the joint draft resolution.

Some representatives, including those of Colombia, Egypt, Liberia, Pakistan and Peru, stressed the importance of using atomic energy to meet the needs of the under-developed countries. The representative of Pakistan, in particular, emphasized the view that the proposed Agency should have the status of a specialized agency since it had been envisaged as being truly international in its organization and purposes. He stressed further that the less developed countries should be represented both in the Agency itself and on the advisory committee.

In response to a request by the First Committee, the Secretary-General made available to members a Secretariat paper entitled "Summary of internal Secretariat studies of constitutional questions relating to agencies within the framework of the United Nations". In a statement to the Committee, the Secretary-General said that after the inclusion of the item in the agenda he had appointed a Secretariat committee to study, first, appropriate methods for the calling of a scientific conference and, secondly, the question of relations between the United Nations and the international agency which it was proposed to set up. The study provided a factual review of precedents concerning the establishment of specialized agencies and their relations with the

United Nations. However, stated the Secretary-General, while precedents were useful they could not be regarded as conclusive or binding, and other solutions might have to be found for a new situation.

During the debate, the representative of the United States announced that his Government had allocated 100 kilogrammes of fissionable material for the experimental reactors which were to be established in various places abroad—a quantity sufficient to activate a considerable number. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government was prepared to hold available, as an initial contribution earmarked for Agency projects, 20 kilogrammes of fissionable material to serve as fuel in experimental atomic reactors and to be available as required.

In addition to clarifications given by the sponsors of the joint draft resolution in the course of the debate, the representative of the United States, in presenting the revised draft, explained that changes had been made to meet the views expressed, especially by the USSR and India. For example, provisions had been inserted expressing the Assembly's desire to promote energetically the use of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful ends, its recognition of the urgency of international co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy and its hope that the international Agency would soon be established. The text was also amended to leave open the question of the relationship of the Agency to the United Nations. The United States representative said that the sponsors had not been able to accept the USSR amendment concerning the invitation to the scientific conference of all States which expressed a desire to participate. They did not consider it appropriate to settle, in this manner, the status of States which were not Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies.

The revised seven-Power joint draft resolution was adopted, as a whole, unanimously by the First Committee after the rejection of the USSR amendments.

At the plenary meeting of the Assembly, the representative of the USSR introduced the same amendments to the draft resolution that he had introduced in the Committee, and they were again rejected. The resolution, as a whole,

was adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 4 December. The representative of the USSR stated that support of the resolution signified his Government's fidelity to the principles of

international co-operation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, but did not imply approval of those provisions which in its view restricted or hindered such co-operation.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2734. Letter of 23 September from Chairman of United States delegation to General Assembly requesting inclusion of item in agenda and forwarding explanatory memorandum.

A/2738. Letter of 27 September from representative of United States transmitting copies of communications exchanged between Governments of United States and USSR concerning peaceful uses of atomic energy.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 707-725.

A/C.1/L.105 and Rev.1. Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution and revision (revised draft adopted: operative paragraph 2 of section A adopted by 55 votes to none, with 5 abstentions; paragraph 3 of section B by 54 votes to none, with 6 abstentions; other parts unanimously; draft as a whole unanimously).

A/C.1/L.106 and Rev.1. USSR amendment and revised amendment to revised seven-Power draft resolution (rejected: amendment to operative paragraph 2 of section A by 43 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions; amendment to paragraph 3 of section B, by 36 votes to 6, with 18 abstentions).

A/C.1/L.107. India amendments to revised seven-Power draft resolution (not pressed to a vote).

A/C.1/L.108. Lebanon amendments to revised seven-Power draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.1/758. Summary of internal Secretariat studies of constitutional questions relating to agencies within the framework of the United Nations. Submitted by the Secretary-General.

A/2805. Report of First Committee.

A/2820. Report of Fifth Committee (on budgetary implications).

PLENARY MEETING, 503.

A/L.179. USSR amendments to draft resolution recommended by First Committee (rejected: amendment to operative paragraph 2 of section A by 43 votes to 5, with 11 abstentions; amendment to paragraph 3 of section B by 36 votes to 6, with 18 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 810(IX), as recommended by First Committee, A/2805, adopted by the General Assembly on 4 December: operative paragraph 2 of section A and paragraph 3 of section B adopted, each by 54 votes to none, with 5 abstentions; other parts unanimously; resolution, as a whole, unanimously.

"The General Assembly,

"Believing that the benefits arising from the momentous discovery of atomic energy should be placed

at the service of mankind,

"Desiring to promote energetically the use of atomic energy to the end that it will serve only the peaceful pursuits of mankind and ameliorate their living conditions,

"Recognizing the importance and the urgency of international co-operation in developing and expanding the peaceful uses of atomic energy to assist in lifting the burdens of hunger, poverty and disease,

"Believing also that all nations should co-operate in promoting the dissemination of knowledge in the realm of nuclear technology for peaceful ends,

A. CONCERNING AN INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC AGENCY

"Recalling the initiative of the President of the United States of America, embodied in his address of 8 December 1953,

"Noting that negotiations are in progress, and the intention that they should continue, for the establishment as quickly as possible of an International Atomic Energy Agency to facilitate the use by the entire world of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and to encourage international co-operation in the further development and practical application of atomic energy for the benefit of mankind.

"1. Expresses the hope that the International Atomic Energy Agency will be established without delay;

"2. Suggests that, once the Agency is established, it negotiate an appropriate form of agreement with the United Nations;

"3. Transmits to the States participating in the creation of the Agency, for their careful consideration, the record of the discussion of this item at the present session of the General Assembly;

"4. Suggests that Members of the United Nations be informed as progress is achieved in the establishment of the Agency and that the views of Members which have manifested their interest be fully considered;

B. CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"1. Declares the interest and concern of the General Assembly in helping in every feasible way to promote the peaceful applications of atomic energy;

"2. Decides that an international technical conference of Governments should be held, under the auspices of the United Nations, to explore means of developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy through international co-operation and, in particular, to study the development of atomic power and to consider other technical areas—such as biology, medicine, radiation protection, and fundamental science

—in which international co-operation might most effectively be accomplished;

"3. Invites all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to participate in the conference and to include among their representatives individual experts competent in the atomic energy field;

"4. Suggests that the international conference should be held no later than August 1955 at a place to be determined by the Secretary-General and by the Advisory Committee provided for in paragraph 5 below;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, acting upon the advice of a small committee composed of representatives of Brazil, Canada, France, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to issue invitations

to this conference, to prepare and circulate to all invitees a detailed agenda, and to provide the necessary staff and services;

"6. Suggests to the Secretary-General and the above-mentioned Advisory Committee that, in making plans for the international conference, they consult with competent specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

"7. Invites the interested specialized agencies to designate persons to represent them at the conference;

"8. Requests that the Secretary-General circulate for information a report on the conference to all Members of the United Nations, and to other Governments and specialized agencies participating in the conference."

DISARMAMENT

CONSIDERATION BY THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEE, APRIL-JULY, 1954

General Assembly resolution 715(VIII), requesting the Disarmament Commission to continue its efforts, suggested that it study the desirability of establishing a sub-committee consisting of representatives of the Powers principally involved, which should seek in private an acceptable solution, and asked that the Commission report again not later than 1 September 1954. At the request of the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Commission met on 9 April 1954 to consider its tasks under this resolution.

The United Kingdom representative proposed that the Commission decide to establish a sub-committee consisting of representatives of Canada, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States and recommend that it meet forthwith and present a report on its work to the Commission not later than 15 July. The representative of the USSR submitted an amendment to enlarge the membership of the Sub-Committee to include the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia and India. On 19 April the USSR amendment was rejected and the proposal of the United Kingdom was adopted.

A statement on the subject of the hydrogen bomb made by the Prime Minister of India on 2 April was placed before the Commission by the representative of India for examination.

That statement proposed that the Sub-Committee immediately consider some sort of "standstill agreement" to suspend test explosions, even if arrangements about discontinuance of production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons had to await broader agreements; and that there be full publicity of the extent of destructive power and effects of those weapons in order that world public opinion might be adequately informed.

After an initial meeting in New York on 23 April to consider administrative and procedural arrangements, the Sub-Committee met in London between 13 May and 22 June and considered in private the substantive questions before it. Before adjourning, it adopted a report and decided to make public the records of its meetings. Annexed to its report were the various proposals, draft resolutions, memoranda and working papers which had been submitted to it (for a descriptive list of these documents, see below, DOCUMENTARY NOTES).

When the report was discussed in the Disarmament Commission, the United Kingdom representative said that the Sub-Committee's meetings had been useful in bringing about a clarification of the positions of the participants. The United Kingdom had made suggestions for dealing with disarmament matters in three groups: the field to be covered in a treaty, the means of ensuring observance, and the phases of the programme. On the first group of problems, the United Kingdom had presented a memorandum which allowed a new

approach to the problem of reduction; it dealt with the question of which weapons should be prohibited and which reduced and raised the question of the limitation of military budgets and the control of propaganda. The second group of problems concerned the nature and functions of the international control organ, on which the position of the Western Powers was that it must be able to supervise measures of prohibition and reduction from the moment those measures came into effect. The United States had submitted a paper on the detailed organization of a control organ which would be able to function effectively in accordance with any disarmament plan that might be agreed. On the third group of problems of the different phases of the programme, the United Kingdom suggestions were summarized in a Franco-British memorandum (for text, see below, DOCUMENTARY NOTES, DC/SG.1/10 & DC/53, Annex 9), submitted as a possible basis for compromise. On many points it tried to meet the Soviet Union point of view, for example, in relating disclosure and verification to comprehensive disarmament, in presenting an automatic process leading to final elimination and reduction and in suggesting that at the outset there should be an obligation not to use nuclear weapons except in defence against aggression.

The United Kingdom had opposed the USSR position, as stated in its proposals to the Sub-Committee, as illusory and designed to deprive the West of one of the most effective deterrents against aggression. One of the main points of disagreement was that, although both sides spoke of simultaneous prohibition and control, to the USSR that meant the passage by the General Assembly of a resolution providing for prohibition, reduction and the establishment of control, to come into effect immediately. Only after that would negotiations on control begin. However, disarmament would only be possible through a comprehensive treaty under which every phase would be effectively controlled by an organ in position and ready to function before the start of each phase. Moreover, all questions had to be settled in the same treaty, and if agreement could not be reached on all problems, nothing could begin to happen.

The representative of the United States said that the meetings of the Sub-Committee had

enabled the Western Powers to reach general agreement on two elements which had not previously received extensive treatment: the details of the control organ and the phases of the various parts of a disarmament programme. Moreover, the present direction of Soviet disarmament policy had been clearly indicated: there should be no power for the control organ to act effectively in case of a violation and punishment for all violations would be subject to the veto; the control organ should have no power to detect or prevent clandestine violations; and it should not be established until long after effective prohibition. The United States had expressed its readiness to explore any practical plan, although it still regarded the United Nations plan as the most effective yet devised. The Soviet Union, however, took the position that the only way to progress was through acceptance of the basic Soviet plan, which made difficult any real discussion of the proposals of the Western Powers. The control organ, as envisaged by the United States, would have been as applicable to the Soviet Union concepts as to the United States programme. Nevertheless, it had not been possible to persuade the representative of the USSR to discuss the problems raised in the United States paper on the international control organ. He had in effect rejected it as he had the Franco-British memorandum.

The USSR proposals contained the same fundamental features which had invariably led the United Nations to reject them: they provided inadequate safeguards, and they would in effect disarm the West without disarming the Soviet Union. Under the Charter, all States had pledged themselves not to use any weapons, which included nuclear weapons, except to resist aggression. The USSR proposal for immediate and unconditional renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons depended on nothing more than solemn pledges and drew a distinction between waging war with atomic weapons and waging it with other weapons. The United States concluded from the Sub-Committee's discussions that the Soviet Union had no serious desire to negotiate on the subject of disarmament.

The representative of the USSR said that the discussions had shown that the United States and its allies were still unwilling to pro-

hibit atomic weapons or reduce armaments. The Western representatives were less concerned with finding a solution to the problem of disarmament than with shifting the blame for failure on to his Government. Whatever might be claimed by those representatives, their proposals were not new, nor did they contain compromises or concessions. The list of weapons to be prohibited and reduced, a question raised by one United Kingdom paper, could be compiled by experts in a few days if a decision were reached on the principles of prohibition and reduction. In the case of the United States working paper, the Western representatives again had proceeded illogically by proposing to discuss the control organ in detail while refusing to decide for what purpose it would be set up: they refused to take decisions on prohibition and reduction. The United States proposal for control contained no provision for controlling observance of the prohibition of nuclear weapons, although there could be found in it all the features of the Baruch Plan. Consequently, the statements that the proposed control structure could be adapted to the Soviet Union plan were unfounded. As for the Franco-British proposals, the conditional prohibition of nuclear weapons would not in fact prohibit but legalize the use of such weapons; to freeze conventional armaments at the 1953-54 level would be tantamount to keeping armaments indefinitely at the highest levels ever reached in peace time by the United States and its partners.

In its counter-proposals, the USSR called for the unconditional prohibition of the use, production and storage of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction and for a substantial reduction of armaments and armed forces. The Western representatives, in order to justify their opposition, had invoked such reasons as the lack of an atmosphere of trust. However it was not the United States but the Soviet Union that had been ringed about by military bases and aggressive military blocs. The hollowness of the proposal to prohibit the use of nuclear weapons except for defence against aggression was shown by the cases of Korea and Guatemala, which the United States had tried to claim were examples of Communist aggression. The USSR had consistently urged the prohibition of nu-

clear weapons and the reduction of armaments, since it considered that this offered the best means of restoring and strengthening confidence between States and of increasing their security. Negotiations had failed because the United States was guided by a policy of force based principally on atomic and hydrogen bombs. Any attempt to fix the blame for failure upon the Soviet Union by slander and distortion was disproved by the facts. The Sub-Committee's failure was due to the policy of sabotage pursued by the Western representatives and their refusal to discuss seriously the USSR proposals. Despite the failure of the Sub-Committee's work, however, the Soviet Union would continue to fight for the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the reduction of armaments and armed forces.

Other members of the Commission took the view that the failure of the Sub-Committee to produce an agreed solution did not mean that such private talks had not been valuable. They welcomed the proposals presented in the Sub-Committee, in particular the Franco-British memorandum on the phases of a disarmament programme, which was generally regarded as a compromise reached in an effort to make progress, and the United States working paper on the control organ. They expressed regret at the reluctance of the Soviet Union to discuss those proposals or to make any move towards a compromise and hoped that in the improved international circumstances the work done by the Sub-Committee might provide a useful basis for future negotiations.

Concluding the general debate, the representative of France advanced the thesis that agreement was not so far off as it might appear to be. At the outset of the Sub-Committee's discussions, the respective positions on the question of weapons of mass destruction had been far apart.

There were two essential differences between the sequence of events contained in the USSR plan and that proposed in the Franco-British plan. One was whether the initial prohibition on use should be unconditional or conditional. However, under the Franco-British plan conditional prohibition would rapidly and automatically become unconditional as the agreements were carried out. The second difference concerned whether manufacture and possession

of nuclear weapons should cease immediately upon signature of the control agreement or not until after the control organ had been set up and reductions in conventional armaments had been carried out. Under the USSR time-table, the West would have cause to be apprehensive for its security, whereas under the Franco-British plan the security of all at every stage would be provided for.

Regarding disclosure and verification, the two initial positions had been at opposite extremes, but the Franco-British memorandum provided for the minimum necessary at each stage to ensure good faith. On the powers of the control organ the USSR seemed not to have moved forward since 1947; it was difficult to reconcile the concept of effective control with full national sovereignty in the same field. With regard to violations, France took the intermediate position that the control organ should leave political decisions to the Security Council but should be empowered to take certain safety measures such as to close provisionally a plant devoted to illegal processes. The USSR position regarding procedures in the Security Council could not be accepted, for then the veto of a State could paralyse action in its territory or that of its allies.

It was, however, important to note, said the French representative, that certain new factors had altered the situation and made reconciliation more imperative, and more likely, than ever before. These factors were: the end of national monopoly in the atomic field; the discovery that uranium was relatively abundant; evidence of the lasting and wide-spread effects of radio-activity; the large stocks of nuclear weapons in at least three countries; and the simplification of manufacture of thermonuclear weapons. These factors not only made control of future production more difficult, but also made it almost impossible to determine accurately the location of past production. The longer control was postponed, the less security it could offer to the world, whatever its juridical character, for the greater would be the number of weapons a dishonest State might successfully conceal.

On 29 July the Disarmament Commission unanimously adopted its fourth report, which expressed the hope that circumstances would facilitate the continued and fruitful considera-

tion of the question of disarmament, the capital importance of which, in conjunction with other questions affecting the maintenance of international peace, was recognized by all. To the report were annexed both the report of the Sub-Committee and the proposals made by the Prime Minister of India on 2 April.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At its ninth session, the General Assembly's First Committee decided to discuss the report of the Disarmament Commission concurrently with an item proposed by the USSR entitled: "Conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction". These two items were considered by the Committee at 18 meetings from 11 to 27 October.

On 30 September, the USSR submitted a draft resolution (for text, see below, DOCUMENTARY NOTES, A/2742 and Corr.1) proposing that the General Assembly instruct the Disarmament Commission to prepare, for confirmation by the Security Council, a draft international convention providing for: (1) the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction and their elimination from the armaments of States; (2) a substantial reduction in armaments; and (3) the establishment of international control over the implementation of these decisions on the basis of the French and United Kingdom proposals submitted to the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission on 11 June 1954. The draft resolution further provided that the convention should contain certain basic provisions, some of which constituted amendments and additions to the Franco-British text.

Opening the general debate, the representative of the United Kingdom noted that none of the papers submitted to the Sub-Committee by the Western Powers had been acceptable to the USSR either in the Sub-Committee or in the Disarmament Commission. However, in its present draft resolution the USSR had clearly accepted the Franco-British memorandum as the basis of a disarmament convention. From that acceptance certain assumptions concerning USSR policy followed: that it no longer insisted upon a percentage

cut in armed forces and armaments but would try to settle levels to which reductions should be made; that it did not insist upon an unconditional ban on nuclear weapons in advance of agreement on a general disarmament plan including the details of control; and that it had accepted the principle of proceeding by a programme in different phases. If those assumptions were correct, they indicated progress, but various problems affecting control still remained. The Western Powers believed it necessary for the control organ to be in a position and able to supervise the agreed measures for prohibition and reduction before those measures came into effect. Regarding the powers of the control organ also, the USSR position raised a number of questions which should be cleared up. Should positive answers on such matters be forthcoming from the USSR, the United Kingdom considered that further detailed discussions should take place.

The representative of France expressed his hopefulness as a result of USSR acceptance of the Franco-British memorandum. The Franco-British plan was based on three principles: that the various measures of reduction, of prohibition and of disclosure and verification had to be linked together in order to increase the security of all parties at all stages; that the transition from one stage to another should be automatic, subject to the competence of the control organ to verify the next stage; and that the measures prohibiting weapons of mass destruction should be sub-divided among use, manufacture and possession, and should take effect at different stages. However, the new USSR position raised a number of specific questions which should be answered in order that the remaining points of disagreement might be defined with a view to being reduced. Among these questions were: whether the USSR no longer advocated proportional reduction and would agree to the principle of ceilings; why a temporary control organ was envisaged and how extensive its powers would be; whether under the USSR plan the control organ would begin to organize only on the date the measures it was to control started to be executed; how the concept of simultaneity of measures in the second stage of reduction was to be interpreted; whether the control organ would have any powers in respect of vio-

lations; and whether it would be able to move about freely, inspect such plants as it saw fit and have officials permanently in various establishments. Only if such matters were clarified would it be possible to attain the understanding that could open the way to agreement.

The representative of the USSR observed that the new USSR draft resolution was not the first step his country had taken towards a solution. From the very beginning, his Government had insisted upon the importance of the problem of disarmament. It had been the USSR which in 1946 first proposed a general reduction of armaments. In successive years it had introduced proposals for the prohibition of atomic weapons, the reduction of armaments and armed forces by one third within one year and the setting up of a control body within the framework of the Security Council. The only alternative proposed to proportional reduction was the 1952 tripartite plan for ceilings on armed forces, and the concrete figures proposed in 1952 could hardly be considered satisfactory. To fix the same ceilings for the USSR, China and the United States was to disregard such valid criteria as the areas of those countries, the configuration of their frontiers and other relevant factors. In considering those alternative methods of reduction, the USSR delegation preferred the principle of proportional reduction. However, the objective had to be achieved by a reasonable procedure taking due account of the interests of all concerned. Having been unable to reach a solution on the basis of its own proposals, the USSR had now accepted the Western basis, but that did not mean that it accepted all the Western conditions.

In submitting its draft resolution, the Soviet Union had been guided by the consideration that the Franco-British proposals, with certain amendments, were not inconsistent with the principles advocated by the Soviet Union. With regard to reduction, the principle of reducing to the agreed level in two equal steps was common to both plans. There were minor differences; for example, the USSR draft provided for the reduction in two stages of budgetary appropriations for military requirements also, while the Franco-British plan did not mention such a reduction. The concept of "agreed levels" had been taken from the Franco-British text, which did not refer to the

ceilings proposed in 1952, no doubt because it had been thought preferable to seek new ways of establishing an agreed level. The question of time-limits had been dealt with clearly in the Soviet proposals, whereas in the Franco-British plan they were made contingent on the findings of the control organ.

As regards the prohibition of atomic weapons the position should be clarified. Under the USSR proposals the complete prohibition of such weapons would be put into effect not later than the completion of the measures of the second phase of reduction. The term "simultaneously" as applied to the measures included in that second phase meant that they would take place within the period specified and that the complete prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction would be put into effect not later than the reductions. With regard to the time of establishment of the standing international control organ, the USSR proposals sought to reconcile the two previous positions by stating that prohibition of atomic weapons and the setting up of the control organ should take place simultaneously. There would be some difference in scheduling due to differences in the scope and conditions of the two operations; the important point was to set the same final date for both. Under the Franco-British plan, complete prohibition would be postponed until after the reductions of conventional armaments had been completed. Such postponement was unwise and might even be dangerous in its political effects. It had been argued that in view of the strength of USSR land forces, the Western Powers required the atomic bomb. But the USSR proposed to begin by reducing armed forces, leaving nuclear weapons and thereby eliminating that objection. With respect to the preliminary conditional prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, he thought that the Franco-British proposal should be studied in order to clarify the formula, "in defence against aggression", which might offer a sanction for the use of atomic weapons on the pretext of defence. As for the proposal that there be two control organs, that arose from the difference between the tasks at different phases. Having accepted the idea of stages, the USSR considered that supervision should be established in relation to the tasks to be undertaken at each stage: for the first

phase an organ was required to supervise the partial reduction of conventional armed forces; for the second phase there should be an organ to exercise supervision in regard to atomic weapons.

On the question of the veto, the USSR position ever since 1946 had been that it had nothing to do with the work of the control commission and could not be used to hamper inspection. However, in cases referred by the control organ to the Security Council, the Council would function in accordance with the Charter. The powers of punitive action proposed for the control organ in the United States working paper could not be granted. The Security Council was the only organ which possessed such powers because it had primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace. The USSR had no intention of accepting those United States proposals; however, it had accepted the Franco-British plan as a basis in the hope of achieving agreed solutions.

The representative of the United States said that the failure to date of disarmament negotiations had been caused by the absence of mutual trust. Such trust could be established through agreement on a fair plan of action to be carried out by both sides on a schedule and "in plain sight of one another". When the General Assembly had suggested private meetings of a few Powers, its plain motive had been to produce new approaches to narrow the differences. The attitude of the USSR in the Sub-Committee had not been encouraging. It was therefore gratifying that it recognized the value of the Franco-British proposals. However, the hopes raised by that acceptance had been dimmed by the statement of the USSR representative. It seemed that on only one important matter had the USSR taken an unambiguous stand which narrowed the differences: it had accepted that half of the agreed reductions in armed forces and conventional armaments might take place before any action to prohibit nuclear weapons.

Regarding control, there might prove to be an advance in the proposal for inspection on a permanent basis "to the extent necessary to ensure implementation of the convention by all States". A control organ with such powers clearly needed to have the full run of a country, but the USSR representative's statement

had raised serious doubts as to whether that was what was meant. Concerning the powers of the control organ to take effective action in cases of violations, the USSR concept continued to be that punishment for violations must be subject to the veto power. On the issue of the relationship in time between the prohibition of nuclear weapons and the institution of international control, there had been some advances, but the question as to the stage during the development of the control organ at which the prohibition of atomic weapons would take place still required clarification. Another matter which required further study was the meaning of "agreed levels" and how they would be determined, for it was not clear whether the USSR had abandoned the concept of percentage reductions. For further study of both the USSR proposals and other matters which had not been touched by them, the United States favoured the reactivation of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission.

The representative of Canada introduced a draft resolution concerning future negotiations on disarmament and appealed to France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States to co-sponsor it. France, the United Kingdom and the United States agreed to do so forthwith. After negotiations between the representatives of Canada and the USSR and the incorporation of a number of amendments, the USSR also became a co-sponsor of the draft resolution. As revised, it provided that the General Assembly would:

1. Conclude that a further effort should be made to reach agreement on comprehensive and co-ordinated proposals to be embodied in a draft international disarmament convention providing for: (a) the regulation, limitation and major reduction of all armed forces and all conventional armaments; (b) the total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type, together with the conversion of existing stocks of nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes; (c) the establishment of effective international control, through a control organ with rights, powers and functions adequate to guarantee the effective observance of the agreed reductions of all armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of nuclear and other weap-

ons of mass destruction and to ensure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only; the whole programme to be such that no State would have cause to fear that its security was endangered;

2. Request the Disarmament Commission to seek an acceptable solution of the disarmament problem taking into account the various proposals referred to in the preamble of the resolution and any other proposals within the Commission's terms of reference;

3. Suggest that the Disarmament Commission reconvene its Sub-Committee; and

4. Request the Disarmament Commission to report as soon as sufficient progress had been made.

General satisfaction was expressed in the First Committee at the acceptance by the USSR of the Franco-British memorandum as a basis for further negotiation and at the joint sponsorship of the draft resolution concerning future disarmament negotiations by all five members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission. Several speakers, including the representatives of Australia, Belgium, China and the Netherlands, sought clarification of the positions of the Powers principally involved on the questions raised in the memorandum and in the USSR draft resolution. In particular, the representatives of Australia and Belgium inquired about the USSR views on the relationship in time between the establishment of control and the effective dates of measures for the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces and for the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

In this connexion, the USSR representative stated that control would come into effect at the first stage but provision was not made in his Government's proposals for supervision on the spot at that time because only the reduction of conventional armaments was involved. The powers of the control organ would be enlarged at the second stage, and when the standing international control organ was set up in the course of the ensuing six or twelve months control would operate to its full extent. There were no grounds for the assertion that measures for reducing armaments or prohibiting atomic weapons would be initiated before a control organ was in existence nor for the allegation that the control organ would be unable

to supervise the reduction from the very beginning. If it were desired to set up the permanent control organ at the outset of the implementation of measures of reduction, the USSR was ready to agree, provided that all measures, including the prohibition of atomic weapons, were carried out simultaneously at the first stage.

The representative of India sought a number of clarifications regarding the Franco-British memorandum, asking, among other things, whether all the proposals in that memorandum were intended to be consistent with the Charter. In reply, the representative of the United Kingdom stated, with the concurrence of the representative of France, that the proposals would have to be within the terms of the Charter. It would not be proper to provide in a multilateral treaty that the veto should not operate in the Security Council on a particular matter. But it would be consistent with the Charter to provide that in the control organ certain enforcement measures should be decided upon by a majority vote.

The representative of India submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would recommend that the Disarmament Commission take the following points into consideration as a part of the "other proposals" provided for in the five-Power draft resolution: the study of ways and means of establishing an "armaments truce" pending agreement on a disarmament convention; procedures for effective co-operation with and the ascertainment of the views of States not members of the Disarmament Commission; the discussions and suggestions on disarmament in the General Assembly; and the determination of the factors which should govern the equitable reductions and levels of armed forces and conventional armaments in respect of both their quantum and character. A joint draft resolution submitted by Canada, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States proposed that the Indian draft resolution and the records of its discus-

sion be referred to the Disarmament Commission for appropriate consideration.

The representative of Australia proposed that the General Assembly recommend that the Disarmament Commission ask the Secretariat to prepare as soon as practicable a working paper giving a documentary presentation of the present positions of the Great Powers on various aspects of the disarmament problem. Subsequently, the Philippines became a co-sponsor of this proposal. The representative of El Salvador moved that the General Assembly refer the Australian-Philippine draft resolution to the Disarmament Commission together with the records of the entire disarmament discussion in the First Committee.

The five-Power joint draft resolution concerning the future negotiations on disarmament was adopted unanimously by the First Committee and, also unanimously, by the General Assembly on 4 November. The First Committee also adopted the second five-Power joint draft resolution, referring the Indian proposal to the Disarmament Commission, and the draft resolution by El Salvador. These two resolutions were adopted by the Assembly by 57 votes to 1 and by 56 votes to none with 2 abstentions, respectively.

CONSIDERATION BY THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEE, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1954

On 19 November the Disarmament Commission met to consider the re-establishment of its Sub-Committee in conformity with the Assembly's resolution. It was agreed that the Sub-Committee still existed and should reconvene early in December in order to settle administrative and procedural matters. The Sub-Committee accordingly met on 8 December at United Nations Headquarters, considered its administrative and procedural arrangements and agreed to continue its discussions in London in the latter half of February 1955.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954 see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 258-69.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

DC/41-DC/43. Identical letters of 3 April 1954 from representatives of France, United Kingdom and United States requesting the convening of the Commission.

DC/44 and Corr.1. Letter of 8 April from representative of India transmitting extracts from statement made by Prime Minister of India in the House of the People on 2 April 1954 on hydrogen bomb, and requesting that the proposals contained therein be examined by the Commission.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION, meetings, 32-35.

DC/47 and Rev.1. United Kingdom draft resolution and revision proposing establishment, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 715 (VIII), of Sub-Committee consisting of Canada, France, USSR, United Kingdom and United States (adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions).

DC/48. USSR amendment to United Kingdom draft resolution, proposing to include People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia and India in the Sub-Committee (rejected by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention).

DC/51. Letter of 23 April from representative of USSR concerning composition of Sub-Committee.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF DISARMAMENT COMMISSION,

ings 1-14 and 17-20 (no records kept of 15th and 16th meetings).

DC/53 & DC/SC.1/11. Report of Sub-Committee to Disarmament Commission; following documents are contained in Annexes 1-9 of the report.

DC/SC.1/1. USSR draft resolution of 14 May providing for: (1) prohibition of weapons of mass destruction and establishment of control; (2) reduction of armed forces and armaments; (3) abolition of military bases; and (4) condemnation of war propaganda.

DC/SC.1/2. United Kingdom memorandum of 17 May, formulating questions as to the agreement of the Sub-Committee on: (1) matters to be included in a disarmament convention, and (2) time of the positioning of control organ.

DC/SC.1/4. United Kingdom memorandum of 21 May concerning the weapons and other matters which should be covered by a disarmament convention.

DC/SC.1/5. United States working paper of 25 May on "Methods of implementing and enforcing disarmament programmes: the establishment of international control organs with appropriate rights, powers and functions".

DC/SC.1/6. United Kingdom memorandum of 26 May setting forth concisely five questions addressed to USSR representative at eighth meeting.

DC/SC.1/7. USSR draft resolution of 1 June proposing assumption by States of a solemn and unconditional obligation not to employ atomic, hydrogen or other weapons of mass destruction.

DC/SC.1/8. Statement of 21 December 1953 of USSR Government on speech delivered on 8 December 1953 by President of United States, circulated at request of USSR representative on 8 June.

DC/SC.1/9. USSR proposal of 11 June submitting "Basic provisions of a draft international convention for the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, for a substantial reduction in armaments and armed forces, and for the establishment of international control over the observance of the convention".

DC/SC.1/10. France and United Kingdom memorandum submitted on 11 June.

MEMORANDUM

"The French and United Kingdom delegations submit the following proposals as a possible basis for compromise:

"1. The States members of the Sub-Committee regard themselves as prohibited in accordance with the terms of the Charter of the United Nations from the use of nuclear weapons except in defence against aggression. They recommend that the disarmament treaty should include an immediate and explicit acceptance of this prohibition by all signatory States, pending the total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons as proposed in the subsequent paragraphs of this memorandum. They further recommend that the obligations assumed by the Members of the United Nations to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State should be accepted by all signatory States not Members of the United Nations.

"2. The draft disarmament treaty prepared by the Disarmament Commission and submitted by it to the Security Council, to the General Assembly and to the World Disarmament Conference should include provisions covering the following:

"(a) The total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type, together with the conversion of existing stocks of nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes.

"(b) Major reductions in all armed forces and conventional armaments.

"(c) The establishment of a control organ with rights and powers and functions adequate to guarantee the effective observance of the agreed prohibitions and reductions.

"3. After the approval of the draft treaty by the World Disarmament Conference this instrument would be open to signature and adherence by all States. The treaty would enter into force immediately it had been ratified by those of the signatories who would be specified in the treaty.

"4. The treaty should provide that the disarmament programme should be carried out as described below.

"5. After the constitution and positioning of the control organ, which shall be carried out within a specified time, and as soon as the control organ reports that it is able effectively to enforce them, the following measures shall enter into effect:

"(a) Over-all military man-power shall be limited to 31 December 1953 levels.

"(b) Over-all military expenditure, both atomic and non-atomic, shall be limited to amounts spent in the year ending 31 December 1953.

"6. As soon as the control organ reports that it is able effectively to enforce them, the following measures shall enter into effect:

"(a) One half of the agreed reductions of conventional armaments and armed forces shall take effect.

"(b) On completion of (a) the manufacture of all kinds of nuclear weapons and all other prohibited weapons shall cease.

"7. As soon as the control organ reports that it is able effectively to enforce them, the following measures shall enter into effect:

"(a) The second half of the agreed reductions of conventional armaments and armed forces shall take effect;

"(b) On completion of (a):

"(i) The total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and the conversion of existing stocks of nuclear materials for peaceful purposes shall be carried out;

"(ii) The total prohibition and elimination of all other prohibited weapons shall be carried out.

"8. It is to be hoped that when all the measures enumerated above have been carried out the armaments and armed forces of the Powers will be further reduced to the levels strictly necessary for the maintenance of internal security and the fulfilment of the obligations of signatory States under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

"9. The control organ shall remain in being to ensure that the reductions, prohibitions and eliminations are faithfully and permanently observed."

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION, meetings 36-43.

DC/54. Letter of 22 July from representative of India requesting incorporation of proposals of Government of India contained in Commission's report in DC/44 and Corr.1 (agreed to by Commission).
DC/55. Fourth report of Disarmament Commission (adopted unanimously).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—NINTH SESSION

A/2685. Letter of 29 July from Chairman of Disarmament Commission to Secretary-General forwarding fourth report.

A/2742 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Letter of 30 September from USSR representative requesting inclusion in agenda of item, "Conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction", and forwarding draft resolution and explanatory memorandum.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

"I. The General Assembly instructs the United Nations Disarmament Commission to prepare and submit for confirmation by the Security Council a draft international convention (treaty) designed to strengthen peace and increase international security and providing for the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction and their elimination from the armaments of States, a substantial reduction in armaments and the establishment of international control over the implementation of these decisions on the basis of the French and United Kingdom proposals of 11 June 1954.

"Accordingly, the convention (treaty) should contain the following basic provisions:

"(1) The following measures shall be taken simultaneously:

"(a) In the course of six months (or one year), States shall reduce their armaments, armed forces and budgetary appropriations for military requirements to the extent of 50 per cent of the agreed levels. Armaments and armed forces shall be reduced from the strength of armaments and armed forces existing on 31 December 1953, and appropriations shall be reduced from the amount of actual expenditure on military requirements during the year ending 31 December 1953.

"(b) For the purposes of supervising the fulfilment by States of the obligations in connexion with the reduction of armaments and armed forces provided for in sub-paragraph (a), a temporary international control commission shall be established under the Security Council with the right to require States to provide the necessary information on the measures taken by them to reduce armaments and armed forces. The commission shall take the necessary steps to supervise the fulfilment by States of the obligations assumed by them in connexion with the reduction of armaments, armed forces and appropriations for military requirements. States shall periodically supply the commission at established intervals with information concerning the implementation of the measures provided for in the convention.

"(2) On completion of the measures referred to in paragraph (1), the following measures shall be taken simultaneously:

"(a) In the course of six months (or one year), States shall reduce their armaments, armed forces and budgetary appropriations for military requirements by the remaining 50 per cent of the agreed levels from the strength of armaments and armed forces existing on 31 December 1953, and shall reduce their appropriations from the amount of actual expenditure on military requirements during the year 31 December 1953.

"(b) A complete prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction shall be carried into effect, the production of such weapons shall be discontinued and they shall be entirely eliminated from the armaments of States; all existing atomic materials shall be used only for peaceful purposes.

"The carrying out of these measures must be completed not later than the carrying out of the measures taken for the reduction of armaments and armed forces referred to in paragraph (2)(a), and the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons shall cease immediately, as soon as a start is made with the reduction of armaments, armed forces and appropriations for military requirements in respect of the remaining 50 per cent of the agreed standards.

"(c) States shall institute a standing international organ for the supervision of the implementation of the convention (treaty) on the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction, the discontinuance of the production of these weapons and their elimination from the armaments of States and the reduction of armaments, armed forces and appropriations for military requirements.

"This international organ shall have full powers of supervision, including the power of inspection on a continuing basis to the extent necessary to ensure implementation of the convention by all States.

"II. In connexion with the proposal concerning the prohibition of the 'use of nuclear weapons except in defence against aggression' in the Franco-British memorandum of 11 June 1954, the General Assembly instructs the United Nations Disarmament Commission to study and clarify this question and submit its recommendations."

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 685-702.

A/C.1/750. USSR draft resolution, having same text as that in A/2742 and Corr.1 (not voted on).

A/C.1/751. Philippines draft resolution for a working group composed of members of the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission to try to reach some agreement and report back to the First Committee (withdrawn).

A/C.1/752 and Rev.1 and 2. Canada draft resolution concerning continuation of disarmament negotiations; first revision co-sponsored by France, United Kingdom and United States; and second revision also by USSR (adopted unanimously).

A/C.1/L.100 and Rev.1. India draft resolution and revision, recommending certain proposals to Disarmament Commission for its consideration and including a provision (later withdrawn) for recessing the ninth session of the General Assembly (not voted on).

A/C.1/L.101 and Rev.1. Australia draft resolution and revision, concerning preparation of a working paper by the Secretariat; revision co-sponsored by Philippines (not voted on).

A/C.1/L.102. Canada, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution, to refer revised India draft resolution to Disarmament Commission (adopted by 58 votes to 1).

A/C.1/L.103 and Rev.1. El Salvador amendments to joint draft resolution (A/C.1/L.102)—later submitted as draft resolution—to refer Australia and Philippines joint draft resolution (A/C.1/L.101/Rev.1) to Disarmament Commission and transmit to Commission records of First Committee's discus-

sions (adopted: each paragraph by roll-call vote, of 24 to 23, with 11 abstentions, and 55 to none, with 3 abstentions, respectively; resolution as a whole by 47 votes to none, with 8 abstentions). A/2779. Report of First Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 497.

RESOLUTIONS 808 A, B AND C (IX), as recommended by First Committee, A/2779, adopted by the Assembly on 4 November: unanimously; by 57 votes to 1; and by 56 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, respectively.

A

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations for seeking a solution of the disarmament problem,

"Conscious that the continuing development of armaments increases the urgency of the need for such a solution,

"Having considered the fourth report of the Disarmament Commission of 29 July 1954 and the documents annexed thereto, and the draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction,

"1. Concludes that a further effort should be made to reach agreement on comprehensive and co-ordinated proposals to be embodied in a draft international disarmament convention providing for:

"(a) The regulation, limitation and major reduction of all armed forces and all conventional armaments;

"(b) The total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type, together with the conversion of existing stocks of nuclear weapons for peaceful purposes;

"(c) The establishment of effective international control, through a control organ with rights, powers and functions adequate to guarantee the effective observance of the agreed reductions of all armaments and armed forces and the prohibition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and to ensure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only; The whole programme to be such that no State would have cause to fear that its security was endangered;

"2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to seek an acceptable solution of the disarmament problem, taking into account the various proposals referred to in the preamble of the present resolution and any other proposals within the Commission's terms of reference;

"3. Suggests that the Disarmament Commission reconvene the Sub-Committee established in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of General Assembly resolution 715(VIII) of 28 November 1953;

"4. Requests the Disarmament Commission to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly as soon as sufficient progress has been made."

"The General Assembly

"1. Refers to the Disarmament Commission for appropriate consideration the draft resolution of India contained in document A/C.1/L.100/Rev.1;

"2. Decides also to transmit to the Disarmament Commission for its information the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which this draft resolution was discussed."

"The General Assembly

"1. Refers to the Disarmament Commission for its consideration the draft resolution submitted by Australia and the Philippines contained in document A/C.1/L.101/Rev.1;

"2. Decides to transmit to the Disarmament Commission for its information the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which items 20 and 68 of the agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly were considered."

METHODS TO MAINTAIN AND STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

On 17 March 1953 the General Assembly requested (resolution 703(VII)) the Collective Measures Committee to continue its work for maintaining and strengthening the United Nations collective security system and to report to the Security Council and the General Assembly at its ninth session. In particular, it directed the Committee to pursue studies designed to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to maintain peace; to continue the examination of information received from States; and to suggest to the Security Council and the General Assembly specific ways and means to encourage further preparatory action by States.

The Committee, at four meetings held between 16 July and 27 August 1954, took note of the answers received between 30 October 1952 and 18 May 1953 from Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal and Yugoslavia on measures taken by them to put into effect the United Nations collective security system. It approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of two members as replacements on the Panel of Military Experts and expressed the opinion that no further study or action by it was required on the question of a United Nations Volunteer Reserve.

The Committee considered that a re-statement of the principles of collective security would serve a useful purpose. After introducing separate working papers on that subject, the United States and the Philippines submitted a joint working paper, which was discussed, revised and amended in a working group of the whole Committee before being approved by the Committee itself on 27 August.

The principles stated, among other things, that in any case where the United Nations,

either through the Security Council or through the General Assembly, decided upon or recommended collective action to maintain or restore international peace and security, it should be guided by the principles stated in General Assembly resolutions 377(V), 503(VI) and 703(VII), and the two previous reports of the Committee. In addition, it was stated that: (1) contributions to the collective efforts should be made by the greatest possible number of States, in accordance with their constitutional processes and to the extent to which, in their own judgment, their capacity and resources permitted; (2) in case of collective use of force against aggression, a primary objective should be to secure the maximum contribution of effective military forces, both directly and by logistic or ancillary support to the military forces contributed by other States; (3) the United Nations should take appropriate steps, in conformity with the Charter, to make action taken in self-defence or within the framework of regional arrangements or agencies effective; at the same time, States should seek to obtain, in and through the international bodies and arrangements to which they belonged or were parties, and within the constitutional limitations and the other provisions of those bodies and arrangements, all possible support for collective measures undertaken by the United Nations; (4) collective economic and financial measures against aggression should include all practicable assistance to the victim of such aggression and to the co-operating States.

The Committee expressed the view that, when the United Nations recommended collective measures against aggression, the establishment of machinery for co-ordinating col-

lective action and for studying the equitable sharing of sacrifices and burdens should be fully considered. It suggested that the arms embargo list and the list of strategic items it had prepared might be taken into account.

Finally, the Committee suggested that, in view of the contribution it could make in the further study of collective security, "it should remain in a position to pursue such further study" without prejudice to any change in its membership.

The Committee's report was submitted to the General Assembly at its ninth session and was considered by the Assembly's First Committee at four meetings held between 29 October and 2 November 1954.

On 29 October, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela submitted a joint draft resolution proposing, among other things, that the General Assembly should note with approval the Committee's report and in particular the principles of collective security it contained; direct the Committee "to remain in a position to pursue such further studies as it may deem desirable" and request it to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly "as appropriate".

The representative of Venezuela, who had been the chairman of the Collective Measures Committee, pointed out that the general principles governing collective action had been carefully formulated, such factors as the capacities and constitutional processes of States and possible action through regional organizations having been taken into account.

A number of representatives expressed appreciation of the report and stressed particular aspects of the question. Thus, the representative of Egypt, noting with satisfaction that provision was made for aid to States that were not militarily prepared, suggested that aid should be given in advance in order to remedy existing inequalities in armaments which might encourage aggression. The representative of Yugoslavia emphasized the need for economic and financial aid to a State that was a victim of economic pressures, in order that it might build up its self-defence. Primary importance, he said, should be attached not so much to military measures as to endeavours to find peaceful solutions by diplomatic negotiations.

Several representatives, including those of Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom, stressed that each State would determine for itself what and how it would contribute to any collective action.

A number of representatives, including those of Canada, Cuba, New Zealand, the Philippines, Syria, the United Kingdom and the United States, stressed the importance of the relationship in appropriate cases between collective self-defence and regional arrangements, on the one hand, and the multilateral collective security system of the United Nations, on the other. The representative of Mexico re-stated his Government's contention that regional obligations should have priority in matters of collective security and that the contribution of regional organizations should not be automatic. The representative of Israel stated that any action taken in self-defence or through regional arrangements should be consistent with the United Nations Charter and subject to the restrictions of Articles 51 to 54. The representative of Czechoslovakia maintained that regional arrangements in the form conceived and practised by the United States were incompatible with the Charter.

The relationship of collective measures such as those suggested by the Committee and the collective measures provided for in Chapter VII² of the Charter was also discussed.

The representatives of Cuba and New Zealand recalled that it had been the ineffectiveness of the Security Council and the failure to implement Chapter VII which had made it necessary to strengthen the system of collective security. The representative of Czechoslovakia pointed out, however, that collective measures such as those envisaged by the Committee could not serve as a substitute for those provided for in Chapter VII, since the Charter in Article 106³ specified the procedure to be fol-

² This Chapter, containing Articles 39-51, provides for joint enforcement action to be taken on the decision of the Security Council. Article 43 concerns agreements to be entered into by Member nations with the Security Council placing armed forces, etc., at its disposal.

³ Article 106 provides that pending the coming into force of the agreements, China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States should consult "with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security".

lowed pending the coming into force of the special agreements referred to in Chapter VII, Article 43.

The representatives of Sweden and New Zealand noted the legal distinction between a decision of the Security Council to apply sanctions under Chapter VII, which was obligatory, and a recommendation by the General Assembly, which had only moral authority. It was therefore all the more important, stated the representative of New Zealand, for Member States to have at their disposal acceptable procedures for putting into effect the General Assembly's recommendations.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR stated that the Collective Measures Committee had been established illegally and that its existence was harmful and useless. They added that its report proposed measures which attempted illegally to transfer to the General Assembly powers which belonged exclusively to the Security Council. Under the pretext of providing for collective security, the principles set forth in the Committee's report were designed solely to enable States pursuing a policy of force to gain control of units of armed forces of other States and to utilize their economic resources.

The representative of India stated that if

and when the United Nations had to take collective military action, the fact of aggression must first be decided upon by the Security Council under Article 39. Articles 41 and 42 of the Charter provided for subsequent action, if necessary. He went on to suggest that collective security could be brought about only by resolving world tension and developing a pattern of collective peace.

The representatives of China and Iraq hoped that the Committee would be made a permanent body and its terms of reference extended. The majority of representatives, however, expressed themselves merely as in favour of continuing the Committee in existence. The representatives of India, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia were of the opinion that there was at present no need for the Committee to pursue further studies, although the representatives of the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia believed that it should be kept in being. The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR were opposed to the continuation of the Committee and urged its abolition.

The draft resolution was approved by the First Committee on 2 November by 50 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions. It was adopted by the General Assembly by 48 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, on 4 November.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 276-78.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2713 & S/3282. Report of Collective Measures Committee.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 703-706.

A/C.1/L.104. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela joint draft resolution (adopted by 50 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions).

A/2783. Report of First Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 497.

RESOLUTION 809(IX), as recommended by First Committee, A/2783, adopted by the Assembly by 48 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions on 4 November.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the third report of the Collective Measures Committee submitted in accordance with

paragraphs 2 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 703(VII),

"Bearing in mind that the reports of the Collective Measures Committee represent a useful examination of ways and means of strengthening the collective security system of the United Nations,

"1. Notes with approval the third report of the Collective Measures Committee, and in particular the principles of collective security contained in that report;

"2. Directs the Collective Measures Committee to remain in a position to pursue such further studies as it may deem desirable, taking into account the "Uniting for peace" resolution (377A(V)), resolution 503(VI), resolution 703(VII) and the present resolution;

"3. Requests the Collective Measures Committee to report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly as appropriate."

STRENGTHENING OF PEACE THROUGH THE REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND IDEAS

Czechoslovakia proposed on 5 October 1954 that the item "Prohibition of propaganda in favour of a new war" be included in the agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly and submitted a draft resolution on the subject. After stating that war propaganda was increasing in tempo in many countries and that preventive war, including the use of atomic and hydrogen bombs, was systematically being advocated by public figures through the press, radio and cinema, the resolution called upon governments to observe strictly a previous resolution (110(II)) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947. That resolution condemned all forms of propaganda likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace. The draft resolution further recommended that all States take effective measures against all forms of propaganda of this kind.

The Czechoslovak item was considered by the Ad Hoc Political Committee at four meetings held from 30 November to 2 December 1954. A series of amendments to the Czechoslovak proposal was submitted jointly by Australia, Brazil, Cuba, France, Honduras, Iraq, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. The effect of the amendments was to delete all paragraphs of the Czechoslovak proposal except the first paragraph of the preamble and to recall previous Assembly resolutions (110(II), 381(V)) concerning the condemnation of propaganda against peace and a resolution 290(IV)) on the essentials of peace. The joint amendments also called on all nations to remove the barriers denying people the free exchange of information and ideas and, therefore, to implement faithfully resolution 290(IV) as a means towards achieving a genuine peace with freedom and justice.

In the course of the debate, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR stated that public figures occupying responsible governmental posts, especially in the United States, were carrying on propaganda against the territorial integrity of Czechoslovakia and certain other European countries. Likewise, they said, Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek, as well

as their friends and supporters, made bellicose speeches. It was very often said that such statements did not express the official policy of the United States but, in any event, it was undeniable that propaganda of that kind increased international tension. The proper way of dealing with warmongers was to render them liable to criminal prosecution. Thus the USSR and the People's Democracies had adopted specific legislation to deal with warmongers.

The Western Powers frequently asserted that the real cause of tension was to be found in the existence of an "Iron" or "Bamboo" curtain. But, in fact, it was the United States, not the USSR, which had placed obstacles in the way of free exchange of information and ideas. Recently hundreds of delegations from non-communist countries had travelled without hindrance in the USSR and the People's Democracies, whereas the United States had frequently refused to issue visas to Soviet citizens invited to visit the United States. The enemies of the USSR, these representatives said, were always very prone to quote a passage from Lenin which they interpreted as meaning that, according to orthodox communist theory, war was inevitable between communism and capitalism. Actually, this passage was taken out of its historical context. It had been made during the period of revolution and of foreign intervention in Russia. Since then, Lenin and Stalin had, on the contrary, repeatedly advocated peaceful co-existence between the East and the West.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR supported the Czechoslovak proposal.

The joint amendments submitted to the Czechoslovak proposal by ten Powers were supported by a number of representatives, who described the Czechoslovak proposal as nothing more than a "cold war" manoeuvre. It was curious, it was stated, to see Czechoslovakia and its friends charge others with offences which they themselves committed. The representative of China said, for example, that communists exalted the wars of aggression waged in Korea and Indochina as acts of peace. The

representative of the United States stated that, to the USSR, propaganda violently hostile to the West was a contribution to the maintenance of peace and action designed to promote friendship among nations, whereas the legitimate protests of the West against violations of human rights in countries behind the Iron Curtain were branded by it as propaganda of war. The Voice of America, unlike Radio Prague, Radio Bucharest or Radio Budapest, did not engage in propaganda aimed at spreading hostility among nations. Its aim was to inform accurately all the people about United States policy, which was to promote liberty, social progress and peace. The barriers set up by the communist countries against the free exchange of information and ideas were the real cause of international misunderstanding, distrust and hatred. The representatives of Iraq and Thailand pointed to specific examples of vicious broadcasts beamed at their countries from stations located in communist territories. The object of these broadcasts, they said, was to incite revolt or rebellion against the lawful Governments of Iraq and Thailand. Peaceful co-existence in the eyes of the Soviet Government, it was further stated, appeared to mean just co-survival to the extent of avoiding an atomic war. In reality, the foreign policy of the USSR appeared to revolve around the theory of the inevitability of a struggle between the so-called capitalist and communist worlds until one would reign over the other.

A number of speakers stressed that it could hardly be expected of countries dedicated to the principle of freedom of speech that they

take legislative action designed to prevent so-called abuses of that principle. That would inevitably lead to a State monopoly of opinion with all its attendant consequences.

On 2 December 1954 the Committee voted on the Czechoslovak draft resolution paragraph by paragraph. While the first paragraph of the preamble was approved, all other amendments were adopted. The draft resolution as amended was put to the vote as a whole and was adopted by a roll-call vote of 35 to 5, with 10 abstentions.

The representative of New Zealand, with a view to emphasizing the positive aspects of the draft resolution, then proposed to change the title to "Strengthening of peace through the removal of barriers to free exchange of information and ideas".

The representative of Czechoslovakia re-introduced his draft resolution in the General Assembly on 11 December 1954. The draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Political Committee was put to the vote first and was adopted by 45 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions.

The representative of the United Kingdom proposed, in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure,⁴ that the General Assembly should decide not to vote on the Czechoslovak draft resolution. The United Kingdom proposal was carried; consequently, the Czechoslovak proposal was not put to the vote.

⁴ This rule contains the provision that the Assembly "may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal".

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2744. Letter of 5 October 1954 from Chairman of Czechoslovak delegation to President of General Assembly requesting inclusion in agenda of ninth session of item, "Prohibition of propaganda in favour of a new war".

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 96.

PLENARY MEETING, 495.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 38-41.

A/AC.76/L.16. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (first paragraph of preamble adopted by 38 votes to none, with 10 abstentions; remainder amended).

A/AC.76/L.17. Australia, Brazil, Cuba, France, Honduras, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States joint amendments to Czechoslovakia

draft resolution (adopted in paragraph-by-paragraph votes, ranging from 35 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions, to 30 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions, on amendment to delete operative paragraph 2, recommending States to take effective measures against propaganda tending to create hostility and hatred among nations).

A/2844. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 510.

A/L.185. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (motion not to vote on it adopted by 32 votes to 5, with 19 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 819(IX), as recommended by Ad Hoc Political Committee, A/2844, adopted by the As-

sembly on 11 December by 45 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions.

STRENGTHENING OF PEACE THROUGH THE REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO FREE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND IDEAS

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the cessation of hostilities in Korea and the restoration of peace in Indo-China have contributed to a relaxation of tension in international relations and that more favourable conditions have consequently been created for the settlement of unsolved international problems and the strengthening of peace,

"Recalling its resolutions 110(II) of 3 November 1947 and 381(V) of 17 November 1950 concerning the condemnation of propaganda against peace, and resolution 290(IV) of 1 December 1949 on the essentials of peace which calls upon Member States to act in accordance with the principles set forth in the

Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, calls upon every nation to remove the barriers which deny to peoples the free exchange of information and ideas essential to international understanding and peace,

"Recognizing that the maintenance of such barriers constitutes a major obstacle to the strengthening of peace and genuine international co-operation and fosters the continuation of false and hostile propaganda against other States and peoples,

"1. Calls upon all Governments to give effect faithfully to resolution 290(IV) of 1 December 1949 on essentials of peace as a guide to the achievement of a genuine peace with freedom and justice;

"2. Reaffirms resolution 381(V) of 17 November 1950 and 110(II) of 3 November 1947 condemning all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted, which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression."

CHAPTER II

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

General Assembly resolution 718(VIII) of 23 October 1953 established a Committee of Good Offices consisting of representatives of Egypt, the Netherlands and Peru to consult with members of the Security Council to see if it was possible to reach an understanding which would facilitate the admission of new Members to the United Nations in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter. It was asked to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its eighth or, at the latest, its ninth session.

The Committee's report was submitted on 3 September 1954. It stated that consultations carried out with members of the Security Council showed that there was no fundamental change such as would make it possible at that juncture to reach an understanding that would help to solve the problem. Nevertheless, the Committee did not consider that all possibilities of reaching an understanding had been exhausted. "The importance to the Organization of admitting qualified new Members is such", the Committee stated, "that it may be hoped that the different views may eventually be harmonized in the spirit of the Charter". The Committee considered that the General Assembly should continue its efforts towards solving the question.

The provisional agenda of the Assembly's ninth session also contained an item submitted by Australia, entitled "Admission to the United Nations of Laos and Cambodia". The report of the Committee and the Australian item were included in the agenda as points (a) and (b) under the title "Admission of New Members to the United Nations". The explanatory memorandum accompanying the request for inclusion of the Australian item stated: "The Government of Australia considers that it would be appropriate for the General Assembly to reaffirm its judgment that the sovereign and independent Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia fulfil the qualifications for membership as set out in the United Nations Charter and should therefore be admitted to membership in the United Nations; and to request again that the Security Council take note of that judgment".

The memorandum referred to the final declaration of the Geneva Conference, in which the signatories had expressed their conviction that the execution of the arrangements agreed to at the Conference would permit Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam thenceforth to play their part in full independence and sovereignty in the peaceful community of nations. The Australian Government considered that the admis-

sion of Cambodia and Laos into the United Nations would be an appropriate way of showing that the Members of the United Nations were willing to assist in bringing this about. The admission of Vietnam was not proposed in view of the existing circumstances in that country. The Australian Government stressed that the proposal was made without prejudice to any other pending applications for membership.

During the discussion in the Ad Hoc Political Committee, the Australian representative, introducing a joint draft resolution sponsored by Australia, Pakistan and Thailand, explained that the proposal was designed to break the "log jam" in the admission of new Members, to which the Secretary-General had referred in his annual report with the suggestion that a beginning in breaking the deadlock might be made with some of those cases which did not directly enter into the balance between conflicting camps. The joint draft resolution provided that the General Assembly would note that the signatories of the Geneva Agreement had expressed their conviction that the execution of the provisions in their declaration and in the agreements for the cessation of hostilities in Indochina would permit Laos and Cambodia to play their part in full independence and sovereignty in the peaceful community of nations. It would declare that Laos and Cambodia were peace-loving States within the meaning of Article 4, able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter, and should therefore be admitted to the United Nations and it would request the Security Council to take note of that declaration.

This joint draft resolution was supported by the majority of speakers although a number of representatives, including those of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, opposed it on the ground that it might lead to further discrimination against other applicant States which were fully qualified for admission. Those opposing the draft resolution held that to force a decision at that stage on the admission of the two Indochinese States would make the final solution of the whole Indochinese question more difficult; the States of the Indochinese peninsula should be given the opportunity of fulfilling the obligations which they had under-

taken at the Geneva Conference. In that connexion it was pointed out that the clause of the Geneva declaration referred to was only one among several clauses.

A number of representatives supporting the joint draft resolution considered that the General Assembly, to be consistent, should reiterate its support of various other applications for admission. A joint draft resolution originally put forward as amendments to the three-Power joint draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Cuba and El Salvador, listing Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Libya, Nepal and Portugal. A United States amendment to this second joint draft resolution added the Republic of Korea and Vietnam to the list of applicants.

A majority of speakers indicated their support of the applications listed in the two draft resolutions but a number of representatives, including those of Bolivia, Haiti and Syria, questioned the value of having the General Assembly repeat declarations which had been made at previous sessions but had so far remained ineffective.

The second joint draft resolution and the United States amendment to it were criticized as discriminatory in that they excluded applicants fully qualified for membership. This view was reflected in a USSR draft resolution providing that the Assembly request the Security Council to consider again the applications of Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Jordan, Austria, Ceylon, Nepal and Libya with a view to recommending simultaneous admission of all those States to membership in the United Nations.

Some supporters of this draft resolution considered that it listed all applications on which agreement was possible. Various speakers, including the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Lebanon, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria and the Ukrainian SSR, urged that reconsideration of the applications could lead to a break in the existing deadlock on admission. Some representatives, including those of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Iran and Pakistan, stated that they would have voted for the USSR draft resolution if it did not provide for "simultaneous" or en bloc admission of a number of States.

A majority of delegations, however, opposed the USSR draft resolution, stating that it implied that the admission of some applicants would be made contingent upon the admission of others. This, it was emphasized, was contrary to the terms of Article 4 of the Charter as it had been interpreted in the 1948 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice which, in turn, had been endorsed by the General Assembly. It was also pointed out that not all applicants were included in the list. In particular, the addition of Japan was suggested by various representatives, including those of Indonesia and Saudi Arabia who supported the USSR draft resolution.

The majority of speakers in the Ad Hoc Committee's general debate on the item expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the Committee of Good Offices and urged that they be continued. A number of representatives, including those of Argentina, Greece, Iraq, Peru and Venezuela, urged that the Committee of Good Offices should be given greater powers. In particular, it was suggested, the Committee should be enabled to make formal proposals to members of the Security Council and to request specific replies.

Two draft resolutions, submitted, respectively, by India and jointly by Argentina, Cuba and El Salvador, provided for continuation of the efforts of the Committee of Good Offices. They were subsequently withdrawn in favour of a combined text submitted by Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador and India. This provided that the General Assembly, noting the growing general feeling in favour of the universality of the United Nations, and noting the views of the Committee of Good Offices, would: (1) express appreciation of the work and efforts of that Committee; (2) send back the pending applications to the Security Council, together with a full record of the discussions, for further consideration and positive recommendations; (3) suggest that the Council consider the desirability of invoking the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 28⁵ of the Charter to help

⁵ This paragraph provides that the Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it wishes, be represented by a member of the government or other specially designated representative.

resolve the problem; (4) request the Committee to continue its efforts; and (5) request the Council and the Committee of Good Offices to report to the Assembly during the current session if possible and, in any event, during the tenth regular session. This draft resolution was generally supported by the members of the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

At the conclusion of the Committee's general debate, the representative of India submitted a procedural draft resolution providing that the four-Power joint draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador and India, which, he pointed out, dealt with the general problem of admission, should be put to the vote first. A French amendment to limit this priority to the voting on the portion of the item relating to the report of the Committee of Good Offices was rejected by a roll-call vote of 27 to 21, with 11 abstentions. The Committee then adopted the Indian procedural draft resolution by 48 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions. The four-Power joint draft resolution as a whole was then approved unanimously by the Committee.

The Committee subsequently approved by a roll-call vote of 25 to 24, with 6 abstentions, a joint draft resolution submitted by India and Indonesia providing that the Assembly decide to refer to the Security Council the three outstanding draft resolutions and the draft amendment before the Committee. In consequence, no vote was taken upon the joint draft resolution submitted by Australia, Pakistan and Thailand, the USSR draft resolution or the joint draft resolution of Argentina, Cuba and El Salvador and the United States amendment to it.

On 23 November 1954, the first draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Political Committee was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly.

The representative of India, pointing out that, in view of the unanimous adoption of the first draft resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Political Committee, the interests of the problem would be best served by not voting upon the second draft resolution, moved that the Assembly decide not to vote on the latter. The motion was adopted without a vote.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 279-84.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2720. Report of Committee of Good Offices on the Admission of New Members.

A/2709. Cablegram, letter and explanatory memorandum from Ministry for External Affairs of Australia on Admission to the United Nations of Laos and Cambodia.

A/AC.76/2, A/AC.76/6, A/AC.76/9, A/AC.76/12, A/AC.76/14. Communications to Secretary-General from Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Nepal, Albania, Japan, Vietnam and Libya.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 17-27.

A/AC.76/L.4. Australia, Pakistan, Thailand joint draft resolution (not voted on).

A/AC.76/L.9. Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador amendments to draft resolution of Australia, Pakistan, Thailand (later submitted as draft resolution, A/AC.76/L.9/Rev.1).

A/AC.76/L.9/Rev.1. Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador joint draft resolution (not voted on).

A/AC.76/L.13. United States amendment to draft resolution of Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador, A/AC.76/L.9/Rev.1 (not voted on).

A/AC.76/L.7 and Rev.1. USSR draft resolution (not voted on).

A/AC.76/L.8. India draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/AC.76/L.10. Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/AC.76/L.11 and Rev.1. Argentina, Cuba, El Salvador, India joint draft resolution, replacing above two resolutions, A/AC.76/L.10 and A/AC.76/L.11 and Rev.1 (adopted in paragraph-by-paragraph votes ranging from 59 to none, to 41 to none, with 17 abstentions, on operative paragraph 3 [for text see adopted resolution, quoted below]; adopted, as a whole, unanimously).

A/AC.76/L.12. India procedural draft resolution (adopted by 48 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions).

France oral amendment to India procedural draft resolution to restrict priority of voting on four-Power draft to portion of item relating to report of Committee of Good Offices (rejected by roll-call vote of 27 to 21, with 11 abstentions).

A/AC.76/L.14. India and Indonesia joint draft resolution, to refer specifically other draft resolutions and amendment to Security Council (adopted: introductory sentence by 29 votes to 20, with 6 abstentions; reference to A/AC.76/L.4 by 27 votes to 22, with 6 abstentions; reference to A/AC.76/L.7 and Rev.1 by 24 votes to 21, with 10 abstentions; reference to A/AC.76/L.9/Rev.1 by 30 votes to 16, with 8 abstentions; reference to A/AC.76/L.13 by 28 votes to 17, with 10 abstentions).

Joint draft resolution adopted as a whole by roll-call vote of 25 to 24, with 6 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Greece,

Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay. Abstaining: Afghanistan, Canada, Ethiopia, Iran, Israel, Peru.

Decision to give priority in voting to India and Indonesia joint draft resolution (adopted by 21 votes to 5, with 20 abstentions).

Poland oral amendment to India and Indonesia draft resolution, to provide that it refer not to specific documents but to all draft resolutions and amendments concerning membership submitted at that session (rejected by 26 votes to 17, with 9 abstentions).

United States motion to vote separately on each document referred to in India and Indonesia draft resolution (adopted by 25 votes to 18, with 10 abstentions).

A/2793. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 501.

RESOLUTION 817(IX), as recommended by Ad Hoc Political Committee, A/2793, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 23 November.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the growing general feeling in favour of the universality of the United Nations, membership in which is open to all peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out those obligations,

"Having considered the report of the Committee of Good Offices established by General Assembly resolution 718(VIII) of 23 October 1953,

"Noting that, notwithstanding the best endeavours of the Committee of Good Offices, the problem remains unresolved,

"Further noting the views recorded by the Committee of Good Offices that possibilities of reaching an understanding remain and that 'different views may eventually be harmonized within the spirit of the Charter',

"1. Expresses appreciation of the work and efforts of the Committee of Good Offices;

"2. Decides to send back to the Security Council the pending applications for membership, together with a full record of the discussions at the present session of the General Assembly, for further consideration and positive recommendations;

"3. Suggest that the Security Council consider the desirability of invoking the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 28 of the Charter to help resolve the problem;

"4. Requests the Committee of Good Offices to continue its efforts;

"5. Requests the Security Council and the Committee of Good Offices to report to the General Assembly during the present session if possible and in any event during the tenth session."

Indian motion, that in the light of vote on this resolution, General Assembly decide not to take any further action on draft resolution B, formerly the India and Indonesia draft resolution (adopted without vote).

CHAPTER III

QUESTIONS RELATING TO EAST ASIA

THE KOREAN QUESTION

On 8 December 1953 the General Assembly adopted resolution 716(VIII) requesting, among other things, that the President of the Assembly (Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit) reconvene the session, with the concurrence of the majority of Member States, if she thought developments in the Korean question warranted such reconvening, or if one or more Member States requested her to do so. At that time, negotiations relating to the convening of a political conference under paragraph 60⁶ of the Armistice Agreement that had begun on 26 October between the United States, on the one hand, and the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the other, were still in progress. These negotiations, however, were interrupted on 13 December 1953.

On 10 January 1954 the President of the Assembly, acting upon a request by India, sought the concurrence of Member States to the reconvening of the session on 9 February and set 29 January as the final date for the receipt of replies. Since affirmative replies were received from only 22 Members, the session was not reconvened.

On 23 February the representative of the United States, referring to General Assembly

resolution 711(VII) of 28 August 1953, which dealt with the implementation of paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement, conveyed the text of a communique agreed upon by the Foreign Ministers of France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States at their meeting in Berlin on 18 February 1954. The four Foreign Ministers announced their agreement to convene a conference, composed of representatives of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, the USSR, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other countries whose armed forces had participated in the hostilities in Korea and which desired to attend, to meet in Geneva on 26 April for the purpose of reaching a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The proposed conference was convened on the agreed date in Geneva, but it failed to find an agreed solution to the Korean question.

On 11 November, the 15 Members⁷ of the United Nations which had participated in the Korean action and had attended the Geneva Conference submitted a report in which they stated, among other things, that, while the Conference had failed to achieve its purpose, that fact did not prejudice the Armistice in Korea, which remained in effect. In their view, the Geneva Conference should be regarded as the political conference referred to in article 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement and in General Assembly resolution 711(VII).

⁶ Paragraph 60 reads: "In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

⁷ The 15 Members were: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The report also contained a Declaration by the 15 Members, to which the Republic of Korea was an additional signatory, in which they stated that they held firmly to the following two principles: (1) the United Nations, under its Charter, is fully and rightfully empowered to take collective action to repel aggression, to restore peace and security, and to extend its good offices in seeking a peaceful settlement in Korea; (2) in order to establish a unified, independent and democratic Korea, genuinely free elections, under United Nations

supervision, should be held to constitute the Korean National Assembly, in which representation should be in direct proportion to the indigenous population in Korea. Reaffirming their continued support for the objectives of the United Nations in Korea, the signatories stated that they had been compelled to conclude that so long as the other side continued to reject those principles, further consideration of the Korean question at the Conference was futile.

QUESTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

On 28 December 1953, the Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, appointed under the Armistice Agreement, transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and to the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, an interim report covering the activities of the Commission from 9 September to 23 December 1953. A final report was subsequently transmitted by the Commission, covering the period up to 21 February 1954. A report by

the United Nations Command on the operation of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission was later transmitted to the Secretary-General through the United States Government.

On 29 November 1954 the Secretary-General circulated a note setting forth certain problems in connexion with the care and maintenance of a number of former prisoners of war who had agreed to be sent to India by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, pending a decision as to their final disposition.

REPORT OF UNCURK TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S NINTH SESSION

The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) submitted a report to the ninth session of the General Assembly, covering the period from 14 August 1953 to 17 August 1954. After referring to the failure of the Geneva negotiations, the Commission reported that, for its part, it had remained unable to assist in the unification of Korea. During the period under review, it had continued to observe political and economic developments in the Republic of Korea and to be available to the Government of the Republic for consultation and also to render to it such assistance as was appropriate. It had also considered the problem of the administration of areas under United Nations control north of the 38th parallel and had carried out its responsibilities towards the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA).

As regards the functioning of the Korean Armistice, the Commission reported that the Government of the Republic of Korea had criticized aspects of the operation of the Armistice, the main target of its criticism being the operations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. The Government considered that while South Korea and the United Nations Command were subjected to the closest inspection, there was no effective supervision in North Korea. At a meeting with the Commission in July 1954, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea had stated that breaches of the Armistice terms had invalidated the Armistice Agreement, and that his Government no longer regarded the Armistice as binding. As for a settlement of the Korean question, the Prime Minister had said that after the Geneva Conference, it had been proved beyond doubt that further discussions with the Communists would

be useless, and that the firm policy of the Republic was to expel the Chinese Communist troops from North Korea and to achieve a completely unified and truly democratic country. On 15 August the President of the Republic of Korea had expressed himself along similar lines.

On the development of representative government in the Republic of Korea, the Commission stated that during the year under review there had been a further strengthening of the position of the President and of the Liberal Party, of which he was head. A general election for the National Assembly had been held on 20 May 1954. The form of representative government was still undergoing a process of growth and adaptation. An encouraging sign had been the development of more responsible groupings within the Assembly which might permit a smoother working relationship between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government.

With regard to the economic situation in the Republic, the Commission drew particular attention to the inflationary pressure which it felt was caused almost entirely by the Government's need to finance its budgetary deficit. The Commission stressed that energy and selfless service would be required from the Administration, and a very considerable degree of austerity from the people. External aid was essential. The United States was bearing a major portion of the burden, and the Commission believed that other Members of the United Nations should give earnest attention to the extent to which they could also assist. The continued division of the country added immeasurably to the huge task of reconstruction, and unification continued to be a necessary goal for economic as well as other reasons.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's ninth session the Commission's report was considered by the First Committee at 10 meetings from 1 to 9 December.

On 1 December, in the First Committee, the USSR proposed that representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China be invited to

participate in the discussion of the item. Thailand submitted a draft resolution providing only that the Republic of Korea should be invited. India submitted an amendment to the USSR draft resolution to provide also for participation by the Republic of Korea; this amendment was accepted by the USSR. Syria proposed that only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea be invited. The Committee adopted the draft resolution of Thailand and rejected the other proposals.

Two draft resolutions were submitted by the USSR, two draft resolutions by India and a joint draft resolution by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. An amendment was submitted by the USSR to the first Indian draft resolution.

The first USSR draft resolution provided that the General Assembly should deem it advisable that the States concerned should continue their efforts to reach agreement on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and, to that end, should convene a conference of interested States at an early date. This draft was subsequently withdrawn by the USSR, which instead submitted an amendment to the first Indian draft resolution.

The second USSR draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly should decide to discontinue UNCURK.

The first Indian draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly, having received the report on the Korean Political Conference held in Geneva from 26 April to 15 June 1954, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 711 (VII) of 28 August 1953, should: (1) reaffirm that the objectives of the United Nations remained the achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; (2) recognize that these objectives should be achieved by peaceful methods and constructive efforts on the part of all concerned; (3) express the earnest hope that progress in settling the Korean question would be made; (4) ask the Governments **concerned**

to take note of the resolution; and (5) ask the Secretary-General to place the item on the agenda of the 10th session.

The USSR amendment to this draft resolution would delete the reference in the preamble to the report on the Geneva Conference.

The second Indian draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly, having received and taken note of the reports of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission established under the Korean Armistice Agreement, and of the Secretary-General's note of 29 November 1954 concerning prisoners of war temporarily being cared for by the Government of India pending decision as to their final disposition, should: (1) decide to defer further consideration of the reports in question and (2) ask the Secretary-General to assist the Indian Government in the earliest possible final disposition of the prisoners concerned to the countries of their choice which would accept them. India subsequently withdrew this draft resolution.

The 15-Power joint draft resolution proposed that the General Assembly should: (1) approve the report on the Korean Political Conference; (2) reaffirm that the objectives of the United Nations remained the achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area; (3) express the hope that it would soon prove possible to make progress toward these objectives; and (4) ask the Secretary-General to place the item on the provisional agenda of the tenth session.

In their statements, the sponsors of the joint draft resolution stressed the point that in order to establish a unified, independent and democratic Korea, free elections under United Nations auspices were essential. By rejecting that fundamental principle at Geneva, the Communist countries had made it futile to discuss the question any further. There could never be any abdication of United Nations responsibility. These representatives therefore considered that the General Assembly should, at this stage, merely approve the report of the 15 Powers which contained this principle and let time play its part in the solution of the problem. It would be unrealistic to make any far-reaching recommendations at this session.

Supported by the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, the representative of the USSR stated that the report of the 15 Powers on the Geneva Conference was biased and could therefore not serve as a basis for a solution. The attempt to represent the United States armed intervention in Korea as a United Nations collective action had long been refuted by the fact that 95 per cent of the military expenditures had been borne by the United States. The Geneva Conference had not been convened pursuant to a United Nations decision, but was agreed upon at Berlin on 18 February 1954 by the four Great Powers. It was therefore not the Political Conference referred to in paragraph 60 of the Armistice Agreement. During the Conference the North Korean Government had presented a programme designed to ensure, first, free elections in the whole of Korea on the basis of an agreement between North Korea and South Korea to be concluded at an All-Korean Conference; secondly, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea before the elections, in order to preclude any pressure on the voters; and thirdly, an undertaking to promote Korean economic recovery by the States most interested in the maintenance of peace in the Far East. The USSR and Chinese delegations had supported that programme and had made every effort to reach an agreement. The Chinese delegation had suggested the establishment of an international commission to supervise the elections. The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the unification of Korea through free elections had been opposed by the United States and South Korea. The latter had failed to submit any constructive alternative and had confined itself to preventing any solution. The Western insistence on the role of the United Nations had only been a pretext for breaking off the negotiations. The Western Powers sought to disguise their real intentions of maintaining armed forces in Korea.

As for UNCURK, the USSR representative maintained that it had been established illegally in the absence of representatives of the Korean people. The Commission was useless and incapable of advancing the unification and rehabilitation of Korea. In conclusion, he stated that United Nations examination would not

lead to any practical solution of the Korean question and that the only way to reach agreement was by direct negotiations between the States concerned.

The representative of the Republic of Korea said that the Communist proposals at Geneva would have been unacceptable to any people determined to preserve its freedom. Despite the great difference in population in the two parts of Korea, those proposals had provided for an all-Korean commission composed of an equal number of legislators from each part of the country. This, he said, was designed to submerge or supersede the administrative as well as the legislative branches of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

The representative of India stated that the view expressed in the report of the 15 Powers that the supervision of elections should be under the authority and auspices of the United Nations was the opinion of one party, and that it would not be wise to commit the First Committee to it. Approval of the report by the Committee, as provided for in the joint draft resolution, would only add to the general confusion. That was why his delegation had submitted a draft resolution which provided that the Assembly would merely take note of the report.

While fully endorsing the position taken by the 15 Powers sponsoring the draft resolution, the representative of Iraq appealed for a merger of the Indian draft resolution and the joint draft resolution. A similar suggestion was made

by the representatives of Indonesia, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

The representative of El Salvador said that the 15-Power draft resolution covered the question more adequately since it specifically called for the approval of the report on the Korean Political Conference. The Assembly, he considered, must approve that report.

The representative of Colombia explained that the 15-Power draft resolution was, in effect, an amendment to the Indian draft resolution and therefore could not be reconciled with it.

The representative of Burma stated that the Assembly should avoid any action which would prejudice the situation. It would be better to leave open the question of the manner in which elections should be held in Korea. He would therefore support the Indian resolution.

On 8 December the Committee decided to give priority in the voting to the 15-Power draft resolution, which it adopted, as a whole, by 50 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. The Committee thereafter agreed not to vote on the draft resolution of India. The second USSR draft resolution was rejected by 50 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

On 11 December, in the plenary meeting of the Assembly, the USSR again introduced a draft resolution providing that the Assembly abolish UNCURK. It was rejected by 48 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee, in paragraph-by-paragraph votes and, as a whole, by a roll-call vote of 50 to 5, with 4 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 109-31, 136-46.

QUESTION OF RECONVENING OF EIGHTH SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

A/2634. India communication to President of General Assembly.

A/2635. Note by Secretary-General.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE

A/2632, A/2636. Cables from Central People's Government of People's Republic of China.

A/2633, A/2637. Cables from Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A/2640. United States communication to Secretary-General transmitting communique agreed on 18 February 1954 by Foreign Ministers of France, USSR, United Kingdom and United States, meeting in Berlin.

A/2786. Report to United Nations on Korean Political Conference.

A/2832-A/2834. Letters dated 4 December from Chairman of USSR delegation to President of General Assembly transmitting texts of the proposals on the Korean question submitted at the Geneva Conference by the USSR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China, respectively.

QUESTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

A/2641. Reports of Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

A/2642. Report of United Nations Command on Operation of Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, 9 September 1953-21 February 1954.

A/2631, A/2639. Communications from Chinese delegation to United Nations.
A/2809. Note by Secretary-General.

REPORT OF UNCURK

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION
A/2711. Report of UNCURK, 1954.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 736-745.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON INVITATIONS

- A/C.1/L.112. USSR draft resolution (rejected, as amended by India, by 39 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions).
A/C.1/L.114. India amendments to USSR draft resolution (accepted by USSR).
A/C.1/L.113. Thailand draft resolution (adopted by 43 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions).
A/C.1/L.115. Syria draft resolution (rejected by 37 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions).

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON SUBSTANCE

- A/C.1/L.116. USSR draft resolution (withdrawn).
A/C.1/L.117. USSR draft resolution (rejected by 50 votes to 5, with 1 abstention).
A/C.1/L.118. India draft resolution (not voted on).
A/C.1/L.121. USSR amendment to India draft resolution, A/C.1/L.118 (not voted on).
A/C.1/L.120. India draft resolution (withdrawn).
A/C.1/L.119. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (adopted in paragraph-by-paragraph votes, ranging from 59 to none, to 46 to 5, with 8 abstentions, on operative paragraph 1 [for text see adopted resolution quoted below], voted on by roll-call; adopted, as a whole, by 50 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions).
A/2853. Report of First Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 510.

- A/L.184. USSR draft resolution (rejected by 48 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 811(IX), as recommended by First Committee, A/2853, adopted by the Assembly on 11 December by roll-call vote of 50 to 5, with 4

abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR. Abstaining: Burma, India, Indonesia, Syria.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea signed at Seoul, Korea, on 17 August 1954,

"Having received the report on the Korean Political Conference held in Geneva from 26 April to 15 June 1954, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 711(VII) of 28 August 1953,

"Noting that the negotiations in Geneva have not resulted in agreement on a final settlement of the Korean question in accordance with the United Nations objectives in Korea,

"Recognizing that these objectives should be achieved by peaceful methods and by constructive efforts on the part of the Governments concerned,

"Noting that paragraph 62 of the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 provides that the Agreement 'shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides',

"1. Approves the report on the Korean Political Conference;

"2. Reaffirms that the objectives of the United Nations remain the achievement by peaceful means of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;

"3. Expresses the hope that it will soon prove possible to make progress towards these objectives;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to place the item on the provisional agenda of its tenth session."

KOREAN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

REPORT OF THE AGENT GENERAL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) submitted an annual report to the ninth session of the General Assembly, covering the period from 1 October 1953 to 1 September 1954. The report said that since the cessation of hostilities substantial progress had been made in many of the reconstruction projects planned

under the 1953 and 1954 UNKRA programmes. As at 1 September 1954, \$103 million had been obligated to agreed projects. Some 447,000 metric tons of supplies and equipment valued at almost \$41 million had arrived in Korea by that date and some 99 per cent of them had been released by UNKRA for distribution. In addition, large shipments were expected to arrive in Korea at the rate of \$1.5 million per month to the end of 1954.

The Agent General stressed that external aid being provided to Korea was a joint contribution of all participating agencies to the welfare of the Republic of Korea.

With objectives agreed on, and a specific field of operation defined for each participant, the total Korean aid programme moved forward with increased effectiveness.⁸

The report noted that an agreement had been signed on 31 May 1954 between the Government of the Republic of Korea and UNKRA to define further general policies and procedures under which UNKRA would provide economic assistance to Korea. This agreement, which also covered pricing and credit policies and procurement and distribution arrangements, was retroactive in that it provided for the deposit of hwan to UNKRA accounts for all aid received prior to the signing of the agreement.

UNKRA's target programme as approved by the General Assembly at its eighth session was in the amount of \$85 million for the financial year ending 30 June 1954 and \$110 million for the financial year ending 30 June 1955. In addition, the Advisory Committee to the Agent General authorized him to continue the \$70 million programme for the financial year ending 30 June 1953 beyond that date.⁹ Owing to the time lag in the receipt of funds to implement these programmes, UNKRA's plans for the financial years ending 30 June 1953 and 30 June 1954 were merged into a single UNKRA plan for rehabilitation and they proceeded concurrently. Further, the plan of expenditure for

For an explanation of the working relationships between the operating organizations in Korea, that is UNKRA and the Korea Civil Assistance Command (KCAC), as defined by agreement of September 1953, see Y.U.N., 1953, p. 132. In general, the areas of responsibility for relief and rehabilitation work reserved to UNKRA charged it primarily with long-range rehabilitation, e.g., power rehabilitation, mining and manufacturing reconstruction, irrigation, flood control and land reclamation as well as forestries, fisheries, housing and education. KCAC was assigned responsibility for health, welfare, public works, transportation, communications, the stimulation of agricultural production and the provision of food and other essential civilian requirements. UNKRA was also to co-operate with KCAC in reconstruction in the health, sanitation and welfare fields.

The Advisory Committee to the Agent General had approved a programme for the financial year ending 30 June 1954 in the amount of \$130 million, which had almost immediately to be adjusted downward to \$85 million as funds were not available.

the financial year ending 30 June 1954 was divided into "increments", of which the first contained only projects of the very highest priority. A second increment, including projects of immediate need, was also prepared in case funds should become available. The first increment, the report stated, involved a total obligation of \$22,947,000, while the second increment totalled \$22,170,000. The inadequate support given by governments to these programmes, the report noted, reduced UNKRA's part in the joint Korean aid programme to a fraction of the \$85 million level approved for the financial year ending 30 June 1954.

The report also noted that by 1 September 1954, work had started on all the most urgent projects as well as those of a less pressing character. Substantial shipments of commodities purchased under the programme had already arrived in Korea. Moreover, specifications were ready for an additional \$16 million in second priority projects awaiting only receipt of the needed funds.

UNKRA's programme laid heavy emphasis on the restoration of Korean industry and on long-range capital investment. By September 1954, industrial equipment and machinery worth approximately \$3,300,000 had arrived in Korea and additional materials valued at \$1,100,000 were being purchased. Among other things, the Agent General reported, the three largest spinning mills in the country had been completely restored to increase production of cotton cloth by some 39 million yards annually. A cement plant at Samchok was being rehabilitated and a site for the construction of a new cement plant had been chosen. Preliminary engineering for the construction of a flat-glass plant and a fertilizer plant had also been completed. Equipment for restoring three paper plants had arrived or was being purchased. Raw and semi-finished materials, machinery and construction items for the farm tool industry had been provided. Three heavy-duty briquetting presses had been bought to relieve the shortage of coal. Additionally, the Small Business Loan Fund had by September 1954 approved loans amounting to \$441,500 and hwan 79 million.

Programmes were carried out for the development of natural resources and for housing and education. A mineral assay laboratory at

Taejon was completed in March 1954. A mining loan fund was established and the major coal mine areas were considerably expanded. A metal mine school was established to give technical training as part of the UNKRA mining programme. In housing, 100 consolidated earth block machines imported by UNKRA aided in the construction of 330 houses in Seoul, with a further 148 under construction. The report stated also that UNKRA's combined programmes (financial years 1953 and 1954) called for the construction of 9,000 to 9,500 housing units, of which approximately 2,000 were to be built in Pusan. Construction materials, equipment and supplies valued at more than \$4,400,000 for the rehabilitation and restoration of Korean schools and school facilities had been received by September 1954. The chemistry, physics and pre-medical laboratories of seven major universities had been rebuilt and furnished with the necessary equipment. Over 33,000 reference books and other volumes in English, French and German were delivered to South Korean college and university libraries. In addition, a modern printing plant equipped to produce textbooks was to begin operations in mid-September. A retail bookstore had been established in Seoul to provide a source of foreign text and reference books for students, teachers and professional people. Expansion of vocational training facilities was under way and construction had started on a Merchant Marine Academy for South Korea.

The Agency's combined programme also emphasized irrigation, land reclamation, flood control, and reafforestation projects. The fisheries industry, badly damaged by loss of boats during the hostilities, was aided by such projects as the purchase and construction of additional fishing craft, the rehabilitation of the fish markets of the cities of Seoul and Inchon and the importation of fish nets, tin cans for fish processing, and lumber and other materials for boat construction.

The report pointed out that UNKRA's commitments, under its financial year 1953 programme, for the restoration of transportation and communication facilities in the Republic of Korea had been essentially completed. These included importation of trucks, rail and bridge ties, equipment for navigational aids, items for the repair of 13 broadcasting stations and ma-

terials to restore shops at Inchon, Pusan and Yongdongpo. The report further stated that a major project, the rehabilitation of the Kunsan Changhang port area in western Korea, was expected to be completed in 1955.

UNKRA's programme provided for assistance to the Korea Civil Assistance Command (KCAC) in health, sanitation and welfare. It included such projects as constructing and equipping the Medical College and Hospital at Taegu, establishing a centre for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped at Tongnae, restoring the National Vaccine Laboratory and the National Chemical Laboratory, and providing additional facilities for orphans and widows. UNKRA also continued to help develop the facilities of rural communities; some 286 projects had been begun by 1 September 1954, and almost 200 had been completed.

The role of voluntary and specialized agencies in the rehabilitation of Korea was stressed in the report. Under the programme for the financial year 1953 UNKRA gave voluntary agencies \$280,000 in grants-in-aid and spent \$360,000 as assistance for ocean freight. Under the 1954 programme, \$250,000 had been allotted as grants-in-aid to these groups in carrying out special humanitarian projects. The report noted the work of specialized agencies such as FAO, UNESCO and WHO and the large-scale milk feeding programme of UNICEF.

Dealing with the programme of emergency aid, the report said that by 1 September 1954, responses from governments other than the United States, together with contributions from non-governmental and specialized agencies, totalled \$19,528,504. In addition, \$421,010,033 had been provided for relief assistance by the United States through the Korea Civil Assistance Command.

In his conclusion to the report, the Agent General pointed out that unless the additional funds required for execution of the whole UNKRA programme were made available without delay, UNKRA's mission could not be accomplished. The opportunity and the responsibility to support UNKRA and to enable the Agency to complete its rehabilitation programme, he stated, was accordingly placed before the United Nations.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the Assembly's ninth session the Agent General's report was considered by the Second Committee at two meetings on 10 and 11 December 1954.

In addition to this report, the Committee had before it the comments of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). The Commission said that the report contained no information and raised no points not known to the Commission when it prepared its report to the Assembly. The Committee also had before it a joint draft resolution submitted by Australia, Canada, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States according to which the General Assembly would: (1) commend the Agent General for the Agency's progress in assisting the Korean people to repair the devastation caused by aggression; (2) stress the desirability of achieving the programmes of the Agency as approved by the General Assembly; (3) urge all governments to give the financial support necessary for continuing the Agency's programme, whether in prompt payment of existing pledges or in pledging new contributions; (4) express appreciation for the valuable and continuing assistance given to the Agency by United Nations specialized agencies and by voluntary non-governmental organizations; and (5) request the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, appointed under resolution 861 (IX) (see under ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, CHAPTER II), to take steps to secure new pledges and prompt payment of existing pledges to the Agency.

In a statement to the Committee, the Agent General said that although the programme for rehabilitation in Korea was achieving positive and far-reaching results it faced serious curtailment unless the necessary funds were made available. He believed however that the importance of UNKRA's mission was appreciated and that governments would provide for completion of an effective programme.

Opening the debate, the representative of the United States, as a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, stressed that all nations which recognized the responsibility of the United Nations to take collective action in Korea in 1950 must

also feel a clear obligation to help rehabilitate the country. In recognition of the immediate need for increased contributions to UNKRA, the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada had subscribed a total additional amount of approximately \$13,500,000 and the Australian Government had announced an additional payment of \$1,160,000. The United States was sharing in this mutual effort, he stated, in the hope that this action would be imitated by others.

The representatives of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Canada were also concerned with the financial situation of UNKRA. The Netherlands representative said that his Government intended to double its contribution for 1955. The amount, 2 million Dutch Guilders, was equivalent to \$526,000 at the official rate of exchange. The United Kingdom representative noted that his Government was planning to make a further substantial contribution to enable the Agency to carry on its work to the maximum extent possible in the hope that many other governments would follow suit. Canada, its representative said, had honoured in full its 1951 pledge to contribute 7,250,000 Canadian dollars to UNKRA, and he said that his Government was prepared to request its Parliament to approve an additional contribution. The representatives of Greece, Iraq and New Zealand paid tribute to the work of the Agency in Korea.

The representatives of the USSR and Czechoslovakia opposed the draft resolution and its approval of the work of the Agent General. They expressed the view that the Agent General had done little or nothing to promote Korea's economic development and that the United Nations programme had proved ineffective. Foreign agencies set up to provide assistance to South Korea had used a large portion of the aid given, not for peaceful economic development but for military expenditures leading to inflation and economic decline. In contrast, these representatives referred to the progress which had been achieved in North Korea as a result of aid to the extent of a thousand million roubles provided by the USSR and assistance provided by the Chinese People's Republic and other People's Democracies. It was stated that industrial production in North Korea had been 60 per cent higher in the third

quarter of 1954 compared to the same period in 1953 and that large scale progress had been achieved in agriculture, housing and education.

The representatives of Australia and Canada replied to these assertions, pointing out that, since the outbreak of hostilities, the Republic of Korea had been provided with considerable more than a thousand million U.S. dollars and that the magnitude of the assistance rendered by UNKRA could be seen from the Agent General's report.

The Second Committee voted on the draft

resolution on 11 December. Certain representatives having expressed reservations about the use of the phrase "to repair the devastation caused by aggression" in the first operative paragraph of the draft resolution, a separate vote was taken on this paragraph, which was adopted by 35 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions. The draft resolution as a whole was approved by 38 votes to 5. It was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December without discussion by a vote of 41 to 5, with 2 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 118-20, 131-36.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2750. Report of Agent General of UNKRA for period 1 October 1953 to 1 September 1954.

A/2810. Comments of UNCURK on report of Agent General.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 340-342.

A/C.2/L.254 and Add.1. Australia, Canada, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (adopted: operative paragraph 1 by 35 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions; draft, as a whole, by 38 votes to 5).

A/2867. Report of Second Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 511.

RESOLUTION 828(IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2867, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 41 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 410(V) of 1 December 1950, 701(VII) of 11 March 1953 and 725(VIII) of 7 December 1953,

"Taking note of the report of the Agent General on the work of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the period 1 October 1953 to 1 September 1954, and of the comments thereon by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,

"Recognizing the particular importance of the continuation of the Agency's programme for the relief and rehabilitation of the Republic of Korea and the urgent need of additional contributions from Governments to enable the Agency to continue the implementation of that programme,

"1. Commends the Agent General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the excellent progress made by the Agency in pursuing its mission of assisting the Korean people to relieve the sufferings and to repair the devastation caused by aggression;

"2. Stresses the desire that implementation of the programmes of the Agency as approved by the General Assembly in resolution 725 (VIII) of 7 December 1953 be achieved to the maximum extent possible;

"3. Urges all Governments to give the financial support necessary for the continuation of the Agency's programme, whether by the prompt payment of existing pledges or by the pledging of new contributions to the programme;

"4. Expresses appreciation for the valuable and continuing assistance given to the Agency by United Nations specialized agencies and by voluntary non-governmental organizations;

"5. Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra Budgetary Funds, appointed pursuant to General Assembly resolution 861(IX) of 29 October 1954, to undertake steps designed to secure new pledges and the prompt payment of existing pledges to the Agency."

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT PLEDGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1954

(expressed in U.S. dollars)

Member States	Amount Pledged	Total Received	Balance Outstanding
Argentina	500,000	500,000	—
Australia	4,001,726	3,616,446	385,280
Belgium	400,000	400,000	—
Burma	49,934	49,934	—
Canada	6,904,762	6,904,762	—

	Amount Pledged	Total Received	Balance Outstanding
Member States			
Chile	250,000	—	250,000*
Denmark	860,000	289,555	570,445
Dominican Republic	10,000	—	10,000
Egypt	28,716		28,716
El Salvador	500	500	—
Ethiopia	40,000	40,000	—
France	142,857	142,857	—
Greece	12,063	12,063	—
Honduras	2,500	2,500	—
Indonesia	143,706	100,000	43,706
Israel	33,600	33,600	—
Lebanon	50,000	50,000	—
Liberia	15,000	15,000	—
Luxembourg	40,000	40,000	—
Netherlands	1,052,632	526,316	526,316
New Zealand	557,900	557,900	—
Norway	1,725,323	1,725,323	—
Pakistan	453,375	—	453,375
Panama	3,000	—	3,000
Paraguay	10,000	10,000	—
Saudi Arabia	20,000	20,000	—
Sweden	966,518	322,237	644,281
United Kingdom	28,000,000	22,540,000	5,460,000
United States	162,500,000	84,302,615	78,197,385
Venezuela	100,000	100,000	—
TOTAL	208,874,112	122,301,608	86,572,504
Non-Member States			
Austria	174,474	174,474	—
Italy	1,573,333	1,573,333	—
Monaco	572	572	—
Switzerland	255,814	255,814	—
Viet-Nam	10,000	10,000	—
TOTAL	2,014,193	2,014,193	—
GRAND TOTAL	210,888,305	124,315,801	86,572,504

* The Government has placed at the disposal of the Agency, at a Chilean port, 5,000 tons of nitrate valued at \$250,000. Negotiations regarding shipment of these commodities are now in progress. On completion of delivery to Korea, this amount will, within the provisions of the financial regulations of the Agency, be recorded as a contribution received.

COMPLAINT OF DETENTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF UNITED NATIONS MILITARY PERSONNEL IN VIOLATION OF THE KOREAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

On 4 December 1954 the United States, as the Unified Command of United Nations forces in Korea, asked the General Assembly to include, before the adjournment of the ninth session, the following item in its agenda: "Complaint of detention and imprisonment of United Nations Military Personnel in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement". The explanatory memorandum accompanying the request stated that on 12 January 1953 a United States air-

craft on a mission for the United Nations Command in Korea had been attacked and shot down 15 miles south of the Yalu River, and the officers and men aboard the plane had been captured. Now, long after the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement providing for the release of all captured personnel desiring repatriation, the United States Government had learned through a broadcast over the Peiping radio on 24 November 1954 that

11 officers and men from this plane had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by a Chinese Communist military tribunal.

On 7 December 1954 the United States delegation informed the Assembly that between 26 October 1952 and 23 January 1953 four American fighter pilots had been shot down while engaged on missions near the Yalu River for the United Nations Command, and that the Chinese Communist representative at Geneva had admitted that they were holding them prisoner.

On 8 December, after an extensive discussion, the General Assembly decided by a vote of 48 to 5, with 4 abstentions, to include the item in its agenda and to consider it without reference to a Committee. A draft resolution sponsored by Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, the 16 Member States that had sent armed forces to Korea, proposed that the General Assembly, recalling the provisions of article III of the Korean Armistice Agreement regarding the repatriation of prisoners of war, should: (1) declare that the detention and imprisonment of the 11 American airmen and of all other captured personnel of the United Nations Command desiring repatriation was a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement; (2) condemn the trial and conviction of prisoners of war, illegally detained, as contrary to that Agreement; (3) ask the Secretary-General to seek the release, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, of the 11 airmen and all other captured personnel of the United Nations Command still detained; and (4) also ask him to make continuing and unrelenting efforts to this end by "the means most appropriate in his judgment", and to report progress to all Members at or before the end of the year.

The question was discussed by the Assembly on 8, 9 and 10 December. The United States representative stated that the United Nations Command had made five separate demands between 9 September 1953 and 17 August 1954 regarding United Nations Command personnel who were believed to be detained by the Communists, including the 11 crewmen and the four

fighter pilots, without receiving satisfactory information. The United Nations Command had itself, in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, returned all prisoners of war desiring repatriation. Efforts made in Panmunjom, Peiping and Geneva to secure information about the missing men and to bring about the release of all captured personnel still detained had brought no concrete response. The continued detention of any prisoners of war desiring repatriation was a clear-cut violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. In view of the failure of efforts made elsewhere and also of the fact that the United Nations had a clear responsibility in the matter, the issue had been raised before the Organization in order to secure justice. He urged the Assembly to adopt the draft resolution, thus engaging its moral force and providing a means to bring about a release of prisoners unlawfully held.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR stated that the complaint had been brought up by the United States merely in order to cover up its aggressive designs against China. These representatives stressed, among others, the following points: (1) the plane had been brought down over China, not over North Korea; (2) matters relating to subversive activity and espionage fell entirely within the domestic jurisdiction of States on whose territory they were committed, and the United Nations, therefore, in view of Article 2 paragraph 7, of the Charter, had no right to intervene; (3) documentary and material evidence, depositions of witnesses and the detailed confessions of the accused themselves, in open court, proved that they were guilty; (4) the fact that the 11 airmen were in uniform did not disprove that they were spies, since it was not intended that they should mix with the Chinese population but were to parachute other spies and supplies for such agents into China and to pick up other American spies from the Chinese mainland; (5) the Korean Armistice Agreement did not exonerate anybody for any crime committed by him; and (6) particularly not for crimes against the People's Republic of China which had not been a belligerent; (7) the People's Republic of China, in any case, was not a party to that Agreement; and further-

more (8) the United States would have been obliged, assuming that the case was covered by the Armistice Agreement, to take it up with the Military Armistice Commission provided for by that Agreement, and was barred from bringing it up in the United Nations.

In reply to these points, the representatives of the United States and the other Member nations which had sent armed forces to Korea, together with other representatives, including those of Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Iraq, Mexico and Norway, emphasized the following points: (1) the radar indication showed that the aircraft from which eleven men survived was shot down in North Korea, and, further, it was immaterial to the question of repatriation whether the plane had been shot down north or south of the Yalu River; (2) mistreatment of United Nations military personnel captured on a United Nations mission, or the violation of an international agreement could never be a matter of domestic jurisdiction; (3) no evidence had been presented to prove the guilt of the accused, undoubtedly their confessions had been obtained under duress and it was strange that almost two years had passed before they had been brought to court; (4) the fact that the 11 airmen were in uniform made it ridiculous to maintain that they were spies and proved that they could not be spies, at least not by the normal definition of that term; (5) at all events, article II, paragraphs 51 and 54, of the Korean Armistice Agreement provided that all prisoners of war wishing repatriation were to be released, and the representatives of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers had stated on 31 August 1953 that "our side" would repatriate all captured personnel "who insist upon repatriation, including those prisoners of war who had committed crimes before and after their capture"; (6) the People's Republic of China had in fact, been a belligerent; if not, it had failed to fulfil the obligations of a neutral nation by not giving information at once about the capture of the 11 airmen; (7) the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China had recognized at Geneva that his country, in fact, was

a party to the Agreement; this had also been recognized by the representative of the USSR in his speeches in the General Assembly; (8) the United Nations Command on several occasions had taken up in the Military Armistice Commission the matter of the prisoners of war who had not been accounted for, but the Communist representative on this Commission had stated, on 17 August 1954, that the question of military prisoners allegedly retained by the authorities outside Korea was an inappropriate and irrelevant matter for discussion in the Commission.

The representative of Sweden thought that it would have been better to have referred the matter first, once more to the Military Armistice Commission. That would have best served the interests of the prisoners, about whose fate his delegation felt equal concern. It was prepared nevertheless to vote for the resolution to emphasize its opinion that the United Nations had to uphold the right of prisoners of war to be repatriated. Doubts concerning the wisdom of the procedure proposed were also expressed by the representatives of India and Indonesia, who stated that their delegations would abstain on this account. The representative of Syria doubted the wisdom of the condemnatory part of the resolution. The People's Republic of China, the representative of India stated, had a right to be heard in the matter, and he deplored condemnation without a full and fair hearing. While his delegation subscribed to many of the basic principles invoked in the case under discussion, it would abstain in the vote on the draft resolution.

On 10 December, the joint draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 47 to 5, with 7 abstentions.

On 30 December, the Secretary-General circulated a progress report to the Member States, explaining that on 10 December, in a cablegram to the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, he had expressed the desire to meet with him in Peking for direct discussions. His suggestion having been accepted, he was leaving for Peking on that date.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2830, A/2843. Letters of 4 and 7 December from representative of United States to Secretary-General, with explanatory memorandum.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, **meeting 99.**

PLENARY MEETINGS, 505-509.

A/L.182. Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 906 (IX), as submitted by 16 Powers, A/L.182, adopted by the Assembly on 10 December by roll-call vote of 47 to 5, with 7 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela. Against: Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR. Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the item proposed by the United States of America as the Unified Command regarding eleven members of the United States armed forces under the United Nations Command captured by Chinese forces when undertaking a mission on 12 January 1953, at the direction of the United Nations Command,

"Recalling the provisions of article III of the Korean Armistice Agreement regarding the repatriation of prisoners of war,

"1. Declares that the detention and imprisonment of the eleven American airmen, members of the United Nations Command, referred to in document A/2830, and the detention of all other captured personnel of the United Nations Command desiring repatriation is a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement;

"2. Condemns, as contrary to the Korean Armistice Agreement, the trial and conviction of prisoners of war illegally detained after 25 September 1953;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in the name of the United Nations, to seek the release, in accordance with the Korean Armistice Agreement, of these eleven United Nations Command personnel, and all other captured personnel of the United Nations Command still detained;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to make, by the means most appropriate in his judgment, continuing and unremitting efforts to this end and to report progress to all Members on or before 31 December 1954."

COMPLAINT OF ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

On 15 October 1954 the USSR brought to the urgent attention of the General Assembly at its ninth session an item entitled "Complaint of acts of aggression against the People's Republic of China and responsibility of the United States Navy for those acts". In an attached memorandum it was explained that favourable conditions had been created for the settlement of outstanding international problems as a result of the end of hostilities in Korea and the restoration of peace in Indochina. Unfortunately, the situation in the area of Taiwan (Formosa) and the China seas, far from changing for the better, had been aggravated by increasingly frequent acts of aggression against the People's Republic of China committed by armed forces controlled by the United States Seventh Fleet.

The item was considered by the Assembly's Ad Hoc Political Committee at three meetings on 9 and 10 December.

In the Committee, the representative of the USSR detailed numerous instances of aggressive actions which, he said, had been committed against the Chinese mainland by the Chiang Kai-shek forces based on Taiwan. The United States, he said, was also responsible for these acts because it had exercised full control over Taiwan since June 1950, when it had unilaterally decided to take the island under its protection for alleged reasons of security. In so doing, the United States had violated the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of China, since American forces interfered with the latter's sovereign right to liberate Formosa, which was an integral part of its territory. The

United States had recognized in a number of international treaties and declarations that Taiwan was part of China. By taking unilateral measures to protect Formosa and by concluding on 2 December 1954 a so-called Mutual Defense Treaty with Chiang Kai-shek, the United States had violated the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations and other international treaties to which it was a party.

Moreover, the United States acted hypocritically in continually asserting its "traditional friendship" for China, as a survey of recent historical developments in the Far East would show that the United States condoned Japanese aggression against China and had constantly supported various warlords and factions such as the Kuomintang clique.

The aggressive intentions of the United States and the Kuomintang clique against the Chinese mainland were proved conclusively by public pronouncements and statements. It was therefore imperative that the General Assembly take steps to end the threat to peace in the Far East before it was too late.

The USSR representative introduced a draft resolution which provided that the General Assembly would note with concern that in the area of Taiwan and the China seas acts of aggression in the form of unprovoked armed attacks on the towns and coastal areas of China, which were converting that area into a new breeding-ground for war and which therefore represented a serious threat to peace, were being committed by armed forces under the control of the United States; would note also that piratical attacks on the high seas on the merchant vessels of various countries, the seizure of such vessels and the brutal maltreatment of their crews were being carried out by armed forces based in that area; would condemn these acts of aggression, which created a threat to the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East; and would recommend that the United States Government, which was responsible for the situation in that area, should take the necessary steps to put an end to these acts of aggression and to the piratical attacks on the merchant vessels of various countries.

The United States representative observed that as early as 1950 the USSR had brought before the United Nations similar charges

against the United States, at a time when Communist forces were preparing aggression against the Republic of Korea. Were they not again repeating the sequence of events of 1950? Contrary to the charges made by the USSR representative, the independence and territorial integrity of China had always been a main objective of United States policy. In addition, ever since the aggression against the Republic of Korea, the United States had taken steps to prevent another act of aggression against Formosa and to maintain stability in the area. The Mutual Defense Treaty of 2 December 1954 aimed at guaranteeing the countries in the Western Pacific against possible further aggression from Communist China. The representative of the United States enumerated a series of facts which, he said, showed who were the true aggressors in Asia. He mentioned the handing over of vast stocks of Japanese arms to the Chinese Communists in 1945; the building up of an important Communist army in North Korea; the sending of more than a million so-called Chinese volunteers to Korea; fictitious charges against United Nations forces in Korea of having resorted to germ warfare; deliberate violations of provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement; and incitement of the Chinese people to hate the United States.

The representative of China stated that the so-called American occupation of Taiwan by force was a pure fabrication made up for propaganda reasons. There were, in fact, not more than 1,200 Americans stationed in Formosa, and they were there at the express request of the Chinese Government. Hostilities along the coast of China had been started on 3 September 1954 by the Chinese Communists when they bombarded the island of Quemoy. It was therefore not surprising that the Republic of China had retaliated against the aggressors. He also recalled numerous instances of generous and disinterested assistance given by the United States to China in its struggle against Japan and later against the Communists. While the United States had given up its special privileges in China, the USSR, he said, had continued and developed the imperialistic activities of Tsarist Russia.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR supported the USSR draft resolution. It was

alleged that the recent treaty of 2 December 1954 was one more example of a pact for aggression disguised as a defence treaty.

The majority of speakers in the debate opposed the USSR draft resolution, which they found contradictory and provocative. They stressed the fact that the leaders of Communist China, in advocating direct military action to liberate Formosa, tried to claim that such action was not aggression because this problem was within the domestic jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China. The United States had replied to such a blatantly aggressive attitude

with a policy of patience and caution. An offensive by Peking to occupy Formosa by force would lead to a conflict for which the Chinese Communists would bear full responsibility.

On 10 December the Committee voted on the USSR draft resolution paragraph by paragraph. The operative paragraphs having been rejected, the draft resolution as a whole was not adopted.

On 17 December the USSR representative reintroduced the original draft resolution in the plenary meeting of the Assembly. It was rejected by 44 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2756. Letter of 15 October 1954 from Chairman of USSR delegation to President of General Assembly requesting inclusion of item in agenda of ninth session.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meetings 96, 97.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 495, 497.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 48-50.

A/AC.76/L.23. USSR draft resolution (first paragraph of preamble, noting that favourable conditions had been created for settlement of outstanding problems, approved by 20 votes to 12, with 15 abstentions; remaining paragraphs rejected by 39 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions; resolution as a whole therefore regarded as rejected).

A/2871. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

A/L.190. USSR draft resolution (rejected by 44 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions).

COMPLAINT OF VIOLATION OF THE FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION IN THE CHINA SEAS

On 30 September 1954 the USSR requested the inclusion of the item "Complaint of violation of the freedom of navigation in the area of the China seas" in the agenda of the Assembly's ninth session. The question was considered by the Ad Hoc Political Committee at five meetings from 13 to 15 December 1954.

The Committee had before it three draft resolutions: the first was submitted by the USSR, the second by Syria, and the third jointly by Cuba, the Philippines and the United States.

According to the USSR draft resolution, the Assembly would condemn piratical raids on merchant vessels on the high seas committed by naval vessels based on Formosa and controlled by United States authorities.

The Syrian draft resolution dealt with the problem from the point of view of principle. Without condemning any party, it called upon Member States to refrain from acts contrary

to the principle of free navigation on the high seas.

Under the third draft resolution, the Assembly would transmit to the International Law Commission the records and documents of the meetings of the Ad Hoc Political Committee covering the question and especially the Syrian draft resolution. The International Law Commission would be invited to complete its final report on the regime of the high seas and on the question of territorial waters and related problems, so that the Assembly could consider those matters at its 11th session.

In the course of the debate, the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR described a number of cases in which, they stated, vessels belonging to their respective countries had been seized, their cargoes looted, and the crews detained and mistreated unless they betrayed their countries. In each case, they said, the pattern had been the same: before

being attacked by Chiang Kai-shek's forces, military aircraft, some of them bearing United States Air Force markings, had flown over the vessels, sometimes even fired on them, and then apparently reported their location to the Kuomintang naval authorities. The United States, therefore, could not disclaim responsibility for the piratical acts that occurred in the area of the China seas.

It was alleged that, between 1949 and 1954, 470 ships of the People's Republic of China had been seized by Chiang Kai-shek's forces, while 111 other acts of piracy had been perpetrated against 67 merchant vessels of other nationalities.

The USSR representative cited as an example the seizure of the Soviet tanker Tuapse, carrying lighting kerosene. The Polish representative gave a detailed account of the seizure of the Polish ships the *Praca*, on 4 October 1953, and the *President Gottwald*, on 13 May 1954, and said that their crews had been subjected to intimidation, moral pressure and corruption designed to force them to betray their country. The United States Government had answered Poland's notes of protest with a general denial of responsibility, although it was in full control of the area and had participated in the piratical raids made by Chiang Kai-shek's forces. These attacks had caused such indignation in the British Parliament and in business circles in Great Britain that Sir Anthony Eden had felt it necessary to give an assurance that the Royal Navy had been instructed to protect British merchant vessels.

The representative of China stated that his Government had never refused to enter into negotiations in connexion with incidents involving bona fide neutral merchant vessels. A great number of complaints had in fact been settled. However, his country, which had been the primary target of international communism since the end of the Second World War, was entitled to intercept any war contraband. The cargo of the Soviet tanker Tuapse consisted of petroleum easily transformable into fuel for jet planes. This strategic material was covered by the embargo against the Chinese Communists outlined in General Assembly resolution 500(V). As to the so-called Polish ships *Praca* and *President Gottwald*, they actually belonged to the Chinese-Polish Ocean Transportation Company

of Tientsin, which had a Chinese Communist as general manager.

The Chinese representative also protested against the charges that his Government had subjected the crews of seized vessels to inhuman treatment. Investigations had been made on the spot by the French Chargé d'Affaires, who stated in his report, copies of which had been sent to the Chinese and USSR Governments, that, on the whole, the crew had not complained about their physical conditions.

The representative of the United States declared that his country was certainly not occupying Formosa and that the small contingent of Americans stationed there at the request of the Chinese Government could not and did not exercise any control over the latter. Likewise, the Seventh Fleet was in the China seas only for the purpose of maintaining peace and stability in the area. United States aircraft were acting legitimately when they identified all vessels in order to detect the presence of ships hostile to the mission of the Seventh Fleet. The United States again rejected any responsibility for or complicity in the acts complained of. The fuel carried by the *Praca* and the Tuapse had obviously been intended for the jet aircraft furnished to Communist China by the USSR.

It was maintained by the representative of the United Kingdom that, since 1953, interference by the Formosa authorities had been confined mainly to stopping ships for the purpose of identification. Moreover, he said, the USSR representative had failed to mention many other incidents which were attributable to the forces of the People's Republic of China.

The representative of France stated that, because his Government had, at the request of the USSR, lent its good offices in negotiations on the Tuapse case, it wished to be careful in maintaining a disinterested and impartial position. It would abstain on any condemnatory resolution but would welcome any constructive proposal that left the door open for a peaceful settlement.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR supported the USSR draft resolution. The representative of the USSR said that the United States could not simultaneously disclaim responsibility for the piratical raids committed in the China seas and assert its unilateral right to maintain sta-

bility in the area. It could hardly expect to ensure stability by tolerating acts of piracy.

The majority of speakers expressed opposition to the USSR draft resolution and doubts concerning the Syrian proposal. In the context of the debate, they said, the Syrian proposal could be regarded as implying criticism of the United States.

The representative of the United States explained that the object of the joint draft resolution presented by Cuba, the Philippines and the United States was to transmit the Syrian proposal to the International Law Commission, which was already making a study of the complex issues involved and which, at the current session, had been requested by the General Assembly (see under LEGAL QUESTIONS) to submit its final report on the whole question of the regime of the high seas to the 11th session.

The Polish representative saw in the submission of the joint draft resolution an obvious manoeuvre to shelve the final settlement of a

serious situation, while the USSR representative emphasized that the International Law Commission was certainly not the proper organ to deal with a primarily political problem.

Towards the end of the debate, the representative of the USSR declared that he did not insist on a vote on his draft resolution and would instead support the Syrian draft resolution. On a motion of the representative of Belgium, the Committee decided to give priority in voting to the joint draft resolution, which it approved by 35 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions. The representative of Syria then stated that he would not press for a vote on his draft resolution and would be satisfied if it were transmitted to the International Law Commission.

The General Assembly, after a short debate on 17 December, adopted the resolution proposed by the Ad Hoc Political Committee by 39 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2741 and Add.1. Letters of 30 September and 18 October 1954 from Chairman of USSR delegation to President of General Assembly regarding inclusion of item in agenda of ninth session.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meetings 95-97.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 492, 495, 497.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 51-55.

A/AC.76/L.24. USSR draft resolution (not pressed to the vote).

A/AC.76/L.25. Syria draft resolution (not pressed to the vote).

A/AC.76/L.26. Cuba, Philippines, United States joint draft resolution (adopted by 35 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions).

Belgium motion to vote first on joint draft resolution (adopted by 33 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions).

A/2882. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

RESOLUTION 821 (IX), as recommended by Ad Hoc Political Committee, A/2882, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 39 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 899 (IX) of 14 December 1954 which, inter alia, requested the International Law Commission to complete its final report concerning the regime of the high seas, the regime of territorial waters and related problems in time for the General Assembly to consider these matters at its eleventh session,

"1. Decides to transmit to the International Law Commission the records and documents, including the draft resolution of Syria contained in document A/AC.76/L.25, of the meetings of the Ad Hoc Political Committee at which item 71 of the agenda of the ninth session of the General Assembly was considered;

"2. Invites the Governments of Member States to transmit to the International Law Commission their views concerning the principle of freedom of navigation on the high seas."

COMPLAINT OF ATTACK ON UNITED STATES NAVY AIRCRAFT

On 8 September 1954 the United States drew the attention of the Security Council to an incident that had occurred on 4 September in which, it was stated, a United States Navy P-2-V Neptune aircraft, on a peaceful mission

over international high seas, had been attacked without warning by two MIG-type aircraft with Soviet markings and had been destroyed. The United States Government had protested to the Government of the USSR against this un-

provoked attack and had requested that those responsible for it be punished and that such attacks be prevented in the future. It also reserved its right to claim damages for loss sustained.

On 10 September 1954 the Security Council considered the United States complaint. The representative of the USSR stated that the incident had taken place within the frontiers of the Soviet Union. When Soviet fighter aircraft had risen to inform the Neptune of its location and to advise it to withdraw, the Neptune had opened fire. The fighter aircraft had therefore been compelled to return fire and the Neptune made off towards the sea. In view of the circumstances, he felt that discussion of such an unfounded complaint would only aggravate the situation in the Far East and increase international tension.

By a vote of 10 to 1 (USSR), the Council included the United States complaint in its agenda under the title, "Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council."

The Council also had before it a letter dated 10 September from the representative of the USSR transmitting the texts of diplomatic notes addressed by his Government to the United States Government. The notes described the incident of 4 September as a violation of Soviet frontiers and demanded that the United States Government take steps to prevent future violations. The claim of the United States Government that the Neptune did not fire on Soviet aircraft and that the incident took place 100 miles east of Vladivostok was, it was stated, disproved by subsequent information from the crew of the Neptune and from the United States Department of Defense. The United States Government had evaded the question of what patrol activities were required, and why, so near the territory of the Soviet Union. Such violations of international law could only result from instructions from the United States Military Command calculated to aggravate tensions in the Far East.

In his statement on the incident, the United States representative emphasized the peaceful nature of the Neptune aircraft's mission and stressed that the Neptune had never come closer than 43 miles to the Siberian coast. Furthermore,

it had fired only during the second of three attacks made on it by the MIG-type aircraft. Early information on these points had admittedly been in error, but the details of the incident as subsequently corrected still left no room for doubt that the Neptune had been the object of unprovoked attack while over international high seas.

The United States representative went on to say that the incident of 4 September was one of a number of such incidents in which his Government had sought peaceful settlement in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. In each instance, however, the USSR had refused to co-operate in reaching a settlement. The United States believed the International Court of Justice to be the correct forum for seeking a just settlement of the present case and had brought it before the Security Council only because of the Soviet Union's categorical refusal to agree to adjudication by the Court of a comparable case involving a United States aircraft forced down in Hungary in 1951 (see **LEGAL QUESTIONS, CHAPTER I. Discussion** in the Council would focus world public opinion on the incident of 4 September and would help to prevent repetition of such incidents.

The representative of the USSR gave a detailed account of incidents involving United States aircraft and said that on a number of occasions they had involved violations of frontiers. There were, he stated, contradictions and errors in the United States version of the incident of 4 September. The United States had shown extraordinary haste in bringing the case before the Council. Responsibility for the incident, as well as for the attempt to exploit other incidents with a view to creating international tension, rested squarely with the United States.

At the following meeting the representative of the United Kingdom expressed the view that, on the information given, there appeared to be strong *prima facie* evidence that the incident of 4 September had taken place in the manner described by the United States representative. The representative of France considered that the spontaneous acknowledgement by the United States representative of errors and contradictions in documents and press reports relating to the incident constituted solid and even convincing proof of honesty and good

faith, although the representative of the USSR had done his best to prove the contrary.

The representative of Brazil appealed to States to exercise caution and calm with a view to preventing such serious incidents, and the Turkish representative declared that he was prepared to support any recommendation that could prevent their recurrence. The representative of Denmark hoped that the Powers principally concerned in the incident would be able to reach a mutually acceptable solution.

Other more specific suggestions were made by some members. The representative of New Zealand felt that States could strengthen the possibility of peaceful co-existence by submitting such disputes to international judgment and by accepting that judgment. The representative of France believed that the Council should express the view that the constant possibility of flight errors, through weather or technical difficulties, should make recourse to violence in correcting them morally unacceptable. The representative of China declared that the action of the Soviet aircraft deserved to be condemned.

The President of the Council, speaking as the representative of Colombia, stated that he would have favoured, as one means of dealing with the question, an investigation of the incident in accordance with Article 34¹⁰ of the Charter. Alternatively, conventions might be drafted to provide for effective signals to inform an aircraft that it had strayed over the territory of another country and to direct it to land or withdraw. Should the Security Council have the opportunity to reopen the present debate at some future date and to reach an effective solution, his delegation would support any draft resolution designed to achieve the purposes of peaceful settlement laid down in Chapter VI of the Charter.

The USSR representative declared that he had opposed and that he still opposed consideration by the Security Council of the incident of 4 September as being outside its competence. His statements had been intended to give an accurate and objective account of

the incident and to draw attention to errors, contradictions and mutually exclusive arguments in the case submitted by the United States. Despite the incident's regrettable aspects from the humanitarian and political points of view, it could not seriously be considered capable of causing such international complications as to endanger peace and security. Accordingly, he could not see how Chapter VI of the Charter, and Article 34 in particular, could have any bearing on the incident. A threat to international peace could, however, be caused by continuance of so-called patrol activities close to the frontiers of the Soviet Union for the purpose, admitted by the Press of the United States itself, of feeling out the strength of radar installations.

Two versions of the incident of 4 September had been submitted. In his view, only that of the Soviet Union, which was free from contradictions, deserved full credence. He shared the hope expressed by a number of speakers that a satisfactory solution would be found and that more normal border relations would be established, and he would support any proposals which, independent of the particular case under discussion, were designed to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. He would reject any proposals based on the premise that the present case fell within the Security Council's jurisdiction.

The representative of the United States declared that world public opinion would inevitably conclude that the representative of the USSR had opposed the inclusion of the item in the agenda because his Government had something to hide. He emphasized that the Neptune had been 43 miles from the Siberian coast at the time it was attacked and that the United States had both the duty and the right, under the Treaty of Peace with Japan, to exercise normal activities in that area. In conclusion, he announced once again the readiness of the United States to bring the present case, as well as all those mentioned by the representative of the USSR, before the International Court of Justice for judgment.

The list of speakers having been exhausted, the President stated that the Council would be reconvened if and when any delegation so requested. No further meetings on this item were held by the Council during 1954.

¹⁰ This Article provides that the Security Council may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to friction to determine if its continuance is likely to endanger peace.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

S/3287. Letter of 8 September from United States representative to President of Security Council requesting early meeting of the Council to consider the incident of 4 September 1954.

S/3288. Letter of 10 September from USSR representative to President of Security Council transmitting texts of notes addressed on 5 and 8 September 1954 by Government of USSR to Government of United States concerning the incident of 4 September.

S/3295. Letter of 27 September from United States representative to President of Security Council transmitting text of note delivered by United States Government to Government of USSR on 25 September concerning the incident of 7 October 1952.

S/3304. Letter of 11 October from United States

representative to President of Security Council transmitting text of note delivered by United States Government to Government of USSR on 9 October concerning the incident of 29 July 1953.

S/3308. Letter of 22 October from USSR representative to President of Security Council transmitting texts of notes delivered by Government of USSR to United States Government on 12 October and 24 November 1952, concerning the incident of 7 October 1952, and on 30 July and 3 and 26 August 1953, concerning the incident of 29 July 1953.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 679 and 680 on 10 September 1954.

THE QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA

At the opening meeting of the ninth session of the General Assembly, on 21 September 1954, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution stating that the General Assembly considered it necessary that the representatives of the People's Republic of China, appointed by the Central People's Government, should take the rightful seat of China in the General Assembly and in other organs of the United Nations.

The USSR representative noted that the Geneva Conference, in which the Chinese People's Republic had taken its rightful place among the great Powers, had done much to relax international tension. The part played by the Chinese People's Republic in that Conference had confirmed the principle that it was impossible to solve vital questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security without the participation of one of the great Powers, the Chinese People's Republic. It was paradoxical, he stated, that the United Nations should still exclude the representatives of the great Chinese people, some 600 million in number, and that the rightful seat of the Chinese People's Republic in the Organization should still be occupied by a representative of the Kuomintang clique which had been driven out of China. Such a situation was harmful to the prestige of the United Nations and had an adverse effect on the work of such important organs as the Security Council, of which, under the Charter, China was a permanent member. There could be no doubt, he said, that the question of restoring to the Chinese People's

Republic its legitimate rights in the United Nations would have been solved satisfactorily long before had not the United States opposed such a solution under all sorts of pretexts politically, legally and morally untenable.

The representative of the United States submitted a draft resolution providing that the Assembly decide not to consider, at its ninth regular session during the current year, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. He also moved that the Assembly decide to consider first the United States motion.

The representative of China stated that, apart from the many other reasons militating against the admission of the Peiping Communist regime into the United Nations, that regime had been engaged in open aggression in Korea and in armed hostility against the United Nations, and was continuing to pursue its aggressive designs in Indochina and other parts of South-East Asia. To admit such a regime would be to condone and abet aggression in disregard of the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The right of his Government to represent China was undeniable unless the nations represented in the General Assembly were prepared to repudiate the principles upon which the Charter had been founded.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland supported the USSR draft resolution, declaring that the United States proposal was designed to maintain the existing abnormal

situation, which seriously hampered the work of the United Nations.

The representative of the United Kingdom supported the United States motion, declaring that it would be unwise to debate the question of Chinese representation at that time. To force a vote on an issue on which the Assembly was so deeply and so evidently divided would do more harm than good.

The representative of Australia also supported the United States motion. The plain unalterable fact of the question of Chinese representation, he said, was that Communist China had not followed the code of conduct laid down in the Charter, which Member Governments bound themselves to follow in their international relations. The choice for the Chinese Communist regime was very simple: either it made up its mind that it wanted recognition and went about it by establishing a record as a peace-loving government, or it continued in its present attitude and practice, isolated by them from the great majority of other governments.

The representatives of Burma and Yugoslavia declared that they supported recognition of the right of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China to represent China in the United Nations.

The General Assembly adopted the United States proposal to vote first on the United States draft resolution by 45 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions. It then adopted the United States draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 43 to 11, with 6 abstentions.

The question of the representation of China

was also raised in various other United Nations organs and bodies during 1954.

The question was raised at the 13th and 14th sessions of the Trusteeship Council. At the opening meeting of the 13th session the USSR representative declared that only a representative appointed by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China could serve for that country and asked that his statement be put on record. The representative of China said that the USSR representative's remarks were out of order. The President stated that the representative who occupied China's seat could not be referred to other than as the representative of China and declared the discussion closed. At a later meeting on 24 March the question was again raised and the Council voted on and approved the credentials of the representative of China by 10 votes to 2. At the 14th session the question was again raised, on 7 July, and the credentials of the representative of China were voted on and approved by the Council by 9 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The representatives of the USSR and Czechoslovakia also raised the question of Chinese representation at the 17th and 18th sessions of the Economic and Social Council held respectively in March-April and June-August 1954. Their statements and objections to them raised by the representative of China were circulated as Council documents.

The question of the representation of China was raised with similar results in various other organs of the United Nations (see below, DOCUMENTARY NOTES).

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N. 1953, pp. 51-53.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 473.

A/L.176. USSR draft resolution (not voted on).

A/L.177. United States draft resolution (adopted by roll-call vote, see below).

United States motion to vote first on United States draft resolution (adopted by 45 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 903(IX), as submitted by United States, A/L.177, adopted by the Assembly by roll-call vote of 43 to 11, with 6 abstentions as follows: In

favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela. Against: Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia. Abstaining: Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.

"The General Assembly

"Decides not to consider, at its ninth regular session during the current year, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

OTHER ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Trusteeship Council, meetings 484, 524, 550.

Economic and Social Council, meetings 755, 792 (see also A/2686, pp. 9-10); meeting 791 (membership on Fiscal Commission).

Technical Assistance Committee, meeting 58 on 14 March.

Statistical Commission, (eighth session) meeting 102 on 5 April (see also E/2569).

Commission on Human Rights, (10th session), meeting 411 on 23 February (see also E/2573).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (ninth session), meeting 224 on 19 April (see also E/2606).

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (10th session) (see E/2553).

United Nations Children's Fund, Executive Board, meeting 111 on 8 September (see also E/2518).

CHAPTER IV

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SOUTH EAST ASIA

THE QUESTION OF CHINESE FORCES IN BURMA

The General Assembly, at its seventh and eighth sessions, during 1953, considered the item "Complaint by the Union of Burma regarding aggression against it by the Government of the Republic of China". As requested by the Union of Burma, the Assembly considered the question again at its ninth session, when it had before it the report requested from Burma in resolution 717(VIII).

In this report the Burmese Government briefly reviewed the history of the question since the adoption of the Assembly's first resolution (707(VII)) on the subject in April 1953. Concerning events during 1954, it mentioned, among others, the following points. After the first phase of evacuation, from 7 November to 8 December 1953, a cease fire had again been declared effective from 3 January 1954, but the second phase of evacuation had not begun until 14 February, and by 28 February out of the expected 3,000 only 970 had been evacuated, inclusive of dependents. By 19 March the second phase had ended, the total evacuated including 2,791 men and 659 dependents. About the beginning of March the Burmese army had moved into the areas in respect of which the cease fire had ended and there had been bombing on a small scale. This had led to a Chinese protest to the Secretary-General alleging violations of the cease-fire agreement, which had been denied by Burma. The northern and middle sectors had been re-

occupied by 1 April, and in the southern sector the Burmese forces had slowed down operations to enable those Chinese to withdraw who wished to do so. A cease-fire zone was drawn up around Palu, and the third phase of the evacuation took place from 1 to 7 May, 727 men and 44 dependents being evacuated. As there were no more troops willing to evacuate from this sector, the cease fire, which was to have been effective from 15 May, was called off with the consent of the Joint Military Committee. A news report from Taipeh on 30 May announced the dissolution of his army by General Li Mi. No further evacuation had taken place, and the Joint Military Committee had ceased to operate on 1 September.

A total of 5,328 men and 1,142 dependents had been evacuated but about the same number still remained, complete with arms. The evacuation was solely on a voluntary basis and some of the generals "who had tasted the fruits of a monopoly in opium" had chosen to remain behind, as had also those who did not want to go to Formosa and those locally recruited. Burma was grateful for the assistance of the United States and Thailand on the Joint Military Committee but the danger had not been eradicated. There had lately been an attempt at re-organization by the troops that stayed behind and a substantial number had come back into Burmese territory. There were reports that so-called anti-communist Chinese

organizations in Singapore and Bangkok had decided to allocate 600,000 U.S. dollars to maintain these troops in Burma. There were some 6,000 troops along the Thai-Burmese border ostensibly for an anti-communist drive but primarily in order to enrich themselves by controlling the opium trade and manufacturing counterfeit currency notes. Burma was grateful for the strong moral support of the United Nations, which had contributed to easing the problem and which it hoped would continue.

Also before the Assembly was the final report of the Joint Military Committee, composed of delegations from China, Thailand, and the United States, Burma having withdrawn from the Committee in September 1953. This report reviewed the operations of the Committee from its first meeting on 22 May 1953 until its formal dissolution on 1 September 1954. It gave details of the three phases of evacuation and listed the following number of troops and dependents evacuated and weapons turned in to the Committee: first phase (7 November to 8 December 1953) 2,260 persons, 200 weapons; second phase (14 February to 21 March 1954) 3,475 persons, 836 weapons; third phase (1 to 9 May) 820 persons, 265 weapons. In addition, 17 persons had been evacuated during April and on 24 August 51 troops and dependents who had been in the custody of the Thai police were evacuated from Thailand and 22 weapons were surrendered. A total of 177 prisoners in the custody of the Burmese army were evacuated on 18 April, and 186 refugees, 175 on 21 April and 11 who were processed during the second phase and left from Bangkok, were also evacuated. The total number of persons evacuated was 6,986 and of weapons surrendered 1,323, of which 822 weapons were shipped to Taiwan. The totals of ammunition surrendered were: 49,252 small arms, 157 HE mortars and 40 hand grenades.

The report drew attention to the joint meetings of the Committee with representatives of the foreign forces. During the second phase of the operations, it stated, the cease-fire problem had to some extent slowed down the progress of evacuation. Burma had agreed at the Committee's request to extend the cease fire to 31 March in certain areas, but in other

areas only until 15 March. The evacuation had, however, been continued on the schedule established prior to the inception of Burmese military operations in the area.

Following negotiations for the release and evacuation of foreign forces, military prisoners and Chinese refugees held and/or interned in Burma, Burma had delivered military prisoners and refugees, who were air-lifted to Taiwan in April.

The third phase of the evacuation, which was from the Myawadi area, was made possible when the Burmese forces on 17 April gained control of Myawadi and the surrounding area, permitting them to guarantee a safety corridor from Palu to the Burmese border at Myawadi.

On 11 May the Chinese representative in the Joint Committee had declared that his Government had no desire to maintain any relations with those foreign forces which had chosen to remain behind, but that China would work with the other Governments concerned in the evacuation of any more foreign forces who were willing to leave Burma. All members of the Joint Military Committee had agreed on 1 June 1954 to continue to explore ways and means to contact and evacuate the remaining foreign forces. On 3 June the last group of the foreign forces delegation which assisted the Committee in the last two phases of the evacuation left Bangkok. Before leaving they had issued a press release stating that all foreign forces along the Yunnan-Burma borders had been evacuated; the foreign forces delegation had severed relations with those foreign forces which had been unwilling to evacuate; and that delegation would not be responsible for future guerrilla activities on the part of the Yunnanese in those border areas.

The Committee had agreed to maintain evacuation facilities until 1 September 1954 and on 29 July issued a press release to this effect, cleared by all the Governments concerned. So as to give the remaining forces an opportunity to return to Taiwan, the Committee proposed to the Government of Burma on 29 July 1954 an airdrop of leaflets; the Burmese text of the proposed leaflet was approved by the full Committee on 18 August, and on 23 August 12,000 copies were delivered to the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, but it was not

found possible to airdrop them by 31 August, the terminal date. Since there was no evidence of any desire by the remaining forces to evacuate, the Committee was formerly dissolved on 1 September.

The question was considered by the Assembly's Ad Hoc Political Committee at five meetings from 11 to 15 October. The representative of Burma emphasized that while the evacuation had eased the situation, a considerable task still remained, since about the same number of Kuomintang troops as those evacuated still remained in Burma and most of the weapons were still in their hands or in the hands of dissident indigenous elements.

Burma had co-operated fully in the evacuation; since the foreign forces had not been eager to avail themselves of the opportunities for peaceful evacuation, it had been necessary to combine moral and military pressures to bring it about. Burma had shown its co-operation by releasing the Kuomintang prisoners of the Burmese armed forces for transfer to Formosa, by agreeing that surrendered arms should be flown to Formosa, by agreeing to cease-fire arrangements covering large areas and by continued liaison with the Joint Military Committee even after Burma had withdrawn from that body.

It appeared that possibilities of international action had now been exhausted and Burma would have to work out a peaceful solution for itself. It did not wish to engage in large-scale military measures but could not tolerate the presence on its territory of several thousand foreign troops engaged in plundering and the opium traffic and better armed than before. Burma, he said, was grateful for the support of the United Nations and hoped that this support would be continued in any measures Burma had to take. It hoped that the Assembly would keep the matter on the agenda and that it would declare itself against the resumption of assistance by organizations to the remaining forces and would call upon Members to enforce that prohibition.

He referred to a statement by the authorities in Formosa that those guerrilla forces which had resisted the order to avail themselves of the evacuation facilities had proved

to be beyond the influence of that Government, that it would maintain no relations with them and give them no support, and that it could not be held responsible for them. He cited facts to show previous connexions of the forces with the Taiwan authorities and emphasized that in Burma's view the responsibility of the Nationalist authorities remained as long as any of the forces remained in Burma.

The representative of China expressed satisfaction with the work of the Joint Military Committee. He emphasized that the forces were not under the control of his Government. They contained persons of other nationalities and the Chinese involved had entered Burma against the orders of his Government, which had never sent any kind of reinforcements. The Chinese Government had therefore only been able to promise to use its influence in settling the problem.

His Government had co-operated fully in the evacuation, despite the difficulties which had arisen, for example in connexion with the cease fire. The Chinese representative on the Joint Military Committee had made it clear, on 11 May, that his Government had no desire to maintain relations with irregulars who had chosen to remain in Burma nor to provide them with any material support. It made a public statement to the effect that now that all troops under its effective command had been withdrawn to Taiwan, the Yunnan Anti-Communist National Salvation Army had ceased to exist. The Chinese representative on the Joint Military Committee had, however, agreed to continued efforts being made to ascertain whether the irregulars still remaining wished to be evacuated. Arrangements had been made with the Burmese authorities to drop leaflets, but this had not been done and the project had had to be abandoned on 2 September because the facilities of the Joint Military Committee for evacuation were no longer available. The remnants were beyond the control of his Government, which would give them no assistance or support and could not be held responsible for their continued presence or their activities in Burma or elsewhere. As to the numbers of the irregulars, he said only a rough estimate was possible. His

Government had no information concerning reports of assistance to the irregulars from overseas Chinese organizations.

He further expressed his opposition to any resolution being adopted by the General Assembly on the ground that the matter was now an entirely internal Burmese affair.

With reference to the statement in the report of the Burmese Government to the effect that irregulars had found their way back to Burmese territory and were being supplied with funds from Singapore and Bangkok, the representative of Thailand emphasized that the Thai-Burmese frontier had been closed since 1952 and that any movement across it was subject to supervision and control.

The majority of representatives expressed satisfaction at the results achieved by the evacuation operations, while recognizing that a disturbing situation still remained in view of the number of foreign troops still remaining, the arms in their possession and the reports of assistance to them from outside Burma. They praised the work of the Joint Military Committee and the co-operation of Thailand and the United States and paid tribute to the restraint and moderation shown by the Burmese Government. Burma, they said, should receive the continued support of the United Nations in solving the problem and should be entitled to bring the matter before the Assembly again if circumstances warranted it.

Some representatives, including those of Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia, expressed the view that the Chinese Government retained a responsibility in the matter. Others, including the representatives of France, Iran, Liberia and New Zealand, welcomed the assurance given by the Chinese representative that his Government would give no support to the forces remaining. The Polish representative contended that the

activities of the irregulars could not have taken place without the assistance of the United States, which was supporting the Kuomintang forces. In reply, the United States representative pointed to the record of the United States on the Joint Military Committee and to the appreciation of it expressed by Burma.

The representative of India called attention, in particular, to the illicit traffic in opium being carried on by the foreign forces in Burma, stating that this was a challenge to the decisions of the United Nations and the efforts of the World Health Organization.

General support was expressed for a draft resolution submitted jointly by Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Uruguay. It provided that the Assembly, after noting with satisfaction the evacuation and expressing appreciation of the help of the United States and Thailand in achieving this, would deplore the fact that considerable foreign forces with a significant quantity of arms still remained in Burma and call on them once more to submit to disarmament and internment. It would assure Burma of continuing support of the efforts of its Government to solve the problem, would urge all States to take all necessary steps to prevent any assistance being given to enable foreign forces to remain in Burma or to continue their hostile acts against that country and would invite Burma to report on the situation as appropriate.

In a slightly amended form, the resolution was adopted in parts and then as a whole by the Ad Hoc Political Committee in a roll-call vote of 57 to none, the representative of China not taking part in the vote. There was no discussion of the resolution in plenary meeting, it being adopted by the Assembly on 29 October in a roll-call vote of 56 to none, the representative of China not taking part in the vote.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 162-78.

A/2643. Letter of 17 March from representative of China to Secretary-General.

A/2644. Letter of 1 April from representative of Burma to Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2739. Report by Burma to ninth session of General Assembly.

A/2740. Final report of Joint Military Committee for the Evacuation of Foreign Forces from Burma.

A/2704. Letter of 20 August 1954 from representative of Burma to Secretary-General requesting inclusion of item in agenda of ninth session.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 3-7.

A/AG.76/L.1. Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended by Brazil: operative paragraph 2 adopted by 49 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, other paragraphs by 56 votes to none; resolution, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 57 to none, China not taking part in the vote).

Brazil oral amendment to fourth paragraph to provide that Assembly "declare" that forces should submit to disarmament and internment rather than "call on" them to do so (accepted by sponsors of joint draft resolution).

A/2762. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 496.

RESOLUTION 815(IX), as recommended by Ad Hoc Political Committee, A/2762, adopted by the Assembly on 29 October by roll-call vote of 56 to none, China not taking part in the vote.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report dated 27 September 1954 of the Government of the Union of Burma on the situation relating to the presence of foreign forces in its territory,

"Having taken note of the report of the Joint Military Committee for the Evacuation of Foreign Forces from Burma the efforts of which were directed to securing the removal of these foreign forces,

"1. Notes with satisfaction that nearly 7,000 persons, both foreign forces and their dependants, have been evacuated from Burma and that this constitutes a substantial contribution to the solution of the problem pursuant to the recommendations of the General Assembly;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the Governments of the United States of America and of Thailand in helping to bring about this evacuation;

"3. Deplores the fact that considerable foreign forces with a significant quantity of arms still remain in the territory of the Union of Burma and have failed to respond to the declarations of the General Assembly that they should either leave the territory of the Union of Burma or submit to internment;

"4. Declares once more that these forces should submit to disarmament and internment;

"5. Assures the Government of the Union of Burma of its continuing sympathy with and support of the efforts of that Government to bring about a complete solution of this serious problem;

"6. Urges all States to take all necessary steps to prevent the furnishing of any assistance which may enable foreign forces to remain in the territory of the Union of Burma or to continue their hostile acts against that country;

"7. Invites the Government of the Union of Burma to report on the situation to the General Assembly as appropriate."

THE QUESTION OF WEST IRIAN (WEST NEW GUINEA)

On 17 August 1954 Indonesia requested that the item "The Question of West Irian (West New Guinea)" be considered by the General Assembly at its ninth session. An explanatory memorandum stated that West Irian had always been an integral part of Indonesia, historically as well as constitutionally, and that the name "Indonesia", used to denote the former Netherlands East Indies, had a national and political connotation, not a racial one. It was recalled that article 2 of the Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty had provided that the status quo of the residency of New Guinea should be maintained with the stipulation that within a year from the date of transfer of sovereignty, which took place on 27 December 1949, the question of the political status of New Guinea should be determined through negotiations between the Republic of the United States of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Acceptance by Indonesia of the terms of that article was a temporary com-

promise. It was the understanding of all the parties that the whole of Indonesia would obtain independence. The memorandum drew attention to an amendment, introduced in 1948, to article 1 of the Netherlands Constitution of 1922, changing the words "the Netherlands Indies" to read "Indonesia". West Irian and its people had taken part in the Indonesian national movement for independence, and the Proclamation of Independence of 17 August 1945 covered that territory.

Following a brief review of the unsuccessful negotiations which took place during the one-year period prescribed by article 2 of the Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty, and again in December 1951, the memorandum stated that, thereafter, the Netherlands Government had been reluctant, if not unwilling, to negotiate the final status of the area, while at the same time it had steadily sought to strengthen its hold on the territory. The Netherlands claim to sovereignty over West Irian

could not be accepted, since the Charter of Transfer of Sovereignty had transferred "unconditionally" the "complete sovereignty over Indonesia" to the new Indonesian Republic. At the Indonesian-Netherlands Conference of July 1954, the Netherlands delegation had definitely refused even to enter into negotiations on the question of West Irian. The Indonesian Government therefore deemed it necessary to call the attention of the Assembly to this question, which it considered would continue to be a latent threat to the peace and security of that part of the world so long as it remained unsolved.

The question was considered by the Assembly's First Committee at 10 meetings between 23 November and 1 December 1954.

In the Committee, Indonesia submitted a draft resolution by which the Assembly, having considered the question of West Irian (West New Guinea), would: (1) call upon Indonesia and the Netherlands to resume negotiations, without delay, as provided for by the Round Table Conference Agreement; (2) invite the Secretary-General to assist the parties in carrying out this resolution, appointing in consultation with them, if he thought it appropriate, a person to render his good offices to the parties; (3) ask the Secretary-General to submit a report on the negotiations to the Assembly's 10th session. The preamble of the draft resolution contained, among others, the following points: at the Round Table Conference in 1949 a disagreement had arisen as to the political status of the Indonesian residency of New Guinea (West Irian) as a result of which it was agreed that the status of the territory remained in dispute; subsequent negotiations regarding this matter had failed to produce a conclusive solution and efforts to continue negotiations had also failed; prolongation of the dispute was likely to endanger the friendly relations between the two parties concerned; and co-operation between the peoples of Indonesia and the Netherlands on the basis of freedom and friendship was still the common objective of both parties.

Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Indonesia stated that there could be no peace so long as colonialism prevailed in an area which belonged to an independent Indonesia. In 1952 the Netherlands had

amended its constitution making West Irian a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It was an arbitrary and unilateral decision. Since then the Netherlands had taken the view that there was no longer any dispute between it and Indonesia regarding West Irian's status, and had avoided discussing with Indonesia any matters concerning the territory. The representative of Indonesia also charged the Netherlands authorities with neglecting the welfare and education of the West Irianese. He declared that the territory, when re-united with Indonesia, would take its place as one of the territories of the Republic having the greatest autonomy. In conclusion, he stressed that Indonesia sought only further negotiations and considered it very important that the United Nations should make a recommendation to this effect.

The representative of Indonesia was supported in his argument by the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, India, Lebanon, Poland and Saudi Arabia, among others.

The representative of the Netherlands, supported by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Colombia, France and New Zealand, stated that his country's administration of West New Guinea constituted a peaceful endeavour to create conditions for the self-determination of the population. Through ill-founded statements the present debate might stir up unrest and jeopardize the peaceful development of that territory towards self-government. A threat to the peace could occur only if Indonesia were to resort to aggressive action. The aim of the present appeal by Indonesia was to promote what in fact would be the annexation of Netherlands New Guinea by the Republic of Indonesia, thus depriving the people of the territory once and for all of their right to self-determination.

Neither from a racial nor from a cultural point of view was there a connexion between the aboriginals of the territory and the highly cultured ethnical groups of Indonesia. The distinctive and separate character of Netherlands New Guinea in relation to Indonesia had always been recognized by the Netherlands, the only connexion between the two being that at one time both had been nominally administered from Batavia. There was no movement in New

Guinea for independence nor for affiliation with Indonesia. The Netherlands considered that, over and above all, the interests of the non-self-governing people concerned should prevail, while it appeared from the explanatory memorandum that Indonesia regarded its claim as a matter of its own political ambition and national aspirations.

As to the legal aspects of the case, article 2 of the Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty stated clearly that the question of West New Guinea had been left open. However, it had been definitely decided that no change in the existing situation would take place without explicit agreement between the parties. The status quo, maintained under that article, meant that the Netherlands exercised complete sovereignty over West New Guinea. The words "complete sovereignty over Indonesia" in the Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty had been used merely to qualify the word "sovereignty", in order to emphasize that Indonesian sovereignty should be complete, and not subordinated to supra-national powers held by certain organs of the Netherlands-Indonesian union, as originally proposed by the Netherlands delegation to the Round Table Conference. They did not affect the status of New Guinea. Throughout all negotiations between 1945 and 1949, the Netherlands had always made a reservation to the effect that West New Guinea should have a special status within the Netherlands-Indonesian union. There was no provision in the Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty to the effect either that Netherlands sovereignty over the territory should cease at the end of the one-year period of negotiations provided for in its article 2, or that a change in the status quo should take place in case the negotiations did not result in an agreement.

The representative of the Netherlands stated also that his Government had negotiated beyond its obligations and had proposed a number of solutions, all of which had been rejected. It considered that the possibilities for further negotiations had been exhausted and had made a formal declaration to that effect in 1954. West New Guinea was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, and if the status quo were maintained,

the Netherlands would not only continue to administer the territory in the spirit of that Chapter and comply with its specific obligations under article 73e, but was prepared to go even further than carrying out those obligations. If the territory, on the other hand, were ceded to Indonesia, it would, while becoming an integral part of the Republic, still remain a Non-Self-Governing Territory without Indonesia undertaking the obligations of Chapter XI with respect to it, and its people would never be allowed to decide their own future.

Some representatives, including those of Brazil, El Salvador, Pakistan, Peru and Uruguay, voicing their opposition to colonialism in all its forms, considered that the General Assembly should adopt a resolution stressing the importance not of bilateral negotiations between two States regarding a given territory but of the attainment of self-determination by the people of the territory concerned.

On 30 November, a joint draft resolution was submitted by Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Syria and Yugoslavia, the operative part of which provided that the Assembly would: (1) express the hope that Indonesia and the Netherlands would pursue their endeavours to find a solution to this dispute in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and (2) request the parties to report progress to the Assembly's 10th session.

On the same date, Colombia submitted an amendment to the joint draft resolution to replace the first operative paragraph by one providing that the Assembly would express the hope that a solution concerning the future of West New Guinea (West Irian) would be found in conformity with the Principles of the United Nations Charter and especially with the interests and rights of the inhabitants of the territory.

The Committee decided to vote first on the joint draft resolution. Following a separate vote on the preamble, which was adopted, it voted upon the words: "Expresses the hope that a solution concerning the future of West New Guinea (West Irian) will be found" in the Colombian amendment. This part of the amendment having been rejected by 31 votes to 11, with 16 abstentions, the representative of Colombia withdrew the remainder of the

amendment. The remaining paragraphs of the joint draft resolution were all adopted in separate votes, and the draft resolution as a whole was approved by a roll-call vote of 34 to 14, with 10 abstentions. The representative of Indonesia then stated that he did not insist on a vote being taken on his draft resolution.

On 10 December, in plenary meeting, the Assembly, without debate, voted by roll-call and paragraph by paragraph on the draft resolution recommended by the Committee. None of the paragraphs obtained the required two-thirds majority, and the draft resolution therefore failed of adoption.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2694. Letter dated 17 August 1954 from representative of Indonesia to Secretary-General requesting inclusion of item in agenda of ninth session.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 92.

PLENARY MEETING, 477.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 726-736.

A/C.1/L.109. Indonesia draft resolution (not pressed to a vote).

A/C.1/L.110. Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Syria, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (adopted: preamble by 40 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions; operative paragraph 1 by 35 votes to 14, with 9 abstentions, and operative paragraph 2 by 34 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions). Joint draft resolution adopted as a whole by roll-call vote of 34 to 14, with 10 abstentions: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Abstaining: Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Israel, Nicaragua, Philippines, United States.

A/C.1/L.111. Colombia amendment to joint draft resolution (first two lines rejected by 31 votes to 11: with 16 abstentions, remainder withdrawn).

A/2831. Report of First Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 509.

Draft resolution recommended by First Committees, A/2831, and the voting on it by roll-call in plenary was as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered item 61 of the agenda of the ninth session, 'The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)',

"Recalling that by the agreements reached at The Hague in 1949 between Indonesia and the Netherlands a new relationship as between the two countries, as sovereign independent States, was established but

that it was not then possible to reconcile the views of the parties on West Irian (West New Guinea) which therefore remained in dispute,

"Recalling the dedication of the parties to the principle of resolving by peaceful and reasonable means any differences that exist or arise between them,

"Realizing that co-operation and friendship between them is the common desire of both parties",...

34 votes in favour, 21 against, 5 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Abstaining: Canada, China, Guatemala, Haiti, United States.

"1. Expresses the hope that the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands will pursue their endeavours in respect of the dispute that now exists between them to find a solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations";...

34 votes in favour, 23 against, 3 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Abstaining: Guatemala, Haiti, United States.

"2. Requests the parties to report progress to the General Assembly at its tenth session."

33 votes in favour, 23 against, 4 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech-

oslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg,

Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Abstaining: Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, United States.

No part was adopted, since each failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority. Therefore, the draft resolution as a whole was not put to the vote.

REQUEST OF THAILAND FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

On 29 May 1954 Thailand, referring to Article 34 and Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Charter, drew the attention of the Security Council to a situation which, in its view, represented a threat to the security of Thailand and the continuance of which was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. Large-scale fighting had repeatedly taken place in the immediate vicinity of Thai territory and there was a possibility of direct incursions of foreign troops. The Thai Government stated that it was bringing this to the attention of the Security Council in order that the Council might provide for observers under the Peace Observation Commission.

When the Council met on 3 June, the representative of the USSR opposed the inclusion of the item in the agenda. Although Indochina was not specially mentioned in the Thai representative's letter, it was clear to everybody, he said, that it was Indochina that was referred to. The question of the restoration of peace in Indochina, however, was being considered by the Conference of Foreign Ministers at Geneva. A debate on the same question in the Security Council might impede a solution being reached there. It was a strange coincidence that Thailand should have appealed to the Security Council precisely at a time when a number of encouraging factors had emerged at Geneva. It was common knowledge, he said, that aggressive circles in the United States had redoubled their efforts to undermine the Geneva Conference, and there was little doubt as to who was the real instigator of the Thai request.

The representative of France stated that Thailand's apprehensions were legitimate and that there appeared to be no intention to place the Indochina problem as a whole before the Council. The request only aimed at securing the dispatch to Thailand of a mission of the

Peace Observation Commission as a precautionary measure.

After the adoption of the agenda by 10 votes to 1, the representative of Thailand was invited to the Council table, and he explained that the situation in the neighbouring territories had become so explosive that there was a very real danger that fighting might spread to Thailand and the other countries of the area. While most of the regular Vietminh troops that had invaded Laos and Cambodia at various times during the last year had been compelled to retreat, the forces remaining in the two countries were large, powerful and well organized and there was considerable evidence that they had received material and political support from outside Indochina. It was clear that the intention of those forces was to overthrow the legal Governments of Cambodia and Laos. Moreover, the Vietminh and the foreign Governments associated with it were continuously making serious and false charges against Thailand. Within this country, alien elements obedient to the political philosophy of the Vietminh and its masters had carried on disquieting activities directly related to the war being fought on the frontiers of Thailand. His country considered itself to be directly threatened by recent military and political developments. The Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution had accepted the general proposition that an adequate system of observation was necessary in order effectively to prevent outbreak of violence. A request for observation should, therefore, be regarded as a routine matter and could not be taken as an unfriendly gesture against any other State.

The representative of Lebanon declared that whenever a sovereign country decided to bring a complaint to the United Nations, the matter ought immediately to be placed on the agenda,

as it had been. However, he was also mindful of the considerations advanced by the USSR representative and proposed, therefore, that the Council adjourn to ponder the question.

The Council adopted the Lebanese motion and adjourned until 16 June, at which time it met again at the request of Thailand. The representative of Thailand stated that unfortunately no encouraging factors had emerged at Geneva and, in fact, increased military activity had taken place. Consequently, his Government felt obliged to ask again for the dispatch of observers, and he submitted a draft resolution according to which the Council would request the Peace Observation Commission to establish a sub-commission of from three to five members with authority: (1) to dispatch observers to Thailand; (2) to visit Thailand if necessary; (3) to make such reports and recommendations as it considered necessary to the Peace Observation Commission and to the Security Council. If the sub-commission were of the opinion that it could not fulfil its task adequately without visiting States bordering Thailand, it was to report to the Commission or to the Council for necessary instructions.

The majority of members, believing that the situation disclosed by the representative of Thailand warranted quick response and United Nations observation, supported the draft resolution. The request for observers was a modest one, they said, and even if observation could not prevent aggression, it could be of importance in determining the measures to be taken.

The USSR opposed the draft resolution on the grounds that it represented a camouflaged attempt by the United States to deepen the conflict in Indochina and to prepare for military intervention under cover of the United Nations flag on the model of the Korean adven-

ture. No one was threatening Thailand. Absolutely no evidence had been brought forward to justify the alarm. To send observers to Thailand would be particularly strange in the light of the statement of the new Prime Minister of France, Mr. Mendès-France, that negotiations on the Indochinese question must be completed within one month.

On 18 June the draft resolution was put to the vote at the request of the United States representative. It received 9 votes in favour, 1 against (USSR) and 1 abstention (Lebanon). Since the vote against was that of a permanent member, the draft resolution was not adopted.

On 7 July the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand sent a letter to the Secretary-General stating that since the Security Council had rejected the request for observers, his Government was now obliged to have recourse to the General Assembly. He requested that an item entitled "Request of Thailand for observation under the Peace Observation Commission" be placed on the agenda of the eighth session of the General Assembly, which formally was still in session and could therefore be reconvened. The Thai Government, the letter stated, however, would communicate further with the Secretary-General, in light of the current developments in the Indochina situation, regarding the question of finding out whether the majority of Member States agreed to the session being reconvened.

On 20 August 1954 the Thai Foreign Minister informed the Secretary-General that he had been instructed by his Government not to press for a resumed session of the General Assembly. No further request was received to place the question on the agenda of the ninth regular session.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

SECURITY COUNCIL

S/3220. Letter of 29 May 1954 from representative of Thailand to President of Security Council.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 672-674, on 3, 16, and 18 June 1954.

S/3228. Letter of 14 June 1954 from representative of Thailand to President of Security Council.

S/3229. Thailand draft resolution (not adopted because of negative vote of permanent member).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — EIGHTH SESSION

A/2665 and A/2708. Letters of 7 July and 20 August 1954 from Foreign Minister of Thailand to Secretary-General.

CHAPTER V

THE PALESTINE QUESTION

COMPLAINTS CONSIDERED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL¹¹

EGYPTIAN RESTRICTIONS ON ISRAEL-BOUND SHIPPING

On 28 January 1954 Israel requested that its complaint against Egypt concerning (a) enforcement by Egypt of restrictions on the passage of ships trading with Israel through the Suez Canal; (b) interference by Egypt with shipping proceeding to the Israel port of Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba be considered urgently by the Security Council. An explanatory memorandum, after reviewing the situation concerning shipping through the Suez Canal since the Council had last considered the matter in 1951, stated that the practices of the Egyptian Government regarding shipments destined for Israel had continued despite the Council's injunction and that the list of contraband materials had recently been extended by Egypt so as to cover food and other commodities. By so doing, said the memorandum, the Egyptian Government had defied the Security Council, the Charter of the United Nations and the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Egypt. Furthermore, the Egyptian Government had extended those regulations by which ships proceeding to the Israel port of Elath in the Gulf of Aqaba became subject to search and seizure.

On 3 February 1954 Egypt asked for the Council's urgent consideration of its complaint against Israel concerning violations of the Egypt-Israel General Armistice Agreement in the Demilitarized Zone of El-Auja. Those violations, it was stated, included entry of Israel armed forces into the Demilitarized Zone and attacks by those forces on Bedouins inhabiting the area, and establishment of Israel settlements in the Demilitarized Zone. These acts consti-

tuted a violation of the General Armistice Agreement and were in defiance of the Council resolution of 17 November 1950.

On 4 February 1954 the Council decided to include in its agenda both the Israel and the Egyptian complaints and to consider the two items consecutively.

On the following day the representative of Israel stated in the Council that Egyptian interference in the Suez Canal with maritime traffic with Israel amounted to a violation not only of the Council's decision of 1 September 1951¹² but also of the Constantinople Convention of 1888, which governed maritime traffic through the Canal, and of the general principles of international law pertaining to freedom of navigation in international waters. Since all Members of the United Nations agreed to refrain from the use of force in their international relations, no Member was entitled to demand respect for the rights of a belligerent, especially with respect to hostilities conducted against the explicit injunction of the United Nations. Moreover, Egypt could not invoke the rights of "self-defence" or "self-preservation" to justify its action under the terms of Article 51 of the Charter,¹³ since no armed attack had been made against Egypt and the Security Council was still seized of the situation in question. Finally, the Armistice Agreement of 1949

¹² The resolution adopted by the Council on 1 September 1951, among other things, called upon Egypt "to terminate the restrictions on the passage of international commercial shipping and goods through the Suez Canal wherever bound and to cease all interference with such shipping beyond that essential to the safety of shipping in the Canal itself and to the observance of international conventions in force". The resolution also stated that since the Armistice regime was "of a permanent character, neither party can reasonably assert that it is actively a belligerent or requires to exercise the right of visit, search, and seizure for any legitimate purpose of self-defence". The full text of the resolution can be found in S/2322 or in Y.U.N., 1951, p. 299.

¹³ This Article states, *inter alia*, that nothing in the Charter shall impair the right of self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

¹¹ At the 655th and 656th meetings on 21 and 22 January 1955 the Security Council continued its consideration of the Syrian complaint against Israel concerning work on the west bank of the River Jordan in the Demilitarized Zone. As this matter is dealt with in Y.U.N., 1953, it is not considered here. The text of the draft resolution voted on by the Council on 22 January is, however, given below in the DOCUMENTARY NOTES.

utterly forbade any action based on the rights of war or any presumption of renewal of hostilities.

The Security Council, he added, in its resolutions of 11 August 1949 and 17 November 1950, had defined the Armistice Agreement as a permanent pledge by calling on the parties to abstain from all hostile acts. Any violation of that Agreement by any one party or any condonation of its violation must inevitably lead to the collapse of peace and security in the Middle East. It was, therefore, the Security Council's duty to require Egypt to abstain from such interference with the trade of Israel and other countries and with the rights of maritime Powers. The Council should express itself not only against the Egyptian blockade but also against the Egyptian claim to the rights of belligerency. The regulations that the Council had denounced on 1 September 1951 had not only been retained in full force but had been increased. Many more categories of goods, including foodstuffs, had now been declared contraband. It was reported that additional regulations had been made which would interfere with shipping passing through the Suez Canal to Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba.

The representative of Israel asked the Council to bring about the immediate and total cessation of all belligerent acts and restrictions, both in the Suez Canal and in the Gulf of Aqaba. He believed the Council should establish machinery to supervise implementation of its resolution and should receive regular reports on this.

In the course of several subsequent meetings, the representative of Egypt made a number of statements in reply to the Israel representative's arguments and explained his Government's point of view concerning the complaints brought against it. He maintained that a state of war had existed and continued to exist between Egypt and Israel and that the Armistice Agreement had not ended that state of war. Such a situation gave belligerents certain rights, particularly the incontestable right to visit and search ships in territorial waters, in ports, in mid-ocean and in enemy waters with a view to confiscating what was legally considered war contraband. When dealing with the situation in 1948, the Council had always considered the situation in Palestine to be an armed conflict

between belligerents and had taken action under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Egypt-Israel General Armistice Agreement had not put an end to the legal state of war existing between the two parties. It was repeatedly stated in the Agreement that it constituted only a step from truce to permanent peace; the Agreement by itself did not usher in a state of peace. The final decision of the Special Committee of the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, dated 12 June 1951, had stated that that Commission had no right to require the Egyptian Government to refrain from impeding the transport through the Suez Canal of goods destined for Israel. Moreover, the Agreement had not been intended to prevent one or both parties from exercising the right of visit and search, and unless an armistice agreement expressly provided for such restrictions, the right of both parties in that regard must be fully respected. Moreover, visit and search had been carried out by civilian customs officials.

Egypt contended that its action did not contravene either international law, the Constantinople Convention or the United Nations Charter. Egypt had never decreed or applied a blockade, nor had it abused its right of visit, search and confiscation of contraband. Since September 1951 only 0.17 per cent of the ships that passed through the Canal had been inspected; of 267 ships that passed through the Gulf of Aqaba, only three had actually been visited and searched; and not a single consignment of cargo had been confiscated. Of commodities regarded as contraband, Egypt had confined the seizures and confiscation procedures to foodstuffs intended for the use of Israel armed forces and excluded those intended for civilian use. Until peace was established and so long as Egypt's very existence was threatened by aggressive and hostile Zionism, his country had to exercise its sovereign rights of self-defence and self-preservation.

In conclusion, the representative of Egypt stated that the Council's resolution of 1 September 1951 had been of a political character. As the Egyptian representative had declared in the course of the 1951 debate, that resolution was based neither on established foundations nor on exhaustive studies and clear opinions. It was not Egypt but Israel that had to be re-

mindful of the need to implement long-standing decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

At the Council's meeting on 12 March the representative of Lebanon said that the basic principles governing the Palestine question were embodied not only in decisions of the Security Council but also in resolutions of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations. It would be presumptuous to suppose that the Palestine problem could be settled through the exercise of the power of the Security Council alone. He added that peace would never be promoted in the Near East if Israel and its adherents took advantage of every difficulty that arose in the territory of its Arab neighbours. If the Security Council wanted peace in the Near East, the important thing was not so much to adopt a resolution or to please Israel or the Arabs as to keep the broader implications of the fundamental issue in mind at all times.

On 23 March New Zealand submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council would: (1) recall its resolution of 1 September 1951 and note with grave concern that Egypt had not complied with it; (2) call upon Egypt in accordance with its obligations under the Charter to comply with that resolution; and (3) express the view that, without prejudice to the provisions of the resolution of 1 September 1951, the complaint relating to the Gulf of Aqaba should in the first instance be dealt with by the Mixed Armistice Commission established under the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel.

In the subsequent discussions, the representatives of Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States made the following points. The New Zealand draft resolution was directed primarily to the issue of non-compliance by Egypt with the Council's resolution of 1 September 1951. A considerable number of ships had been interfered with and the existence of restrictive regulations had had a deterrent effect on the shipping of all nations both in the Suez Canal and in the Gulf of Aqaba. Amendments to the regulations enacted by Egypt only a few months earlier had extended both the scope of the restrictions and the area to which they applied.

The basic issues had not changed, and nothing since November 1949, when the Armistice Agreement was signed, or since 1951, when the Council adopted its resolution concerning Egyptian restrictions on shipping through the Suez Canal, altered their validity or significance to the peace of the area. Article 25 of the Charter obliged Members to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council, whether they agreed with them or not. If the Council accepted the thesis that a Member State was not bound by one of its decisions if it termed it illegal, the Council's ability to maintain peace and security would be weakened.

Those representatives considered that the parties concerned had a duty to respect and to make every reasonable effort to implement the collective judgment of the United Nations, whether expressed in the Security Council, in the General Assembly or in other competent organs. The parties to the Palestine question, by disregarding the judgment of the majority of Member States, lost sight of the immense value to themselves which this process represented. To disregard the Council's views in one instance would encourage recalcitrance in another; the whole fabric of international co-operation inevitably suffered.

In conclusion, these representatives stated that they could not accept the Egyptian representative's justification of his Government's interference with shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba. They believed, however, that the machinery established under the Armistice Agreement should be used whenever possible to deal with the complaints of either party. The complaint in respect of the Gulf of Aqaba had not been submitted to the Mixed Armistice Commission, but the information supplied by the Council made it appear to be a case within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated further that the question of compliance with the Security Council's resolutions was so important that his Government felt that the Council should keep the question under review; if within 90 days Egypt had not complied with the resolution, the Council should stand ready to take up the matter again.

On the other hand, it was pointed out by the representative of France that the dispute involved particularly the application of the

Armistice Agreement, which the Council had to uphold. It was because the terms of the Agreement were not being respected and because its violation obviously involved a danger to peace that the matter had legitimately been brought before the Council.

The representative of China considered that, while the Egyptian representative had put forward some very impressive arguments concerning the general rules of international law relating to belligerency and the right of visit and search, the Council, by its very nature, was not qualified to deal with the complicated legal issues involved in the dispute. It should explore the possibilities of finding a political solution, bearing in mind Egypt's offer to relax restrictions, rather than reaffirm an existing resolution.

The representative of Egypt said that the New Zealand draft resolution, like the 1951 resolution, completely disregarded the juridical issues involved in the problem. His Government was willing to relax in certain respects the restrictions it had imposed, but instead of being encouraged in that direction, it had been confronted with the New Zealand text. In the circumstances, he wondered if the Council's competence was, in fact, being applied in accordance with the terms of the Charter. The Council did not act on behalf of its members alone, but on behalf of the whole international community represented in the United Nations. The New Zealand draft resolution was unacceptable to Egypt and his delegation rejected it with the utmost vigour, just as it had rejected the 1951 resolution.

The representative of Lebanon considered that the draft resolution to a large extent advocated Israel's point of view. It would have been more balanced, impartial and acceptable if it had also requested Israel to release the \$12,000 million worth of Arab properties seized and held by Israel. If that were done, the Council would really be making a contribution to peace and to the adjustment of differences in the Near East.

The New Zealand draft resolution, stated the USSR representative, though supported by various representatives, had been strongly opposed, and with sound arguments, by the representatives of the Arab countries. Instead of helping the Arab States and Israel to develop normal relations and establish mutual peace

and friendship, the adoption of such a resolution would only complicate relations between Israel and Egypt. In the opinion of the USSR delegation, the draft resolution was based on a fundamentally false premise, in that it disregarded the impossibility of settling an international problem by imposing on one of the parties a decision which that party had declared from the outset was absolutely unacceptable to it. It would be more correct, therefore, to follow the generally accepted methods of international law and the Charter and appeal to both parties to take steps to settle their differences by direct negotiations. He explained that while the principle of free navigation laid down by the Convention of Constantinople must, of course, be respected, the adoption of measures to ensure free navigation through the Suez Canal devolved upon the States that had signed that Convention and not upon a chance group of States, such as those that constituted the majority of the Council. His delegation considered that the New Zealand draft resolution, like the 1951 resolution, was unsatisfactory and he saw no justification for supporting it.

When, on 29 March 1954, the New Zealand draft resolution (for text, see below, DOCUMENTARY NOTES) was put to the vote, it received 8 votes in favour and 2 against (Lebanon and the USSR), with 1 abstention (China). Since one of the votes against was cast by a permanent member of the Council, the draft resolution was not adopted.

After the vote, the representatives of France, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom stated that the strong support given the draft resolution had shown its inherent reasonableness. They expressed grave concern that a negative vote should again have been cast by a permanent member against a moderate resolution designed to reduce tension in the Middle East. Since the USSR representative had not voted against the 1951 resolution, it was difficult to understand why he should veto a draft resolution that recalled the earlier one. Such use of the veto might reduce the Council to impotence on the Palestine question, they stated, as USSR vetoes had reduced it to impotence on so many other questions.

In reply, the USSR representative declared that his vote had by no means undermined the Council's authority but, on the contrary, had

safeguarded it. By adopting a worthless, inane, unsatisfactory resolution, the Council would have impaired its prestige and its international authority. His delegation had abstained on the 1951 resolution in the hope that that proposal might produce some positive results. But since no positive results had been achieved in the course of two years and since there was no hope that they would follow the adoption of the New Zealand proposal, his delegation had seen no reason to support it.

The representative of Israel said that his Government considered the 1951 resolution as being still valid and in force. However, his Government would wish to examine with care the situation in which it appeared that no resolution recognizing Israel's fundamental rights under the General Armistice Agreement was capable of adoption by the Security Council, even when the majority supported it. Resolutions strongly opposed by Israel, on the other hand, had been allowed free passage. If the only choice was a resolution acceptable to Arab interests or no resolution at all, any Government would perforce have to consider seriously whether there existed the basic conditions of judicial equity in which Israel should have recourse to the Security Council.

The Egyptian representative again remarked that his Government was not satisfied that the 1951 resolution conformed to the spirit of the Charter. However, now that Egypt was free from the pressure put upon it by the New Zealand draft resolution and from the threat of the United Kingdom proposal to retain the item on the Council's agenda for 90 days, Egypt would, of its own free will, adopt a more moderate attitude.

THE NAHHALIN QUESTION

On 30 March 1954 Jordan charged that large armed forces from Israel had on 28 March attacked the Jordan village of Nahhalin, killing nine persons and wounding 14 civilians, including women and children. On the same day, it was stated, the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission had adopted a resolution condemning Israel in the strongest terms for that act of aggression.

On 1 April Lebanon, on behalf of Jordan, submitted to the Council for urgent consideration a complaint regarding the Nahhalin incident.

On 5 April Israel asked for urgent consideration by the Council of four complaints charging that Jordan had repudiated its obligations under the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement, particularly by staging an armed attack on a bus near the Scorpion Pass on 17 March.

Subsequently, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen associated themselves with the complaint submitted by Lebanon on behalf of Jordan.

When the Security Council met on 8 April, it had before it a provisional agenda containing as sub-item (a) the complaint received from Lebanon and as sub-item (b) the complaints received from Israel. Before the adoption of the agenda, the question was raised whether the two sub-items were to be dealt with together or separately. After various views had been expressed on this question, the Council on 4 May adopted a Brazilian-Colombian proposal by which, after the adoption of the agenda, there would be a general discussion during which reference to any or all of the items on the agenda would be in order, with the Council not being committed at that stage to the separate or joint character of the decision or decisions it might eventually adopt.

During the procedural discussions, the representatives of Denmark, France, New Zealand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States recalled that during consideration of the Qibya incident the Council had fully examined the situation on the borders of Israel and Jordan and had adopted a resolution which it had hoped would lead to an improvement in the area. However, the efforts of Israel to secure a conference with Jordan under article XII of the General Armistice Agreement had not been successful, despite the patient efforts by the Secretary-General to ensure that the conference would take place under conditions acceptable to both sides (see below, under QUESTION OF THE CONVOCAION OF A CONFERENCE UNDER ARTICLE XII OF THE ISRAEL-JORDAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT). In addition, some very serious acts of violence had continued to occur and had had alarming repercussions. Two of those incidents were of an exceptionally serious nature. On 17 March a bus in a lonely part of the Negev had been waylaid and 11 Israelis had been murdered. That had been a deplorable crime and it was understandable, stated

those representatives, that it had aroused a wave of emotion in Israel. The Mixed Armistice Commission had conducted an urgent inquiry in which the Jordan authorities had co-operated fully. Lacking conclusive evidence, however, the Mixed Armistice Commission had been unable to establish who had perpetrated the outrage. A second organized attack had taken place on 28-29 March against the village of Nahhalin, with considerable loss of life. The Mixed Armistice Commission had found Israel guilty, and it was easy to understand the indignation caused in Jordan by the attack. In the circumstances, these representatives wished to make it clear that their Governments were seriously concerned when any State, especially any Member of the United Nations, bound by agreements approved by the Security Council and by its obligations under the Charter, presumed to take the law into its own hands through reprisal and retaliation. That view had been made perfectly clear when the Council had discussed the Qibya incident, and their Governments continued to hold the view that resort to a policy of reprisal and retaliation must cease.

They believed that in the circumstances a piecemeal discussion of individual incidents was not the best procedure for the Council to follow. They wished to make it clear to the representative of Lebanon, however, that the Nahhalin item, which stood first on the provisional agenda, should not be smothered or in any way obstructed by a general debate on the whole border problem. An incident such as the Nahhalin attack, for which the Mixed Armistice Commission had found Israel guilty and which appeared on the face of it to have the closest resemblance to the Qibya incident, was certainly a matter for the Council's consideration. The two complaints before the Council provided it with an adequate starting point for a full review of the situation. It was because they hoped and believed that such a review would enable the Council to reach helpful and practical conclusions, and thus open a way for an improvement of the border situation, these representatives said, that they supported the suggestion of Brazil and Colombia.

The United Kingdom representative, in particular, pointed out that his Government considered that Jordan had acted with due sense

of its international responsibilities in bringing the Nahhalin attack to the notice of the Council. It hoped that no further incidents or attacks would occur while the Council was considering the problem; the situation was grave enough without that. The British Government, which had a treaty of alliance with Jordan and which desired to preserve good relations with Israel, was very seriously concerned by the situation which had developed on their borders.

Following the adoption of the agenda, the representative of Lebanon, opening the debate, stated that no one should expect the Arabs to come to terms with Israel at the point of a gun, and it was useless for Israel or for any of its adherents to hope that Israel could shoot its way to a final settlement in the Near East. The only road to a real and final settlement in that area was the road of peace and good will. There existed in the Arab world a new will which the world should recognize—a will to independence, dignity and self-respect, and an absolute refusal to be lorded over by anybody. Thus, any expectation that the political climate of 1947, in which the Powers had been able to manipulate governments and peoples as they pleased, still existed would be unrealistic.

The representative of Jordan, who had been invited to take part in the discussion, described in some detail the attack on Nahhalin. He did not understand why Israel had initiated that aggression. The Truce Supervision machinery was a workable arrangement and had more or less satisfactorily kept the peace on the frontiers between Israel and Jordan as long as the two countries had abided by it. But when Israel adopted new aims, the arrangement had been subjected to severe shocks designed to nullify it. The Prime Minister of Israel had stated that he considered the Armistice Agreements "a success in so far as they have established clear demarcation lines which assume the character of international frontiers." Whether such a view was consistent with United Nations resolutions on the Palestine question did not seem to worry Israel, which, furthermore had defied the United Nations with impunity on other aspects of the Palestine problem, such as the Arab refugee question. Moreover, an objective analysis of border problems between Jordan and Israel clearly revealed that Israel tended to justify or ignore its own armistice violations

and to exaggerate the military nature of Arab infiltration. It was frivolous to imply that an individual act by a borderland Palestinian refugee crossing the demarcation line to his own farm or house could be compared to an organized violation of an official or semi-official character. Nevertheless, the Jordan Government, as General Bennike had attested, had not failed to take effective measures to prevent its citizens from crossing the demarcation line. The attack on Nahhalin, and similar attacks in the past, were, it was stated, indicative of a venture of greater political magnitude. The attack on Nahhalin had been meant to force the Arabs to accept a new formula for a solution of Israel-Jordan problems. However, no Arab country would enter into direct or indirect agreement with Israel either at the point of a gun or at the expense of legitimate Arab rights and interests. In conclusion, he stated that if no separate and independent resolution were adopted on the Nahhalin incident, then Israel would feel encouraged to create further incidents in order to obtain a general discussion in the Council and to secure the passage of resolutions on subjects it wished to be considered.

The representative of Israel, who had also been invited to participate in the discussion, said that the Jordan representative's statement illustrated the comprehensive and intense hostility in which the State of Israel was struggling for security and peace. The problem of the Israel-Jordan frontier, he said, was primarily one of a purposeful hostility towards a small State by a powerful coalition 30 times the size of Israel in population and 300 times its size in area. A principal result of that hostility was a constant murderous harassment on the Israel-Jordan frontier which had had sombre consequences in terms of loss of life. His delegation expressed deep concern over the increased tension on the Jordan frontier since the massacre of Israel citizens at Scorpion Pass and Kissalon, and over the repudiation by Jordan of article XII of its Armistice Agreement with Israel. Those events had created danger to the peace of that frontier and had illustrated the precarious balance on which the security of the Middle East rested. World opinion looked expectantly to the Council for a review of past events and, above all, for the initiation of

measures to improve the atmosphere and general relations between Israel and Jordan under the Armistice Agreements.

In conclusion, he inquired whether, in view of the fact that the Charter laid down precise conditions for consideration by the Security Council of disputes between Member and non-member States, the Council, in inviting a representative of Jordan to present a complaint against Israel, had satisfied itself that Article 35, paragraph 2, had been complied with, namely, whether Jordan had accepted in advance the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter, as it had already done in a previous instance.

The representative of Lebanon said that in view of the statement by the representative of Jordan and of the possibility of future misunderstandings, he wished to submit a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) find that the attack on Nahhalin constituted a flagrant breach by Israel of the Council's resolutions of 15 July 1948 and 24 November 1953, of article III, paragraph 2, of the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement, and of Israel's obligations under the Charter; (2) express the strongest censure of that action and call upon Israel to take effective measures to apprehend and punish the perpetrators; (3) request Israel to pay compensation for the loss of life and damage to property sustained in Nahhalin as a result of the action; and (4) call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter, such measures against Israel as they thought necessary to prevent repetition of such actions and aggravation of the situation.

At the outset of the following meeting on 12 May, the President said that before inviting the representatives of Jordan and Israel to the table, the Council should deal with the point raised by the representative of Israel at the previous meeting and repeated in a letter dated 5 May. As regards precedents relating to the acceptance of Charter obligations by non-member States invited to the Council table, so far as he had been able to determine the Council had not previously had to deal with a complaint brought to its attention by a Member State on behalf of a non-member of the United Nations. There had been a number of cases where non-member States had either vol-

unteered or had been invited to assume obligations under the Charter, either because they themselves had brought the disputes to the attention of the Council or because they had been parties to disputes under consideration by the Council. In the circumstances, it could be argued that none of those cases should be regarded as a precedent for the matter to which the representative of Israel had drawn attention. Since the representative of Lebanon and not the representative of Jordan had brought the complaint to the Council's attention, paragraph 1, not paragraph 2, of Article 35 was applicable.¹⁴ If the Council held that paragraph 1 of Article 35 applied in the present case, it might wish to consider whether or not to lay down conditions for participation in the discussion by the representative of Jordan. On the other hand, it could be argued that paragraph 2 of Article 35 applied, since a complaint could hardly be brought on behalf of a sovereign State, whether or not it was a Member of the United Nations, without the authority and consent of that State. That line of argument would lead to the conclusion that the particular complaint on the Council's agenda was, in substance, a Jordan complaint, and that therefore the provision of paragraph 2 of Article 35 should be applied.

On 26 May 1954 the representative of Jordan upon instructions from his Government, informed the President that he was not empowered to represent his Government before the Council or to take part in the current discussion.

The Council had not by the end of 1954 held any further meeting on this subject.

On 19 June the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine transmitted to the Secretary-General two reports on the Scorpion Pass and Nahhalin incidents.

¹⁴The first two paragraphs of Article 35 read as follows:

"1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34 [i.e., one likely to endanger peace and security], to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

"2. A State which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter."

In the first report the Chief of Staff stated that, on 17 March, the Israel representatives on the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission had complained that an attack by a Jordanian unit on an Israel passenger bus had taken place in Israel territory at Scorpion Pass on the highway from Elath to Beersheba. The investigations made by the United Nations observers, assisted by Israel and Jordanian authorities, and the testimony of the survivors had proved inconclusive. At an emergency meeting of the Commission on 22 March the representatives of Israel had stressed evidence which, in their opinion, showed the military character of the attack and had submitted a draft resolution charging that the attack had been carried out by an armed and organized Jordanian gang and constituted a violation of article III, paragraph 2, of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement. The draft resolution had not been adopted because of the abstention of the Chairman, who had expressed regret that it had not proved possible, as had been his wish, to complete the investigation, adding that the Commission would always avoid condemning any government on inconclusive evidence. Following the Chairman's statement, the Israel delegation had announced that, in those circumstances, it was not in a position to continue its participation in the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

In his second report the Chief of Staff stated that, on 29 March, the Jordan delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission had complained of an attack on the village of Nahhalin in which nine persons had been killed and 14 wounded. An immediate investigation had been carried out and had been followed by an emergency meeting held on 30 March in the absence of the Israel representative. A resolution had been adopted charging that the attack on Nahhalin had been carried out by a large group of militarily trained Israelis. After the vote, the Chairman had declared that the evidence which had been found established the guilt without question and that there had seemed to have been little effort on the part of the attackers to conceal their identity. He had stated his belief that the Israel officials would not encounter much difficulty in apprehending the perpetrators of the crime and bringing them to justice.

THE BAT GALIM QUESTION

INCLUSION OF THE ITEM IN THE AGENDA

On 28 September 1954 Israel charged that on that day the SS Bat Galim, a vessel of 500 tons flying the Israel flag which had arrived at the southern entrance of the Suez Canal bound for Haifa in Israel, had been seized by Egyptian authorities. The vessel was manned by a crew of ten Israelis and carried a mixed cargo of meat, plywood and hides. It carried no arms except a pistol belonging to the Captain. On reaching the Canal, the Bat Galim had identified herself to the authorities. Later, an Egyptian patrol vessel had approached the ship, and wireless communication, which had been maintained up to then with the Company offices in Haifa, had been interrupted; no contact with the ship or its crew had since been made. Those facts, it was stated, contradicted the version broadcast by Egyptian officials in an attempt to create an alibi for a new violation of Egypt's international obligations. The seizure of the Bat Galim was merely the latest expression of the Egyptian Government's scorn for the Security Council and its resolutions, especially that of 1 September 1951. Its illegal interference with commercial shipping bound to or from Israel had proceeded unchecked for over six years. Israel wished to express the strongest protest against such conduct and demanded that the ship, its crew and cargo be released forthwith in order that they might proceed to Haifa without further delay.

On 29 September Egypt stated that the SS Bat Galim, an Israel ship of 400 tons with 10 sailors from Massawa aboard, had approached the harbour of Suez at 6:00 a.m. on 28 September and, without any provocation, had opened fire with small-arms on Egyptian fishing boats within Egyptian territorial waters. The Egyptian authorities had taken the preliminary measures of arresting the crew of the ship and ordering an immediate inquiry to determine responsibility for the incident.

On 4 October 1954 Israel requested that an early meeting of the Security Council be called to consider further Israel's earlier complaint against Egypt regarding the enforcement by Egypt of restrictions on the passage of ships trading with Israel through the Suez Canal.

On 7 October Egypt stated that its delegation to the Mixed Armistice Commission had, on 6 October, lodged a complaint against Israel in connexion with the action taken by the crew of the Bat Galim against two fishing boats in Egyptian territorial waters.

At a meeting on 14 October the Council heard the representatives of Israel and Egypt on the Bat Galim incident. At the suggestion of the representative of Brazil, the Council agreed to defer consideration of the question pending the receipt of a report on the incident from the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

On 25 November the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine reported that the Egyptian representative had contended before the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission that on 27 September 1954 an armed Israel vessel named Bat Galim had entered the Gulf of Suez through Egyptian territorial waters and had advanced through the Gulf on its way to Suez. According to its log-book, the ship had arrived at a point six miles from Newport lighthouse at 1:00 a.m. (local time) on 28 September 1954. Instead of proceeding in a northerly direction, the vessel had turned back and anchored at 5:45 a.m. near Green Island, in the area of Port Suez. Purely as proof that the Bat Galim had been armed between 1:00 a.m. and 5:45 a.m., he reported that at approximately 3:30 a.m. the crew had attacked two fishing boats with light automatic weapons, in an area 15 miles south of Newport lighthouse. As a result of that attack, two fishermen were missing.

Concerning Israel's position, the Chief of Staff reported that the Israel representative considered the Egyptian complaint a transparent fabrication. Had any doubt existed, it should long since have been dispelled by Egypt's delaying tactics concerning its own complaint. The Egyptian complaint had not been lodged until 6 October; no emergency meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission had been requested; in the meetings of the Commission held on 21 and 23 October the Egyptian representative had discussed points of procedure; and by 30 October he had addressed a letter

to the Chairman stating that he was anxious to discuss the Egyptian complaint as early as possible. However, it had been Israel and not Egypt which had been ready to give precedence to the Egyptian complaint. After examining the details of the incident, the Israel representative concluded that the alleged incident had never occurred, arguing that even if such an incident had occurred, there was no evidence to connect it with the Bat Galim.

The Egyptian representative had stated later that the fishermen had been fired at not in an area under Egyptian control but in Egypt itself. Thus the Commission had no competence at all to discuss whether those fishermen had been fired at or not. He stated that he had only mentioned the incident to prove that the Bat Galim had been an armed ship and that, according to article II, paragraph 2, of the Armistice Agreement, it had no right to enter Egyptian territorial waters. He referred to the Shipping Agreement concluded by Egypt and Israel on 23 July 1953, which, in his opinion, prevented any ship of either party from entering the territorial waters of the other, unless by force majeure. The Israel representative had denied that the Agreement stated this.

The Egyptian representative had next presented a draft resolution proposing that the Mixed Armistice Commission: (1) find that during the night of 27-28 September 1954 the Israel vessel Bat Galim had entered Egyptian territorial waters; (2) decide that that action was a violation of article II, paragraph 2, of the General Armistice Agreement; (3) decide further that that action was also a violation of the Shipping Agreement signed by both parties and witnessed by the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission, which was considered as complementary to the General Armistice Agreement; and (4) call upon the Israel authorities to prevent such actions in the future.

The Israel representative said that the Egyptian draft resolution made no reference to the complaint. The accusations Egypt had brought before the Commission seemed suddenly of no further importance. Ignoring the allegations made in its complaint, the Egyptian delegation had, instead, inserted in its draft resolution general questions unrelated to its allegations. He argued that the Bat Galim had been in

passage through what had always been recognized by international law as an international waterway. That alone should establish the legality of the ship's entry into the Gulf of Suez and it was therefore clear that the Mixed Armistice Commission was not the body to deal with the matter. The Security Council's resolution of 1 September 1951 made it clear that the Bat Galim's passage was legal on the basis of the General Armistice Agreement.

The Egyptian draft resolution was not adopted by the Mixed Armistice Commission. The Egyptian delegation voted for it, the Israel delegation voted against and the Chairman abstained. In explaining his abstention, the Chairman declared that he did not believe that article II, paragraph 2, of the Armistice Agreement applied to the case and that it was not for the Mixed Armistice Commission to decide by resolution whether the Shipping Agreement had been respected or not. In the present case the Bat Galim had been bound for the Suez Canal, and as the Security Council was seized of an Israel complaint concerning that general question, it was outside the competence of the Commission.

The Israel representative then submitted a draft resolution proposing that the Mixed Armistice Commission find that the Egyptian complaint regarding the Bat Galim case was unfounded and that no provision of the General Armistice Agreement had been violated by Israel. The Commission adopted the draft resolution, the Israel representative and the Chairman having voted in favour. In explaining his vote, the Chairman stated that he had voted for the Israel draft resolution because conclusive evidence had not been produced that the Bat Galim had attacked the Egyptian fishermen in the Gulf of Suez. He said he would call on both parties to agree quickly on the release of the Bat Galim and its crew.

The Egyptian representative appealed to the Special Committee against the decision of the Mixed Armistice Commission. After discussion, the Special Committee upheld the Commission's decisions with some minor drafting changes.

CONSIDERATION IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 30 November Israel requested that an

early meeting of the Security Council be called, since the Chief of Staff's report, with its clear and definite conclusions, had been received.

On 4 December Egypt stated that, owing to insufficient evidence, the Egyptian judicial authorities had set aside the charges of murder, attempted murder and unlawful carrying of weapons brought against the members of the crew of the *Bat Galim*. The seamen, it was stated, would be released as soon as the necessary formalities had been concluded and the Egyptian Government was prepared to release the seized cargo immediately.

At a meeting of the Council on 7 December 1954 the representative of Israel reviewed his Government's case as explained before the Mixed Armistice Commission. He stated that the *Bat Galim* possessed an undisputed right to pursue its northward journey through the Suez Canal and that Egypt did not have the right to seize the ship. As to the Egyptian letter of 4 December, he said that if that letter meant that the crew and the cargo would be released and the ship retained, or that the ship would be separated from its crew and cargo so that the journey from Massawa to Haifa should be effectively interrupted and blocked, then that was a solution unacceptable to his Government. In conclusion, he said, his Government expressed its earnest hope that the Council would uphold the judgment of the Mixed Armistice Commission, endorse the request of its Chairman, reaffirm the obligation of the parties to abide by the judgments of the Mixed Armistice Commission and of the Council, call upon Egypt to release the *Bat Galim* and its crew and cargo so that they might complete their journey through the Suez Canal to Haifa, reaffirm its desire to see its 1951 resolution implemented, and call again upon Egypt in stronger terms to cease all interference with international commercial shipping passing through the Canal, wherever bound.

At the same meeting the representative of Egypt also reviewed his Government's case before the Mixed Armistice Commission. He repeated the intention of his Government to release the *Bat Galim* crew and its cargo, as announced in his letter of 4 December. He denied that the Egyptian representative on the Armistice Commission had obstructed the

Mixed Armistice Commission's work, as had been alleged by the Israel representative. He recalled the case of the vessel *SS Samir*, which in 1953 had been detained by Israel authorities on the ground that it had penetrated into Israel waters. The crew of that ship had been released only after they had served a term of three months' imprisonment imposed on them by Israel courts. In the circumstances, he could not understand the Israel representative's indignation when Egypt had seized an Israel vessel in Egyptian waters, for Suez and Port Said were undeniably Egyptian ports. The Council's resolution of September 1951, he contended, had concerned the passage through the Canal of neutral merchant vessels for the purpose of trading with Israel, not the passage of vessels. Egypt could not allow such vessels to pass through the Canal because it had no guarantee that Israel merchant vessels would refrain from endangering the shipping lanes or that they would not be used to land clandestinely Israel nationals on Egyptian territory. In conclusion, he said that Israel, which alleged that Egypt was not implementing the resolution of 1 September 1951, persisted in violating many of the resolutions of the United Nations on the Palestine question.

On 20 December, Israel proposed that, in view of the fact that the *SS Bat Galim*, together with its crew and cargo, had not yet been released from unlawful detention by Egypt, a meeting of the Council should be convened to consider the matter further. On 23 December Egypt stated that it was making arrangements to deliver the crew of the *Bat Galim* to the Israel authorities on 1 January 1955 through the Mixed Armistice Commission and that the Egyptian Government was also prepared to release the ship itself. Egypt, as previously stated, was prepared to release the cargo.¹⁵

¹⁵ On 4 January 1955 the Security Council held another meeting on the Suez Canal shipping issue, with particular reference to the *Bat Galim* incident. The representative of Egypt declared that on 1 January the crew had been taken to the Israel-Egyptian demarcation line and released. His Government, he said, was still ready to hand over the cargo, which might, for instance, be placed aboard a neutral vessel bound for Haifa. As for the ship itself, his Government would have no objection to the creation of a sub-committee of the Mixed Armistice Commission to discuss arrangements for the ship's release.

QUESTION OF THE CONVOCAION OF A CONFERENCE UNDER ARTICLE XII OF THE ISRAEL-JORDAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

During the consideration of the Qibya incident, the representative of Israel, on 23 November 1953, formally invoked article XII of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement, which provides that the parties may by mutual consent revise it or any of its provisions and that, in the absence of mutual agreement, either of the parties may call upon the Secretary-General to call a conference of representatives of the two parties, in order to review, revise or suspend any of the provisions of the Armistice Agreement; under the article participation in such a conference would be obligatory upon the parties. The Secretary-General transmitted the Israel request to Jordan.

The Security Council on 24 November adopted a resolution concerning the Qibya incident, in which, among other things, it asked the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization to report within three months, with such recommendations as he considered appropriate, on the compliance with and enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements, taking into account any agreement reached regarding the request by Israel for the convocation of a conference under article XII of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement.

In February and March 1954 the Secretary-General submitted to the Council copies of correspondence between himself and Jordan and Israel regarding the request by Israel. In that correspondence the Secretary-General informed both parties that in his opinion the agenda of the proposed conference should be limited to the concrete issues of limited scope

arising out of the implementation of the Armistice Agreement.

Israel informed the Secretary-General that its views on the agenda of the proposed conference corresponded with his, although it reserved its general position on the broad scope and purpose of article XII.

Jordan stated in reply that, in accordance with article XI of the Armistice Agreement, Israel could have recourse to the Mixed Armistice Commission should it have any claims or complaints as to the manner in which the Armistice Agreement was being implemented, should it consider certain provisions of the Agreement ambiguous, or should it feel it necessary to introduce amendments in the provisions, particularly to curb incidents on the Armistice demarcation lines and to bring about the co-operation of the authorities of the two parties concerned for the maintenance of the security of those lines. Jordan stated further that its civil and military representatives on the Commission were prepared, at any time, to meet the representatives of Israel at the Commission's office and discuss these problems which fell within the scope of the Armistice Agreement.

After a further exchange of views, the Secretary-General on 24 March informed the two Governments that he considered he was not warranted in pursuing the matter further at present. On 29 March, Israel informed the Secretary-General that it considered the replies from Jordan as a flat refusal to attend the proposed conference.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 213-33.

COMPLAINT BY SYRIA AGAINST ISRAEL CONCERNING WORK ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER JORDAN

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 655 and 656 on 21 and 22 January.

S/3151/Rev.2. France, United Kingdom, United States revised draft resolution, (not adopted as one of the negative votes was that of a permanent member).

The revised draft resolution received 7 votes in favour, 2 against, and 2 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Colombia, Denmark, France, New Zea-

land, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. Against: Lebanon, USSR. Abstaining: Brazil, China.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

"The Security Council,

"1. Recalling its previous resolutions on the Palestine question;

"2. Taking into consideration the statements of the representatives of Syria and Israel and the reports of the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization on the Syrian complaint (S/3108/Rev.1);

"3. Notes that the Chief of Staff requested the Government of Israel on 23 September 1953 'to ensure that the authority which started work in the Demilitarized Zone on 2 September 1953 is instructed to cease working in the Zone so long as an agreement is not arranged';

"4. Endorses this action of the Chief of Staff;

"5. Recalls its resolution of 27 October 1953, taking note of the statement by the representative of the Government of Israel that the work started by Israel in the Demilitarized Zone would be suspended pending urgent examination of the question by the Council;

"6. Declares that, in order to promote the return of permanent peace in Palestine, it is essential that the General Armistice Agreement of 20 July 1949 between Syria and Israel be strictly and faithfully observed by the parties;

"7. Reminds the parties that, under article 7, paragraph 8 of the Armistice Agreement, where the interpretation of the meaning of a particular provision of the Agreement other than the preamble and articles 1 and 2 is at issue, the Mixed Armistice Commission's interpretation shall prevail;

"8. Notes that article 5 of the General Armistice Agreement between Syria and Israel gives to the Chief of Staff, as Chairman of the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, responsibility for the general supervision of the Demilitarized Zone;

"9. Calls upon the parties to comply with all his decisions and requests, in the exercise of his authority under the Armistice Agreement;

"10. Requests and authorizes the Chief of Staff to explore possibilities of reconciling the Israeli and Syrian interests involved in the dispute over the diversion of Jordan waters at Banat Ya'qub, including full satisfaction of existing irrigation rights at all seasons, while safeguarding the rights of individuals in the Demilitarized Zone, and to take such steps in accordance with the Armistice Agreement as he may deem appropriate to effect a reconciliation;

"11. Calls upon the Governments of Israel and Syria to co-operate with the Chief of Staff to this end and to refrain from any unilateral action which would prejudice it;

"12. Requests the Secretary-General to place at the disposal of the Chief of Staff a sufficient number of experts, in particular hydraulic engineers, to supply him on the technical level with the necessary data for a complete appreciation of the project in question and of its effect upon the Demilitarized Zone;

"13. Affirms that nothing in this resolution shall be deemed to supersede the Armistice Agreement or to change the legal status of the Demilitarized Zone thereunder;

"14. Directs the Chief of Staff to report to the Security Council within 90 days on the measures taken to give effect to this resolution."

S/3152, S/3166. Lebanon draft resolutions (not voted on).

S/3269 and Corr.1. Letter of 19 July 1954 from representative of Syria to President of Security Council

alleging resumption of work previously interrupted by Israel in Demilitarized Zone.

EGYPTIAN RESTRICTIONS ON ISRAEL-BOUND SHIPPING

S/3168 and Add.1. Letter of 28 January 1954 from representative of Israel requesting inclusion of item in the Council's agenda, and explanatory memorandum dated 29 January.

S/3171. Letter of 3 February from representative of Egypt requesting invitation to participate in discussions.

S/3172. Letter of 3 February from representative of Egypt requesting inclusion of its own item.

S/3174. Letter of 4 February from representative of Israel commenting on Egyptian letter of 3 February.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 657-664 from 4 February to 29 March.

S/3179. Letter of 15 February from representative of Israel communicating copy of Egyptian Government's Laws concerning shipping in Suez Canal.

S/3186. Letter of 12 March from representative of Egypt communicating evidence of alleged Israel aggression.

S/3188 and Corr.1. New Zealand draft resolution, (not adopted as one of the negative votes was that of a permanent member).

The draft resolution received 8 votes in favour, 2 against, and 1 abstention, as follows: In favour: Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. Against: Lebanon, USSR. Abstaining: China.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

"The Security Council,

"1. Having considered the complaint of Israel against Egypt concerning:

"(a) Enforcement by Egypt of restrictions on the passage of ships trading with Israel through the Suez Canal;

"(b) Interference by Egypt with shipping proceeding to the Israeli port of Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba (S/3168),

"2. Noting the statements made before the Council by the representatives of Egypt and Israel,

"3. Recalling its resolution of 1 September 1951 (S/2298/Rev.1),

"4. Notes with grave concern that Egypt has not complied with that resolution;

"5. Calls upon Egypt, in accordance with its obligations under the Charter, to comply therewith;

"6. Considers that, without prejudice to the provisions of the resolution of 1 September 1951, the complaint referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above should in the first instance be dealt with by the Mixed Armistice Commission established under the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel."

THE NAHHALIN QUESTION

S/3192. Cablegram of 30 March from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan to Secretary-General.

S/3195. Letter of 1 April from representative of

- Lebanon to President of Security Council requesting inclusion of item in agenda.
- S/3196 and Add.1, S/3200. Letters of 5, 6 and 8 April from representative of Israel to President of Security Council requesting inclusion of its own items, forwarding explanatory memorandum of 6 April and requesting invitation to participate in discussions.
- S/3198. Letter of 5 April from representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen to President of Security Council associating their Governments with Lebanon request.
- S/3204. Letter of 22 April from representative of Pakistan to President of Security Council associating his Government with Lebanon request.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 665-671 from 8 April to 12 May.

- S/3209. Lebanon draft resolution (not voted on).
- S/3210, S/3215. Letters of 5 and 17 May from representative of Israel to President of Security Council concerning assurances requested from Jordan representative (regarding participation of non-member State).
- S/3219. Letter of 26 May from Ambassador of Jordan to President of Security Council withdrawing from Council's discussions.
- S/3251. Report transmitted on 19 June by Chief of Staff of Truce Supervision Organization concerning Nahhalin incident.
- S/3252. Report transmitted on 19 June by Chief of Staff of Truce Supervision Organization concerning Scorpion Pass incident.

THE BAT GALIM INCIDENT

- S/3296. Letter of 28 September from representative of Israel concerning detention of the SS Bat Galim.
- S/3297 and Corr.1, S/3298. Letters of 29 and 30 September from representative of Egypt concerning alleged attack by the SS Bat Galim.
- S/3300. Letter of 4 October from representative of Israel requesting an early meeting of Council to consider Israel complaint regarding restrictions by Egypt on shipping through the Suez Canal.
- S/3302. Letter of 7 October from representative of Egypt informing President of Security Council that Egypt had lodged a complaint before the Mixed Armistice Commission.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 682-686 from 14 October to 7 December.

- S/3309. Report dated 25 October by Chief of Staff of Truce Supervision Organization concerning SS Bat Galim.
- S/3310. Letter of 27 October from representative of Israel to President of Security Council requesting meeting of the Council to renew consideration of its complaint against Egypt regarding restriction on passage of ships through the Suez Canal.
- S/3311. Letter of 29 October from representative of Egypt to President of Security Council concerning the Israel letter (S/3310).
- S/3315, S/3323. Reports dated 10 and 25 November by Chief of Staff of Truce Supervision Organization

concerning the SS Bat Galim.

- S/3325. Letter of 30 November from representative of Israel to President of Security Council requesting meeting of Council.
- S/3326. Letter of 4 December from representative of Egypt to President of Security Council informing him that Egypt had set aside the charges against the crew of the SS Bat Galim.
- S/3333. Letter of 20 December from representative of Israel to President of Security Council requesting meeting of Council.
- S/3335. Letter of 23 December from representative of Egypt informing President of Security Council that Egyptian authorities would free crew of the SS Bat Galim on 1 January 1955.

QUESTION OF CONVOCACTION OF CONFERENCE UNDER ARTICLE XII OF THE ISRAEL-JORDAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

S/3180 and Add.1 and 2. Exchange of correspondence between 19 February and 31 March between Secretary-General and Israel and Jordan regarding the convocation of a conference under article XII of the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement.

REPORTS BY CHIEF OF STAFF AND COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF ARMISTICE AGREEMENTS

- S/3183. Report dated 24 February by Chief of Staff of Truce Supervision Organization to Security Council on compliance with and enforcement of General Armistice Agreements, pursuant to Council's resolution of 24 November 1953 (S/3139/Rev.2; for text, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 223-24).
- S/3194. Letter of 29 March 1954 from representative of Israel to Secretary-General containing observations on Chief of Staff's report.

ISRAEL-JORDAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

- S/3193, S/3201, S/3206, S/3213, S/3216, S/3273. Communications dated 29 March, 8 and 26 April, 12 and 18 May and 27 July from representative of Israel to President of Security Council alleging violations by Jordan of Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement.
- S/3258. Cablegram of 1 July from Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Jordan to Secretary-General alleging shelling of Jerusalem under Jordan control.
- S/3259, S/3260. Letters of 1 and 2 July from representative of Israel to President of Security Council alleging firing by Arab Legion in Old City of Jerusalem on New City in Israel.
- S/3264. Letter of 5 July from representative of Lebanon to President of Security Council on Jerusalem incident.
- S/3275. Letter of 28 July from representative of Israel to President of Security Council transmitting statement by Israel Government on 17 July concerning investigation by Truce Supervision Organization of Jerusalem incident.
- S/3278. Report dated 1 August by Chief of Staff of Truce Supervision Organization concerning Jerusalem incident.
- S/3290. Report dated 7 September by Chief of Staff

of Truce Supervision Organization concerning incident in Beit Liqya area.

ISRAEL-SYRIAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

S/3208, S/3212, S/3218, S/3225, S/3230, S/3231. Communications dated 3, 10 and 26 May and 7 and 17 June from representative of Syria to President of Security Council, enclosing correspondence with Chief of Staff of Truce Supervision Organization protesting against conduct of Chairman of Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission at meeting of 30 April.

S/3330. Letter of 14 December from representative of Syria to President of Security Council alleging interception of Syrian aircraft by Israel fighters.

S/3332. Letter of 20 December from representative of Israel to President of Security Council concerning Syrian communication S/3330.

ISRAEL-EGYPTIAN ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

S/3319 and Corr.1. Report dated 11 November by Chief of Staff of Truce Supervision Organization on incidents between Egypt and Israel, particularly in the area of the Gaza strip.

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

REPORT OF UNRWA

The Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) submitted a report, covering the period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954, to the ninth session of the General Assembly. The report was one of a series submitted in accordance with resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, under which the Agency was established.

As of 15 June 1954, Henry R. Labrousse was appointed Director of the Agency, succeeding John B. Blandford, Jr., who resigned on 7 March 1953. During the intervening period, the programme had been directed by Leslie J. Carver, the Deputy Director of the Agency.

The General Assembly, at its sixth session, had approved a three-year, \$250 million relief and rehabilitation programme for the refugees, without prejudice to their rights to repatriation or compensation. At its eighth session, the Assembly had noted that the projects programme had not been carried out to the extent expected and that the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of grave concern. The mandate of UNRWA was extended until 30 June 1955, with the Agency's programme again to be subject to review at the Assembly's ninth session.

The operations of UNRWA are financed by voluntary contributions from Member States. The total number of refugees on the Agency's rolls, as of June 1954, was 887,058.

The Director's report to the ninth session noted that the goal of the programme endorsed by the Assembly at its sixth session was the gradual reduction of the cost of relief and the eventual elimination of relief through rehabilitation measures. The original date set for the

attainment of that goal was 30 June 1954, but it appeared in retrospect that it was a practical impossibility to achieve such a result in so short a time. Among the obstacles to which the Director drew attention were the absence of a solution along the lines of the Assembly's resolutions regarding repatriation and compensation and the meagreness of the physical resources made available for development.

In the areas where the largest numbers of refugees were living, it was stated, there appeared to be no practical possibilities for major rehabilitation projects other than two being studied for feasibility: the project for irrigating a part of the Sinai desert and the Yarmuk-Jordan Valley irrigation and power development project. And if and when these two projects were successfully completed, they would provide a living for only 150,000 to 200,000 persons; moreover, it would be some years before that number could be considered fully self-supporting.

A third major problem, the report said, was the attitude of the refugees, many of whom considered that the concept of "rehabilitation" meant depriving them of something, and who consequently did not yet fully accept the fact that it was to their interests to take part in the projects. In addition, some of the host Governments appeared to be unwilling to take or approve actions which the refugees might consider prejudicial to their rights.

Nevertheless, the Director considered it important that every effort be continued to further the rehabilitation programme, while it must be fully recognized that the problem was a long-term one which would require many years of work. There was a real need for additional major projects in the area. To keep pace with

the population increase in the countries of the Near and Middle East, and to enable the refugees to become self-supporting, the countries of the area would have to secure additional funds to step up the present rate of expenditure for development. One immediately available source of funds was the balance of UNRWA's \$200 million rehabilitation fund. The question that remained, said the Director, was whether that balance could be committed for projects that showed promise of success.

Reviewing the work of UNRWA during the year that ended on 30 June 1954, the report said that total income for the fiscal year amounted to some \$23.6 million, consisting of \$22.8 million in cash contributions, \$200,000 in contributions in kind, and \$500,000 in miscellaneous receipts, less \$100,000 for exchange adjustments. Cash contributions were \$2.2 million less than anticipated.

The report gave the following major sources of contributions: United States \$15 million; United Kingdom \$5 million; France \$1.5 million; host Governments \$300,000; other Governments \$1.1 million; and other contributors \$200,000. The total unpaid pledges amounted to \$43.3 million. The unpaid pledges of the United States and the United Kingdom, amounting to, respectively, \$30.9 million and \$9.8 million, were, the report stated, sums reserved for rehabilitation projects that had not yet been initiated.

The total expenditure of the Agency was \$29.1 million, out of which \$23.9 million was spent on the relief programme and \$5.3 million on the rehabilitation programme. Excess of expenditure over income was \$5.6 million. The Agency received no cash for its rehabilitation programme and expenditure for that purpose was met from its accumulated funds.

The contributions from the host Governments were in the form of various services, both to the Agency and directly to the refugees.

The report noted the following progress in the implementation of programme agreements:

Jordan. The first agreement with the Jordan Government, signed on 12 May 1952, earmarked \$11 million from UNRWA's rehabilitation fund for development projects, apart from the Yarmuk-Jordan Valley plan. As of 30 June 1954, \$3.7 million of this sum had been committed for general economic and agri-

cultural development, the operation of the Development Bank of Jordan and vocational training activities.

On 30 March 1953 a second agreement was signed with Jordan, earmarking \$40 million for possible Yarmuk-Jordan Valley development. Specific projects covered such works as malaria control, preliminary engineering surveys, road building, soil analysis, land classification and topographical surveys. As of 30 June 1954, \$866,000 had been committed under this agreement.

In other fields, the Agency had completed two agricultural and housing settlements in Jordan and four others were in progress. These, the report stated, would absorb a total of 300 families. In addition, new low-cost urban housing for 200 families was planned in Amman, Jerusalem, Hebron and Aqaba.

A successful project was the Ghor Nimrin tent factory near Jericho, built with UNRWA rehabilitation funds at a cost of \$80,000. The factory, originally built to ensure the supply of the large number of tents required by the Agency's relief operations, now also supplied tents to other Middle East users. It employed 142 refugees full-time, with 100 others at peak periods.

Agricultural and industrial loans were granted through the Development Bank of Jordan, and small grants were made to enable refugees already in possession of some assets to bridge the gap between partial and full self-support.

Syria. The programme agreement signed with Syria on 13 October 1952 earmarked \$30 million for projects, \$24 million of which was reserved for agricultural development. Two small projects had been developed on marginal lands at Ramadan and Dabaa, but results were disappointing and costs high because of the nature of the soil and the lack of water.

In addition, small self-support grants were made to 466 families.

Egypt. The programme agreement signed with Egypt on 30 June 1953 earmarked \$30 million for projects, with \$500,000 to be used in a search for projects in the Gaza area and the Sinai peninsula. On 14 October 1953 a specific agreement was signed for study of the feasibility of developing an area in the Sinai desert which, if irrigated, might support 10,000

to 12,000 refugee families from Gaza. The project would include widening and constructing canals to bring water from the Nile so that it could be siphoned under the Suez Canal to the selected area. As of 30 June 1954, \$112,800 had been spent on research on this project.

Other projects included afforestation in Gaza and promotion of the work of Gaza weavers.

As for other countries, no programme agreement had as yet been signed with Lebanon, but UNRWA had spent about \$200,000 there on vocational training, placement and special welfare projects. Loans had been made to commercial enterprises in Iraq, which from the beginning had taken full responsibility for the 5,000 refugees within the country, and loans had been made to refugees migrating to Libya.

During the year under review, UNRWA had provided primary and secondary education, in schools either organized or aided by the Agency, for about 155,000 refugee boys and girls, as well as vocational training, at a cost of almost \$3 million. Twenty thousand new refugee pupils were admitted to schools, while the number of students receiving secondary education increased from 3,414 to 7,127. Seventeen new UNRWA-UNESCO schools were built and 141 classrooms added to existing ones.

With regard to housing, it was stated that by March 1954 only 32 per cent of the camp population—about one third of the total number of refugees—was housed in tents, as against 39 per cent a year before and 87 per cent three years previously.

According to the report, the total cost of health care for the refugees during the year was about \$2 million. Of the "treaty diseases" (cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and louse-borne relapsing fever) not one case had occurred among the refugees. Malaria, once rated as the chief incapacitating disease among the refugees, was progressively declining as the result of anti-malaria campaigns. Still leading the prevalent infectious diseases were the dysenteries and eye infections, control of which was mainly within the fields of health education and sanitation.

The report also dealt with welfare activities including aid to the handicapped, distribution of donated clothing, co-ordination of work with voluntary agencies, sponsorship of arts and

crafts among women and girls and distribution of milk and additional food to special categories of refugees. (For the work of UNICEF, UNESCO and WHO in connexion with Palestine refugees, see also under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, CHAPTER XV and PART TWO, CHAPTERS III and VII.)

The operation of the Agency's relief programme, the report stated, had been hampered by various restrictive measures taken by certain of the host Governments, particularly with regard to such matters as procurement of supplies, free movement of supplies, immunity from taxation and local judicial process, and selection of Agency personnel.

A joint special report of the Director and the Advisory Commission of the Agency, issued on 5 November 1954, recommended that the Assembly extend the Agency's mandate for five years and approve a relief budget of \$25.1 million and a rehabilitation budget of \$36.2 million for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1955.

During the year Belgium and Lebanon took seats on the Advisory Commission, which consists of those countries and Egypt, France, Jordan, Turkey, Syria, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Among other recommendations in the report were the following:

That the Governments of the area co-operate with UNRWA in the search for new projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees, and in reaching agreement on them; that the \$200 million rehabilitation fund be maintained, with authorization for part of it to be used for participation in general economic development programmes of the Governments of the area; that the Director continue negotiations with the host Governments to explore the possibility of the gradual transfer to them of the administration of relief, and that the Agency and the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine continue their consultations.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's ninth session, the Ad Hoc Political Committee considered the question of assistance to Palestine refugees at 11 meetings between 16 and 30 November 1954.

The Director of UNRWA, in presenting his

report, said that while no one could forecast what would be the ultimate settlement of the Palestine question, there were certain steps which must be taken without delay. There must be recognition and acceptance of the fact that relief services must be granted for a number of years to come. The categories of refugees to be assisted by the Agency should be precisely defined. The Agency must be granted at least \$25 million for relief during the current fiscal year, and more if the categories of relief recipients were enlarged or the standards of relief improved.

The Director went on to say that there must be full co-operation of the refugees and of the host Governments in the development of a workable system for establishing the bona fides of ration recipients. There must also be full co-operation of the Governments in the area in proposing and carrying out rehabilitation projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of persons. Lastly, the Agency should be empowered to use part of the \$200 million rehabilitation fund for participating in development programmes of the Governments of the area which might facilitate the work of rehabilitation.

On 23 November France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a joint draft resolution embodying the substance of the recommendations contained in the joint report of the Director and the Advisory Commission. It provided for extension of the mandate of the Agency for another five years, until 30 June 1960, without prejudice to the rights of the refugees to repatriation or compensation, and for a relief budget of \$25.1 million and a rehabilitation budget of \$36.2 million for the current fiscal year.

The draft resolution also provided for maintenance of the existing \$200 million rehabilitation fund, and asked the Governments of the area to continue to co-operate in seeking and carrying out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees. The Director of UNRWA, in consultation with the Agency's Advisory Commission, was asked to study and report upon the problem of assistance to other claimants for relief, particularly children and needy inhabitants of villages along the demarcation lines. The Agency was also asked to continue its consultations with the Palestine

Conciliation Commission regarding repatriation and compensation of the refugees.

Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United Kingdom said that all those who qualified for relief should receive it and those not qualified should not. He called the Committee's attention to the fact that nearly half the refugees were under 15 years of age and every possible effort must be made to enable them to lead a normal life. As for the frontier villagers who had lost their lands but not their homes, it might perhaps be hoped, without prejudice to any final frontier settlement, that minor readjustments could be made by agreement on the demarcation line. In the field of rehabilitation, he favoured flexibility in the use of UNRWA funds.

The representative of the United States expressed his delegation's conviction that the eventual solution of the refugee problem lay in a new and stronger economy for the Arab countries and in the people of those countries coming to regard many of their refugee brothers as permanent members of the community and co-sharers in the Near East's future. At the same time, his delegation was still convinced that Israel ought to satisfy one of the two rights of the refugees: repatriation or compensation.

Efforts must be continued, he said, to find new homes and work for refugees who chose to settle in Arab countries, without prejudice to their rights. Such programmes took years to complete, and for that reason the United States supported the continued existence of UNRWA. However, extension of the Agency's mandate would be valid only if the Sinai and Yarmuk-Jordan projects were begun without delay. If prompt action was not forthcoming, the United States must inevitably reconsider its attitude, as it would continue to support the Agency only if there was tangible evidence of progress.

The representative of France stressed that acceptance of relief or work did not impair the refugees' rights to repatriation or compensation. If such an offer was rejected, he said, the donors might become discouraged and after a time neither works nor relief would be forthcoming. He supported use of the rehabilitation fund for the general economic development of the host countries.

The Turkish representative said that any

progress in the negotiations with the host countries concerning the gradual transfer to them of the administration of relief would greatly facilitate the solution of the general refugee problem. Extension of the Agency's mandate for five years would enable it to organize its work better.

The representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Yemen took the position that the only solution to the problem was to carry out the United Nations resolutions on repatriation and compensation, with the refugees themselves choosing which they wanted.

Economic development of the Middle East should not take place at the expense of Arab rights in Palestine, said the representative of Iraq. Even in the most favourable circumstances the economy of the Middle East could absorb only a fraction of the refugees, said the representative of Syria. What would become of the others, those who were determined to return to their homes, as was their elementary right?

The Egyptian representative said it was sufficient to read the Director's report to realize in what miserable conditions the refugees were living. The cost of relief was about \$27 per refugee per year—seven and a half cents a day—with which UNRWA had to provide food, shelter, medical care and welfare services. It was not surprising that the refugees lacked adequate food, shelter and clothing.

There was no justification, the representative of Saudi Arabia stated, for making the fate of the Arab people of Palestine dependent on the settlement of other matters. Steps towards repatriation should be taken now. A survey should be made of the number and identity of refugees wishing repatriation, and some should be settled in the area that Israel occupied beyond the boundaries of the partition resolution. The representative of Yemen considered that 300,000 refugees could be settled in that area, which, he said, Israel had forcibly seized.

The representative of Lebanon stated that his Government could not approve any proposal to transfer progressively to each host country the administration of relief. The refugee problem resulted from a United Nations decision and the United Nations would have to take the responsibility until the problem was solved.

The observer of Jordan said the refugee

problem was one of vital importance to his country, which was sheltering more than half of the refugees. He urged that clothing be provided for the refugees and that frontier villagers and infants and children not now receiving rations be added to the rolls. This should not be linked with the question of a new registration of refugees entitled to relief. His Government had no objection to a new registration, but it would have to be done properly and with adequate preparation.

The representatives of Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Iran and Pakistan supported the stand of the representatives of the Arab States.

Acting at the request of the representative of Iraq, the Committee also heard a statement by Dr. Izzat Tannous, a Palestine refugee and Secretary-General of the Arab Palestine Office for Refugees in Beirut.

The representative of Israel said his Government reaffirmed its willingness to consider a measure of compensation for abandoned Arab lands and would be prepared to enter into discussions on compensation with any appropriate United Nations organ, in advance of a general settlement. However, two main difficulties had to be surmounted. One was finding means for making the necessary funds available. The other was the economic siege maintained by the surrounding Arab countries, which in six years had cost Israel a sum probably not less than that of the value of the abandoned Arab property, estimated by an expert United Nations body at 100 million pounds sterling.

However, continued the Israel representative, the basic solution of the problem lay in the permanent integration of the refugees in the Arab countries with their own kin. Repatriation, he said, would add internal subversion to the dangers Israel already faced from its hostile neighbours. Israel had the sovereign right to determine if admission of any group was conducive to national security or welfare. Moreover, repatriation was not feasible economically. The repatriates would be new immigrants in a country which bore little resemblance to the land they once left, and in practice repatriation would be merely a more difficult and costly resettlement. Peace and practicability were the two criteria for repatriation under the United Nations resolu-

tions, he said, and these conditions did not exist at the present time.

Other speakers in the discussion in the Committee included the representatives of Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Uruguay. All supported renewal of UNRWA's mandate for five years.

Speaking near the end of the discussion, the Director of UNRWA said he understood the draft resolution as maintaining present relief levels. On the question of use of rehabilitation funds for general economic development programmes in the Middle East, he noted that several delegations had said they considered that he already had this power, although it was

not specifically stated in the resolution. He would act in accordance with that interpretation.

At the end of the discussion, the representative of France stated, on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, that in their view the resolution was basically technical in scope. It was not intended to alter or modify previous resolutions on this subject or the existing juridical status of the Agency.

On 30 November the Ad Hoc Political Committee adopted the joint draft resolution by 41 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, and it was adopted, without debate, by the Assembly on 4 December by 48 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 233-45.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2717. Annual report of the Director of UNRWA, covering period 1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954.

A/2717/Add.1. Special Report of the Director and the Advisory Commission of UNRWA.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 28-38.

A/AC.76/15. Letter of 4 November from Ambassador of Jordan to United States addressed to Secretary-General requesting to represent his Government as observer.

A/AC.76/16. Letter of 15 November from Ambassador of Jordan to Chairman of Ad Hoc Political Committee regarding Special Report (A/2717/Add.1).

A/AC.76/17. Letter of 24 November from Chairman of Iraq delegation to Chairman of Ad Hoc Political Committee requesting Committee to hear Dr. Tannous, Secretary-General of Arab Palestine Office for Refugees.

A/AC.76/L.15. France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (adopted by 41 to none, with 8 abstentions).

A/2826 and Corr.1. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 503.

RESOLUTION 818(IX), as recommended by Ad Hoc Political Committee, A/2826 and Corr.1, adopted by the Assembly on 4 December by 48 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 194(III) of 11 December 1948, 302(IV) of 8 December 1949, 393(V) of 2 December 1950, 513(VI) of 26 January 1952, 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952 and 720(VIII) of 27 November 1953,

"Noting the annual report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and the special report of the Director and the Advisory Commission of UNRWA,

"Noting that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III), has not been effected and that the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of grave concern,

"1. Decides, without prejudice to the rights of the refugees to repatriation or compensation, to extend the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for five years ending 30 June 1960;

"2. Requests the Agency to continue its consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interest of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III);

"3. Requests the Governments of the area to continue to co-operate with the Director of the Agency in seeking and carrying out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees;

"4. Decides to maintain the rehabilitation fund of \$200 million, subject to reductions for expenditures already made;

"5. Approves a relief budget of \$25,100,000 and a rehabilitation budget of \$36,200,000 for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1955;

"6. Requests the Director, in consultation with the Advisory Commission of UNRWA, to study and report upon the problem of assistance which should be given to other claimants for relief, particularly children and needy inhabitants of villages along the demarcation lines;

"7. Authorizes the Director to prepare, in consultation with the Advisory Commission, the budgets for

relief and rehabilitation in advance of each fiscal year, which budgets he shall transmit to the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, without prejudice to review each year by the General Assembly;

"8. Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, after receipt of such budgets from the Director of UNRWA, to seek such funds as may be required by the Agency;

"9. Appeals to the Governments of Member and

non-member States to make voluntary contributions to the extent necessary to carry through to fulfilment the Agency's programmes, and thanks the numerous religious, charitable and humanitarian organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees;

"10. Requests the Director to continue to submit the reports referred to in paragraph 21 of resolution 302(IV), as well as the annual budgets."

CHAPTER VI

QUESTIONS RELATING TO AFRICA

THE TUNISIAN QUESTION

At its seventh and eighth sessions the General Assembly considered the Tunisian question and adopted a resolution on the subject in 1952 (resolution 611(VII)).

On 28 July 1954 Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen asked that the Assembly take up the question at its ninth session. In an explanatory memorandum accompanying the request it was stated that when the Assembly had considered the question at its eighth session it had not adopted the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee because some delegations had maintained that resolution 611(VII) was still valid and should be considered as a sufficient basis for a just solution of the Franco-Tunisian dispute, and that negotiations between Tunisia and France were then in progress. The memorandum expressed regret that the French Government had taken no effective measures to carry out the Assembly's recommendations but on the contrary had imposed certain "reforms" which were incompatible with the aspirations of the Tunisian people. It went on to describe a number of measures that it termed repressive and charged that they had seriously worsened an already acute situation. The memorandum concluded by stating that the policy of forcible integration and denationalization of the Tunisian State which the French Government had pursued had led to a state of general insurrection and violence which undoubtedly constituted a threat to world peace.

In the General Debate at the opening of the ninth session the representative of France reiterated previous declarations that his country intended to fulfil its promises to enable the peoples for which it was responsible to manage their own affairs. By having Tunisia assume sovereignty over its own domestic affairs, France had shown that it was faithful to its word and to its traditions. France would not share its responsibilities with anyone and proposed to discharge them in accordance with its constitution, with treaties, with French traditions, and in loyalty to the spirit of the Charter.

When the Tunisian question was considered in the First Committee on 16 December, the representative of France was not present. A number of representatives who had requested the inclusion of the item in the Assembly's agenda pointed out that since that request had been made, a significant new stage had been entered which made it desirable to look to the future and forget the past. The problem was currently under negotiation between France and Tunisia, and the Prime Minister of France had gone to Tunis and had declared that the Tunisian State was to enjoy internal autonomy; he had added that the French Government intended to affirm that autonomy as a principle and to provide means for its implementation. Those representatives welcomed the spirit of co-operation that had been shown by both sides and expressed confidence that the existing difficulties would be overcome. Recognizing that both sides were determined to reach a

peaceful solution in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Charter, those representatives considered that at that stage it might be better not to have a long debate but to turn to a resolution that would raise no controversy.

Accordingly, the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen submitted a joint draft resolution whereby the General Assembly, having noted that the parties concerned had entered into negotiations which were still in progress, would appeal to the parties to deal with the problem in a spirit of mutual understanding, would express the hope that those negotiations would bring about a satisfactory solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter and would decide to postpone for the time being further consideration of the item.

During the general debate on the question, the representative of the United States, supported by the representatives of Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Cuba, stated that the prospect of progress in Tunisia made discussion neither desirable nor necessary. It was satisfying that the negotiations the Assembly had recommended were taking place, and he therefore considered that it would be better not to pass any resolution at all, even though the moderate tone of the 14-Power joint draft resolution was most commendable.

A number of oral amendments to the joint draft resolution were submitted or supported by the representatives of Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Israel and Mexico, who expressed the hope that such alterations would help achieve unanimity. The amendments were designed to

express the Assembly's satisfaction at the resumption of negotiations between the parties concerned and its confidence that such negotiations would bring about a satisfactory solution. It was further suggested that the paragraph of the 14-Power draft resolution appealing for mutual understanding be deleted.

On behalf of the sponsors of the joint draft resolution, the representative of Syria introduced a revised text incorporating most of the points suggested in the oral amendments. At the suggestion of the representative of Costa Rica, the resolution was changed to express the Assembly's "confidence" rather than "hope" that the negotiations would bring about a satisfactory solution. The joint draft resolution thus amended was adopted by the Committee by a roll-call vote of 54 to none, with 3 abstentions.

The representative of the United Kingdom explained that he had abstained in the vote because his delegation would have preferred to see the Committee not adopt any resolution at all, since it considered that even in its revised form the draft resolution was concerned with the substance of the question, which the United Nations was not competent to discuss. However, his abstention should not be construed as a refusal to join in the general expression of confidence that the negotiations in progress would bring about a solution, since the United Kingdom had the utmost confidence in the intentions and ability of the French Government.

The draft resolution recommended by the First Committee was adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December by 56 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 208-12.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2683. Letter of 28 July from representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen requesting inclusion of item in agenda of ninth session.

PLENARY MEETING, 487.

French statement in General Debate.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 743, 753-754.

A/C.1/L.128 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt,

India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Yemen joint draft resolution and revision (revision took into account oral amendments by Mexico, El Salvador and Costa Rica, revised draft resolution adopted by roll-call vote of 54 to none, with 3 abstentions — Australia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom — France not taking part in the vote).

Mexico oral amendment to original draft resolution to insert "with satisfaction" after "noting" in sec-

ond paragraph of preamble and to delete third and fourth paragraphs of preamble.

El Salvador oral amendment to original draft resolution to substitute for fourth paragraph of preamble a paragraph reading "Expressing the hope that the said negotiations will bring about a satisfactory solution".

Costa Rica oral amendment to original draft resolution to replace third and fourth paragraphs of preamble by paragraph reading "Confident that the spirit of understanding in which the said negotiations are being carried out will bring about a satisfactory solution".

Costa Rica oral amendment to revised joint draft resolution to replace the word "hope" in third paragraph of preamble by the word "confidence" (accepted by sponsors).

A/2887. Report of First Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

RESOLUTION 813 (IX), as recommended by First Committee, A/2887, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 56 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, France not taking part in the vote.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the Tunisian question,

"Noting with satisfaction that the parties concerned have entered into negotiations and that these negotiations are still in progress,

"Expressing confidence that the said negotiations will bring about a satisfactory solution,

"Decides to postpone for the time being further consideration of this item."

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION

The Moroccan question was first brought before the United Nations in 1951 but the General Assembly at its sixth session did not decide to place it on the agenda; the following year it adopted resolution 612(VII) on the subject and at the eighth session it failed to adopt a resolution recommended by the First Committee.

On 28 July 1954 Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen asked that the question be considered at the Assembly's ninth session. The memorandum accompanying the request recalled that although the Assembly had considered the question at its eighth session, it had failed to adopt any resolution. Some of the delegations then opposing the adoption of the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee had maintained that the provisions of resolution 612(VII) of 1952 still held good and that they would prefer to await the results of the negotiations which that resolution had encouraged. However, the memorandum continued, the French Government had not taken any effective steps to further the fundamental liberties and to develop the free political institutions of the people of Morocco; in fact, the policies that had been pursued had only served to worsen the situation there. It charged that those policies resulted in repression and violence, led to mass arrests and created a situation of anarchy, and that therefore they violated the principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and

threatened peace. The memorandum expressed the earnest hope that the Assembly would again find it fit to consider the question in the interest of international peace and security and the speedy realization of the right of self-determination by the people of Morocco.

In the General Debate at the opening of the Assembly's ninth session, the representative of France, referring to the Moroccan question, emphasized that, in response to the aspirations of the Moroccan people, France intended to call upon them gradually, but as quickly as possible, to manage their own affairs within the framework of Moroccan sovereignty. In carrying out that self-imposed mission, France would not share its responsibilities with anyone but would discharge them in conformity with its traditions and its loyalty to the spirit of the Charter.

When the question was considered by the First Committee during four meetings from 9 to 13 December, the majority of speakers represented countries which had requested the inclusion of the item in the agenda. Many of them expressed regret that the French delegation had again failed to take part in the Committee's consideration of the question. They reiterated their disapproval of the French Government's action in deposing the Sultan of Morocco and deplored the policies followed in Morocco since that time. Despite the recommendations made in 1952 by the General Assembly, the situation, they considered, had deteriorated. While welcoming the statement made during the General Debate concerning

France's intentions with regard to Morocco, they believed that if the transfer of sovereignty were to be delayed much longer, the people of Morocco might be driven by despair to irrational action. The function of the United Nations in this as in other cases was to uphold the right of peoples to self-determination. It should remain responsible for the situation as long as Morocco, which was in fact a sovereign State, continued to be treated as a French colony. They were confident that an appeal to the liberal traditions of France would not be in vain, and stressed that the indispensable minimum required in the circumstances was that negotiations take place between the representatives of the Moroccan people and the Government of France so that the legitimate aspirations of the Moroccans might be realized.

Therefore, Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen submitted a joint draft resolution under which the General Assembly would reaffirm its resolution 612(VII) of 1952; note that that resolution had not been implemented; express the belief that further delay in the settlement of the Moroccan question might impair friendly relations between nations and recommend, first, that an atmosphere conducive to peaceful settlement be created in Morocco, and, secondly, that negotiations take place between the true representatives of the Moroccan people and the French Government "for the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Moroc-

can people in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter".

In addition to its sponsors, the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and the USSR spoke in support of the joint draft resolution. The representative of the United States said that although the draft contained sentiments of which the United States approved, some of the language used in it would hinder progress in negotiations. In his view, the goal of fulfilling the aspirations of the Moroccan people would best be obtained through direct negotiation as recommended by the Assembly in resolution 612(VII). Any resolution at the present juncture would be inadvisable, as there was reason to believe that the two sides could and would co-operate.

At the conclusion of the Committee's discussion of the question, the 12 sponsors of the draft resolution withdrew it in favour of a new text which, after minor amendments, was adopted by 39 votes to 15, with 4 abstentions. Under it the General Assembly, having noted that some delegations had declared that negotiations between France and Morocco would be initiated regarding the question of Morocco, decided to postpone for the time being the further consideration of the item.

In the plenary meeting on 17 December the General Assembly, after adopting a further amendment to express its confidence that a satisfactory solution would be found, adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 55 to none, with 4 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 198-208.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2682. Letter of 28 July to Secretary-General from representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen requesting inclusion of item in agenda of ninth session.

PLENARY MEETING, 487.

French statement in General Debate.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 745-748.

A/C.1/L.122 and Corr.1 and A/C.1/L.123. Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen

joint draft resolution and revised draft resolution. Revised draft further amended orally by the sponsors to provide that the Assembly should postpone for the time being the further consideration of the item.

Adopted, as amended, by roll-call vote of 39 to 15, with 4 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Repub-

lic, Ecuador, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Canada, Haiti, Honduras, Turkey. Not participating: France.

El Salvador oral amendment to revised draft resolution to replace the word "many" by the word "some" in the preamble (accepted by sponsors of joint draft resolution).

Dominican Republic oral amendment to revised draft resolution to delete part of preamble and substitute paragraph expressing confidence of United Nations in the recently confirmed intentions of the French Government to initiate negotiations between France and Morocco regarding this question (rejected by 26 votes to 19, with 11 abstentions).

A/2876. Report of First Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

Dominican Republic oral amendment to add new preambular paragraph "Expressing confidence that

a satisfactory solution will be found" (accepted by original sponsors; adopted by Assembly by 57 votes to none, with 1 abstention, France not taking part in the vote).

RESOLUTION 812(IX), as recommended by First Committee, A/2867, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by roll-call vote of 55 to none, with 4 abstentions—Australia, Belgium, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom—France not taking part in the vote.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the Moroccan question,

"Noting that some delegations declared that negotiations between France and Morocco would be initiated regarding this question,

"Expressing confidence that a satisfactory solution will be achieved,

"Decides to postpone for the time being further consideration of this item."

TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly has considered the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa at every session except the fourth. At the seventh session, in 1952, the Assembly established a United Nations Good Offices Commission with a view to arranging and assisting in negotiations between the Government of the Union of South Africa, on the one hand, and the Governments of India and Pakistan, on the other, for the purpose of reaching a satisfactory solution of the question in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Cuba, Syria and Yugoslavia were appointed to serve on the Commission. At the eighth session the Assembly decided to continue the Good Offices Commission and asked it to report to the ninth session the extent of progress achieved, together with its own views on the problem and any proposals it considered might lead to peaceful settlement.

In its report, submitted on 13 September 1954, the Commission stated that it had been unable to arrange negotiations between the parties because the Union of South Africa had continued to maintain that General Assembly resolution 719(VIII) was unconstitutional and that consequently it could not recognize the Commission.

At the opening of the ninth session, when the provisional agenda was before the Assembly's General Committee, the representative of the Union of South Africa reiterated the view put forward by his Government at previous sessions that inclusion of the item would be a flagrant violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. The representative of India replied that this was the eighth time that the competence of the Assembly had been contested by the representative of South Africa. Each time the Assembly had upheld its competence. Since the Assembly itself had requested the Good Offices Commission to report to the ninth session, it could not now refuse to deal with that report. By 45 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions, the Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda. It was considered by the Ad Hoc Political Committee at nine meetings from 18 to 28 October.

Addressing the Committee on behalf of the members of the Good Offices Commission, the representative of Cuba regretted that he was obliged to report failure. He suggested that the Committee might propose that the General Assembly appoint a mediator or find other means to bring about negotiations between the Governments concerned.

The representative of the Union of South Africa stated that his Government's position

had always been and still was that the question under consideration fell entirely within the domestic jurisdiction of the Union of South Africa. Therefore, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, the United Nations was prohibited from intervening in the question. He also protested against India's repeated contentions that there was an international agreement governing the issue. The South African Government would not accept as a treaty commitment anything that did not derive its legal authority from a binding international instrument. Equally unfounded was India's other often repeated contention that a question of human rights was involved which justified intervention in the national affairs of the Union of South Africa. The South African Government was always prepared to negotiate with India and Pakistan in accordance with the formula evolved between the three Governments in Cape Town in 1950. India, however, had refused to negotiate unless the conference was held under the aegis of the United Nations. The South African Government could not accept a procedure to which it was totally opposed on legal grounds. For the same reason, it would be unable to support any resolution submitted to the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

The Committee had before it a joint draft resolution sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti and Honduras which provided that the General Assembly, after recalling that it had adopted resolutions on the subject at several sessions, would suggest to the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa that they seek a solution of the question by direct negotiations and that they select a Government, agency or person to facilitate contact between them and assist them in settling the dispute. It further provided that if within six months following the date of the resolution the parties had not reached agreement, the Secretary-General should designate a person for the purposes specified in the draft resolution. Finally, it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly's next session on the results obtained.

The representative of Pakistan recalled the resolutions previously adopted by the Assembly on the question and pointed out that the Cuban representative's suggestion had been made on

the basis of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 719(VIII). Unfortunately, all attempts to reach a solution had failed because of the position taken by the South African Government. His delegation would support any action taken within the framework of the United Nations and welcomed the joint draft resolution since it offered the possibility of a compromise solution.

The representative of India reviewed the history of the problem and his Government's vain attempts to solve it through negotiations. India was always prepared to co-operate in negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the dispute and the Indian Government would implement in good faith any resolution the Assembly might adopt. He recalled that the question of the Indian minority in South Africa had been the subject of numerous discussions and agreements, such as the Cape Town Agreement, and therefore did not fall under the scope of Article 2, paragraph 7. Not only did the Charter not bar discussion of the question but, under Articles 10, 11 and 12, the Assembly had a duty to consider it, since the fundamental principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were involved. With regard to the draft resolution, the text was briefer than that of previous resolutions on the subject because of the wish to leave certain questions aside and to make a new effort at direct negotiations on a completely different basis. He contended that the failure of the procedure previously recommended by the Assembly was due to the refusal of the Union of South Africa to co-operate.

Some representatives, including those of Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, stated that although they were strongly opposed to any policy of racial discrimination, they were unable to take a stand on this item. They had strong doubts concerning the competence of the United Nations in the matter and could not agree that the direct negotiations suggested in the draft resolution should be undertaken within the framework of the United Nations. Moreover, in view of the South African Government's refusal to accept such a procedure, the draft resolution could produce no useful results.

The sponsors of the joint draft resolution,

supported by, among others, the representatives of Bolivia, Burma, Chile, China, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Uruguay and Venezuela, insisted that the proposal was eminently practical. Aiming at the creation of a favourable climate, it did not emphasize the competence of the Assembly, nor did it censure the Union of South Africa; it merely offered the parties a new opportunity to compose their differences.

The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted a joint amendment by India and Pakistan expressing appreciation of the work of the Good

Offices Commission. After separate roll-call votes on the preamble and on each paragraph, the draft resolution was adopted as a whole, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 47 to 1, with 10 abstentions.

On 4 November 1954 the Assembly voted on the preamble and on each paragraph of the resolution recommended by the Ad Hoc Political Committee. The votes ranged between 50 to none, with 6 abstentions, and 43 to 3, with 10 abstentions. The resolution as a whole was adopted by 45 votes to 1 with 11 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 180-86.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2723. Report of the United Nations Good Offices Commission.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 92.

PLENARY MEETING, 476.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 8-16.

A/AC.76/L.3 and Rev.1. Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras joint draft resolution and revision (revised draft, as amended jointly by India and Pakistan, adopted; roll-call votes on separate paragraphs ranged from 52 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, to 44 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions, on operative paragraph 4, [for text, see adopted resolution, quoted below]).

Draft resolution adopted, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 47 to 1, with 10 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Union of South Africa. Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, United Kingdom.

A/AC.76/L.5. India and Pakistan amendment to revised joint draft resolution (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

A/2784. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

A/2785. Report of Fifth Committee (on budgetary implications).

PLENARY MEETING, 497.

RESOLUTION 816(IX), as recommended by Ad Hoc Political Committee, A/2784, adopted by the Assembly on 4 November; votes on separate paragraphs ranged from 50 to none, with 6 abstentions, on operative paragraph 2, to 43 to 3, with 10 abstentions, on operative paragraph 5; resolution adopted as a whole, by 45 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that at several sessions it has considered the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa and has adopted resolutions on that subject,

"Having noted the report of the United Nations Good Offices Commission,

"1. Expresses appreciation of the work and efforts of the Good Offices Commission;

"2. Suggests to the Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa that they should seek a solution of the question by direct negotiations;

"3. Suggests, moreover, that the parties concerned should designate a Government, agency or person to facilitate contacts between them and assist them in settling the dispute;

"4. Decides that, if within the next six months following the date of the present resolution the parties have not reached agreement on the suggestions made in the foregoing paragraphs, the Secretary-General shall designate a person for the purposes specified above;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its next regular session on the results obtained."

THE QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The question of racial conflict in the Union of South Africa resulting from the Government's policy of apartheid (separation of races) was considered by the General Assembly at its seventh and eighth sessions. The Commission set up by the Assembly at its seventh session submitted a report on the question and at its eighth session, after approving the Commission's conclusions, the General Assembly, in resolution 721(VIII), requested it to continue its study and to suggest measures to alleviate the situation and promote a peaceful settlement.

The Commission consisted of Hernán Santa Cruz, Dantès Bellegarde and Henri Laugier. Its second report was submitted to the General Assembly on 26 August 1954. Concerning the sources of its information, the Commission stated that in February 1954 it had renewed its request to the Union of South Africa for co-operation but had been met in June with a negative reply from that Government; consequently, it had been obliged to request the Secretary-General to provide it with the necessary documentary material. The Commission presented an analysis of the principal acts and regulations providing for differences in the treatment of the various ethnic groups of the South African population which had been enacted since its first report. They dealt with such matters as movement, residency and property rights, work and practice of professions, use of public services, education and public health, criminal law and control of meetings in native areas.

The 1953 Bantu Education Act, for example, transferred the administration and control of Native education from the provincial administration to the Union Government's Department of Native Affairs. Members of the opposition in South Africa had charged that such control of Native education by the Government would provide a means of shaping their society to a particular end and of directing their lives to a set pattern.

The new Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act prohibited strikes and lock-outs by African employees. In introducing this Bill, the Minister of Labour said, "I want the Native

trade unions to disappear". He also stated: "The overwhelming majority of the members of this House and the overwhelming majority of this country will not permit the strike weapon to be placed in the hands of the Natives".

The Native Trust and Land Amendment Act of 1954 was aimed at redistribution of Native labour by evicting Natives from farms where they were considered unproductive squatters and making their labour available to farmers who needed it. Opposition members said that they believed it would be impossible to find any alternative livelihood for the displaced Natives and charged that they were being uprooted and cast adrift in order to provide a cheap labour force for European farmers.

The 1954 Natives Resettlement Act provided for the removal of Natives from overcrowded suburbs of Johannesburg and their resettlement elsewhere in order to clear the slums that had become general in the area. The Minister for Native Affairs stated that it was a matter of Government policy that within what was to be White South Africa a Native should not own land. The opposition maintained that the real intent of the Bill was to dispossess the Natives from freeholds without compensation and to deprive them of the right to acquire and own immovable property in certain areas.

One chapter of the report contained extracts from newspapers and periodicals on recent developments in the racial situation in the Union, covering such questions as franchise of Coloured persons, life in the Native reserves, tensions and repressive measures and inter-racial co-operation. The report also included a study of the development of the South African economy and of the effects of the apartheid policy on that economy.

In conformity with the Commission's extended terms of reference, the report contained a number of suggestions on measures that might alleviate the situation and promote a peaceful settlement of the racial problem in South Africa. The Commission examined different solutions proposed by persons or groups in the Union—some based on the integration of ethnic groups, some on the separation of these groups

and others on the conversion of the Union into a federal State with a separate unit for each ethnic group. A brief study was also given of the methods followed by other countries to achieve harmonious co-existence of their various ethnic groups, in an attempt to extract from their experience some general principles concerning non-discrimination. The history of Latin America as a whole and Brazil in particular, for example, led the Commission to conclude that integration of ethnic groups, far from jeopardizing the fundamental values of European civilization, often extended them.

In conclusion, the Commission stated that the laws and regulations enacted since its first report were as incompatible with the provisions of the Charter relating to human rights as were the measures previously adopted by the Union. The new measures were also contrary to certain provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Commission reaffirmed its profound conviction that the policy of apartheid constituted a grave threat both to the Union's internal affairs and to its external relations, as well as to the future relations between ethnic groups. It expressed the belief that the road to gradual integration was the only one that remained open. Any action on the suggestions made by the Commission, however, had to be taken by the South African Government and people themselves.

The Ad Hoc Political Committee considered the question at five meetings between 3 and 8 December. The representative of the Union of South Africa repeated his delegation's view that discussion by the United Nations and inclusion of the question of apartheid in the agenda infringed Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. The Commission set up by the Assembly, its terms of reference and its findings also constituted violations of this Charter provision, which precluded intervention by the United Nations in matters that belonged within the domestic jurisdiction of States. His delegation had always maintained that the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 7, must be interpreted strictly; the Charter affected the sovereignty of Members only to the extent strictly necessary for carrying out the obligations they had assumed. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was merely a statement of principles;

it did not imply binding obligations for the Member States that had approved it. The Organization should therefore do no more than it was authorized to do by the Charter. It should not make decisions on problems according to the political interests of a chance majority. Consequently, his Government continued to maintain that the Commission was an unconstitutional body and that its report was illegal. Moreover, it contained information from highly objectionable sources, and some of the Commission's interpretations were misleading.

The Native Trust and Land Amendment Act of 1954, for example, which in the Commission's view would have the effect of driving the Africans from their homes to become a nomadic cheap labour force for European farms, was actually not directed against tenant labourers or their employers. Its purpose was to end the practice whereby large employers bought up land and placed squatters on it either at exorbitant rents or on the undertaking to enter the landlord's employment when required. That practice led to the exploitation of squatters, who could not earn a living from the land, did not own it and damaged it by overcrowding. The Labour Bureau would assist the displaced squatters, free of charge, to find other employment.

The Commission appeared to agree with the current criticism that the Natives Resettlement Act of 1954 was intended to dispossess Natives from freeholds in certain townships near Johannesburg and to deprive them of the right to acquire and own immovable property. Yet a recent survey showed that only 2 per cent of the Bantus in those areas owned property, while the others paid high rentals to European and Asian owners for shacks crowded together in a very small area. The aim of the Bill was to eliminate those "plague spots" and to resettle the displaced persons in modern, well-equipped and well-serviced housing units. Full compensation would be paid to every landowner in the area concerned if he himself did not sell his property.

Furthermore, the South African representative stated, the Commission had not attempted to substantiate the allegations of violation of trade union rights, which was in any case a

matter for the International Labour Organisation, or to verify the operation of the Suppression of Communists Act.

In the Commission's survey of the effect of apartheid on economic development in the Union, the implication that the flow of overseas capital had shrunk was incorrect. As a matter of fact, the influx of capital during the second quarter of 1954 alone had exceeded the total for 1953, and the rate of influx during the first half of 1954 had exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1953 by more than 300 per cent.

The Commission had dealt with the Bantu Education Act in a superficial and partial manner, giving the impression that the Act was a sinister plot against the Bantu children. Actually, the Government was attempting to transform the Bantu schools into real community institutions by reorganizing the school hours so as to accommodate many thousands of pupils who previously had no schooling facilities at all. More Bantu women were being employed as teachers, and Bantu parents were being permitted to take part in the control of the schools through committees and councils of the local Bantu Government authority. Moreover, the Government was establishing additional higher educational institutions in Native areas.

The Commission, he added, had clearly made itself an ally of all the propagandists opposing the South African Government; it had suggested only theoretical solutions and had rejected all the alternatives that had been carefully studied by that Government. The Government of the Union of South Africa would continue to refuse to co-operate with the Commission, as any other course would imply a recognition of the Assembly's right to interfere in South African affairs.

A joint draft resolution was submitted on 6 December by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen and Yugoslavia. It proposed that the General Assembly, after having noted, in particular, the adoption by the South African Government of new laws and regulations which in the Commission's view were incompatible

with the Union's obligations under the Charter, would, among other things, note with regret the refusal of the Government of the Union to co-operate with the Commission and invite it to conform to its obligations under specific Articles of the Charter and to take into consideration the Commission's suggestions for a peaceful settlement of the racial problem.

The majority of speakers in the discussion supported the 20-Power draft resolution. Among other arguments, it was held that Article 2, paragraph 7, should not be separated from other relevant portions of the Charter, such as the Preamble and Articles 13b, 55c, 56 and 62, paragraph 2, which specifically created obligations for the Member States to respect human rights. Moreover, it was for the Assembly to decide whether a matter was essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of a State, and the Assembly had always decided in the negative when the apartheid item was before it. The argument that the human rights provisions of the Charter were not binding because the Covenant on Human Rights had not been completed was untenable, since covenants served only to clarify and set forth in detail the manner in which those rights should be enforced. Despite the Union Government's assertion that it wanted to build a democratic nation, only a small proportion of its people, 2.6 million whites out of a total of 12.6 million inhabitants, enjoyed political privileges. The solution of the problem through slow evolution was not to be expected in the case of the Union, since the Government of that country, far from seeking to solve the problem in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, was intensifying its discriminatory policy, which adversely affected 80 per cent of its population. The question of apartheid had very serious international implications, particularly in Africa, and the United Nations should therefore persist in its endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement of this problem. It was interesting to note that the delegations now opposed to any consideration of the violation of human rights in the Union of South Africa had vehemently supported the Assembly's resolutions on similar violations in Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. If the Assembly had no power to intervene or to take enforce-

ment measures, it did have the power of recommendation, and its resolutions in the present case had simply sought to invite the Union of South Africa to apply the principles of the Charter it had undertaken to respect.

A number of representatives, including those of Australia, Belgium, Colombia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, while recording their Governments' objection to any policy of racial discrimination, supported in general the position taken by the Union of South Africa concerning the competence of the Organization and of the Commission. They stressed that there was no justification for such an interference in the internal affairs of a State, especially since the racial situation in the Union could not be construed as endangering international peace and security. The Union of South Africa had assumed no international obligations in this matter. The human rights principles written into the Charter were to be found not in the parts providing for enforcement action but in the clauses that stated ideals and objectives; they had moral, not legal, force. Yet there was a tendency to use the term obligation, in referring to respect for human rights, in the sense of a binding legal duty and to disregard the fact that Article 2, paragraph 7, imposed a genuine obligation on all signatories of the Charter to respect the rights and interests of other Members. The apartheid item was a clear case of intervention in the domestic affairs of a State: such questions as land-tenure regulations, transport, immigration, franchise, and economic development were clearly not of an international character except when they were given that character by a treaty. Nor could a majority vote of the Assembly alter the position, for in a political body a majority vote was not an infallible guide to legal validity. The tendency to include in the agenda items whose international character was open to question

was a danger to the authority and sound development of the United Nations. Affirmations of the Assembly's competence were of academic value only, and it should be borne in mind that a Member State might feel compelled to withdraw from the United Nations in order to avoid being constantly attacked. Experience had proved, indeed, that United Nations intervention had only succeeded in poisoning relations with South Africa, which was hardly consistent with the objectives of the Charter.

The representative of the United States, while not doubting the competence of the United Nations and the Commission, criticized parts of the report and particularly its tendency to judge one country by the situation in another. He urged that the Assembly exercise caution and restraint. It was clearly impossible for the South African Government to reverse its policy at short notice without creating great social unrest. However, it was reasonable to hope that it would not continue to intensify its apartheid policy but would endeavour, as other governments did, gradually to ease the racial conflict that divided its people and was causing concern to all nations.

The draft resolution was revised by the sponsors in response to suggestions made by Argentina, Brazil and Cuba, aimed at expressing in words rather than by reference to Charter Articles "the pledge of all Member States to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race".

The draft resolution was voted on by paragraphs, and was adopted as a whole by a roll-call vote of 34 to 9, with 10 abstentions.

After a short discussion in plenary meeting, the Assembly adopted the resolution paragraph by paragraph, some paragraphs being voted on by roll-call. It adopted the resolution as a whole by a roll-call vote of 40 to 10, with 10 abstentions, on 14 December.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 187-98.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2719. Second Report of United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa.

A/AC.76/13. Letters to Chairman of Commission from Permanent Representative of the Philippines and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 92.

PLENARY MEETING, 476.

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 42-47.

A/AC.76/L.20 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution and revision (revision incorporated substance of one amendment by Argentina, Brazil and Cuba to replace by general statement references to particular Charter Articles).

Draft resolution further revised by sponsors to add operative paragraph 8, providing that if members of the Commission were unable to continue their membership they should be replaced, if the Assembly was not sitting, by persons appointed by the President of the Assembly in consultation with the Secretary-General.

Paragraph-by-paragraph votes on joint draft resolution ranged from 38 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions, to 30 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions, on operative paragraph 6 (for text, see adopted resolution, quoted below), voted on by roll-call; draft resolution, as amended, adopted, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 34 to 9, with 10 abstentions.

A/AC.76/L.21. Argentina, Brazil, Cuba amendments to joint draft resolution (second amendment accepted by sponsors of joint draft; first amendment to delete fifth paragraph of preamble [for text as adopted, see resolution quoted below], rejected by 28 votes to 21, with 1 abstention).

A/2857. Report of Ad Hoc Political Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 511.

RESOLUTION 820(IX), as recommended by Ad Hoc Political Committee, A/2857, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December in paragraph-by-paragraph votes, ranging from 48 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions, to 34 votes to 14, with 7 abstentions, on operative paragraph 7. The fifth paragraph of the preamble and operative paragraph 6 were voted on by roll-call, being adopted by 38 votes to 11, with 11 abstentions, and 35 votes to 16, with 9 abstentions, respectively.

The resolution as a whole was adopted by roll-call vote of 40 to 10, with 10 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil,

China, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Peru, Turkey, United States, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the second report of the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 103 (I), which states that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an end to racial persecution and discrimination, and resolutions 395(V) and 511(VI),

"Further recalling that the Commission, in its first report, had concluded that the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa are contrary to the United Nations Charter and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Noting with apprehension the adoption of new laws and regulations by the Union Government which in the Commission's view are also incompatible with the obligations of that Government under the Charter,

"Noting further the profound conviction of the Commission that the policy of apartheid constitutes a grave threat to the peaceful relations between ethnic groups in the world,

"1. Commends the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa for its constructive work;

"2. Notes with regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa again refused to co-operate with the Commission;

"3. Notes the Commission's suggestion for facilitating a peaceful settlement of the problem contained in paragraphs 368 to 384 of its report;

"4. Invites the Government of the Union of South Africa to reconsider its position in the light of the high principles expressed in the United Nations Charter, taking into account the pledge of all Member States to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race; and further taking into account the valuable experience of other multi-racial societies as set forth in chapter VII of the Commission's report;

"5. Further invites the Government of the Union of South Africa to take into consideration the suggestions of the Commission for a peaceful settlement of the racial problem, namely, those detailed in paragraphs 370 to 383 of its report;

"6. Requests the Commission to keep under review the problem of race conflict in the Union of South Africa;

"7. Requests the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its tenth session;

"8. Decides that, should any of the members of the Commission be unable to continue their membership, the member or members concerned shall, if the General Assembly is not sitting, be replaced by a person or persons appointed by the present President of the General Assembly in consultation with the Secretary-General."

CHAPTER VII

OTHER QUESTIONS

THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS

On 16 August 1954 Greece requested that the following item be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly's ninth session: "Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus". In explanation of the request it was stated that Cyprus was a Greek island which had been inhabited by Greeks for thousands of years. The periods of foreign rule over the island had always been temporary and transitory. Eighty per cent of the present population was Greek and over 95 per cent of the voters in an unofficial plebiscite, arranged in 1950 by the Greek Orthodox Church, had supported unification of the island with Greece. The close and friendly co-operation between the United Kingdom and Greece, which constituted, now as in the past, an element of political stability in that region of the Eastern Mediterranean, was being jeopardized by popular Greek resentment of British intransigence. Since 1949 every Greek Government had tried to approach the British Government with a view to finding a solution which would respect the will of the Cypriot people, and since September 1953, Greece had, on many occasions, asked the United Kingdom directly to put an end to the anomalous situation of the island. Greece had taken tactful but pressing diplomatic steps; it had approached the United Kingdom Government in private talks; it had exhausted all remedies and employed every known and practicable diplomatic method, but to no avail. Consequently, the Greek Government decided to present an appeal to the United Nations, based on Article 1, paragraph 2, and Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter.¹⁶

¹⁶ Article 1, paragraph 2, refers to the development of friendly relations among nations, "based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples"; Articles 10 and 14 provide for recommendations by the General Assembly, *inter alia*, for the peaceful settlement of any situation deemed likely to impair such friendly relations.

When the First Committee took up the item on 14 December, it had before it a draft resolution submitted by Greece providing that the Assembly express the wish that the principle of self-determination be applied in the case of the population of Cyprus. At the beginning of the meeting the representative of New Zealand, on a point of order, submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would decide not to consider the item further. He explained that the draft resolution was motivated by his Government's concern over the political consequences which would ensue from a debate on the substance of the question. The crux of the matter was the Greek claim for union of Cyprus with Greece, a claim the prosecution of which was bound to affect adversely relations between Greece, on the one hand, and the United Kingdom and Turkey, on the other. The Cyprus question involved the stability and security of the Middle East. His delegation's proposal was not designed to prevent the representative of Greece from stating his views fully at the proper stage of the debate. The nature of the draft resolution required, however, that it be discussed and voted upon before the Greek draft resolution.

The Committee decided by 28 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions, to grant the New Zealand draft resolution priority in discussion and vote over the Greek draft resolution, and then proceeded with the debate. During this debate, which took place at three meetings on 14 and 15 December, a number of statements were made which to a large extent dealt with the substance of the matter, not merely with the New Zealand draft resolution.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that aside from the views regarding the Assembly's lack of competence, already expressed by his delegation during consideration of the agenda, he regarded the present question as one in which a Member was seeking to transfer to itself sovereignty over territory held by another Member. The plaintiff State

had in this case actually been a party to the Lausanne Treaty of 1923 which had recognized British sovereignty over Cyprus. Discussion of the substance of the question could only be harmful to the people of Cyprus. The Greek- and Turkish-speaking populations had lived peacefully side by side for many years. The United Kingdom's policy had consistently been to assist the population of Cyprus to attain self-government. But "enosis" did not mean self-government; it meant union, and agitation for it could only hamper orderly progress toward self-government.

In the view of the representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, supported by the representative of Turkey, Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter precluded discussion of the Cyprus question in the General Assembly because a question of domestic jurisdiction was involved.

The Greek representative, with the support of other representatives, including those of Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, the Philippines, Poland and the USSR, maintained that by submission of information to the Secretary-General under Article 73 of the Charter, the United Kingdom had recognized that Cyprus was a Non-Self-Governing Territory. It was impossible, therefore, for the United Kingdom to claim now that the question of the freedom of the people of Cyprus was a matter falling within the domestic jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.

The Cyprus question was above all a matter of justice; it involved the implementation of one of the basic principles of the United Nations and was in strict conformity with the principles and purposes of the Charter. The Greek Government's request was just and moderate and contained no attack on the United Kingdom. The Greek people greatly treasured the tradition of Anglo-Greek friendship which went back to the early days of Greek independence. If they restored liberty to the Cypriots, the British could remain in Cyprus as friends. Military bases situated in the midst of a hostile population, as at present, would be of little use. The British contended that the 100,000 Turks in Cyprus were in favour of the existing rule, but Greece, which was an ally of Turkey, respected its Turkish minorities. Self-

determination would benefit not only the Greeks but all the other inhabitants of the island. The Greek request was perfectly disinterested; what was at issue was not the transfer of sovereignty but simply the right of self-determination.

It had been claimed that the Greek Government had submitted its request because it was confident that a majority would vote in favour of union of Cyprus with Greece. At the same time, it was claimed that the Cypriot nationalist issue was an artificial one created by a few clerics and communists. These two arguments were obviously contradictory. By the Treaty of Lausanne, only Turkey had recognized the annexation of Cyprus by Great Britain; the other signatories had merely subscribed to Turkish recognition. Anyhow, since Greece had not raised a territorial claim to Cyprus, the Lausanne Treaty was irrelevant.

The representative of Turkey maintained that Cyprus historically, economically, ethnically and geographically was a continuation of the Anatolian Peninsula. Accordingly, the ethnic composition of its population should be viewed in the light of the fact that there were 24 million Turks on the mainland and that in relation to this number the Greek-speaking group on the island represented a tiny minority. Other countries could advance claims to Cyprus that would be much more valid than that of Greece. The so-called "Cyprus Issue" was entirely artificial and was kept alive by wide-spread propaganda and provocation directed from Greece in an effort to stir up the Greek-speaking population. The pressure exerted on the Greek-speaking Cypriots by the Greek-Orthodox clergy of Cyprus was well known. Despite all provocation, the Cypriots were going calmly about their daily business. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom was seeking to introduce gradual reforms with a view to the progressive transfer of the domestic administration of the island to the people of Cyprus. Sabotage organized by extremists, who feared that normal constitutional development would be detrimental to their ends, was largely responsible for the failure of these constructive efforts.

The United Nations would pave the way to its own disintegration if it accepted demands by one State for annexation of territories be-

longing to another State, by virtue of a treaty contracted by the concluding parties of their own free will. The Lausanne Agreement, which Greece as well as Turkey had signed, could not be modified without the consent of Turkey first being obtained.

Before the vote on the New Zealand draft resolution, the representatives of Colombia and El Salvador submitted an amendment, which was accepted by the New Zealand representative, to insert a paragraph in the preamble to

the effect that the Assembly would take into consideration that for the time being it did not appear appropriate to adopt a resolution on the question of Cyprus. The New Zealand draft resolution, as amended, was then adopted by the First Committee by 49 votes to none, with 11 abstentions.

The resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December by 50 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2703. Letter of 16 August 1954 from President of the Council of Ministers of Greece to Secretary-General requesting inclusion of the item in agenda of ninth session.

A/C.1/747. Letter of 25 September 1954 from Greek representative transmitting memorandum from the Archbishop Ethnarch of Cyprus, Makarios III.

A/C.1/753. Letter of 12 October 1954 from Greek representative transmitting letter on behalf of Mayors of Cyprus.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 93.

PLENARY MEETING, 477.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 749-752.

A/C.1/L.124. Greece draft resolution (not voted on).

A/C.1/L.125. New Zealand draft resolution (adopted as amended by Colombia and El Salvador: preamble by a roll-call vote of 44 to none, with 16 abstentions, and operative paragraph and resolution as a whole, each by 49 votes to none, with 11 abstentions).

Roll-call vote on preamble was as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,

Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen. Against: None. Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, Poland, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, Union of South Africa, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

A/C.1/L.126. Colombia and El Salvador joint amendment to New Zealand draft resolution (accepted by sponsor).

A/C.1/L.127. Philippines amendment to New Zealand draft resolution and to joint amendment (withdrawn).

A/2881. Report of First Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

RESOLUTION 814(IX), as recommended by First Committee, A/2881, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 50 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. "The General Assembly,

"Considering that, for the time being, it does not appear appropriate to adopt a resolution on the question of Cyprus,

"Decides not to consider further the item entitled 'Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus'."

THE GUATEMALAN QUESTION

On 19 June 1954 Guatemala requested that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be convened in order that, in accordance with Articles 34, 35 and 39 of the Charter,¹⁷ the

¹⁷Article 34 provides for the investigation of a dispute or situation by the Security Council to determine whether it is likely to endanger peace and security. Article 35 provides, *inter alia*, for bringing disputes before the Council. Article 39 provides that the Council is to determine the existence of a threat

Council might take the measures necessary to prevent the disruption of peace and international security in Central America "and also to put a stop to the aggression in progress against Guatemala." It was stated that expeditionary forces which had been preparing an

to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and make recommendations or decide on measures to maintain or restore peace and security.

invasion from Honduras had captured a Guatemalan frontier post on 17 June and had advanced about 15 kilometres inside Guatemalan territory, and that on 19 June aircraft coming from the direction of Honduras and Nicaragua had dropped bombs on fuel stocks in the port of San Jose and attacked Guatemala City and other towns, machine-gunning government and private buildings and bombing military bases.

The Security Council met the next day, and, following the adoption of the agenda, the representatives of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua were invited to take part in the discussion.

The representative of Guatemala charged that his country had been invaded by expeditionary forces which, claiming to be exiles, were tools of a vast international conspiracy to subjugate Guatemala. His Government had two requests to make: first, the Security Council should warn the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua and call upon them to apprehend the exiles and the mercenaries who were invading Guatemala from bases in those countries; secondly, an observation commission of the Security Council should be set up in Guatemala, and in other countries if necessary, to verify through examination of documentary evidence the charge that the countries accused by Guatemala had connived at the invasion.

The representatives of Honduras and Nicaragua both expressed the opinion that the Guatemalan charges should be dealt with by the Organization of American States, where their Governments would be heard and would defend themselves. In separate communications to the Security Council, both Governments denied the charges.

The representative of Brazil considered that disputes and situations which could threaten the friendly relations among American republics should be dealt with by the organization established by those republics for that purpose, namely the Organization of American States. Calling attention to Chapter VIII of the Charter and particularly to Article 52, paragraph 3,¹⁸ he introduced a draft resolution co-spon-

sored by Colombia which proposed that the Security Council refer the Guatemalan complaint to the Organization of American States for urgent consideration and request the latter to inform the Council as soon as possible, and as appropriate, on the measures it had been able to take on the matter.

The representative of Colombia stated that it had always been his delegation's concern to avoid any direct appeal to the Security Council without going first to the regional organization, because, in that case, any action taken on the American continent to prevent aggression would be at the mercy of the veto. This view, he stated, was shared by all the American delegations and had been embodied in Chapter VIII of the Charter. Article 33 of the Charter, under which the parties to a dispute were obliged to seek a settlement by peaceful means, must, he said, be taken in conjunction with Article 52, paragraph 2.¹⁹ That paragraph, in his view, imposed on all Members the duty to apply first to the regional organization, which was of necessity the court of first appeal.

The representative of France proposed that a final paragraph be added to the draft resolution whereby the Council, without prejudice to any measures the Organization of American States might take, would call for the immediate termination of any action likely to cause further bloodshed and would request all Members of the United Nations to abstain, in the spirit of the Charter, from giving assistance to any such action. This amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the joint draft resolution.

The representative of Guatemala declared that Articles 33 and 52 were inapplicable, since the case did not constitute a dispute. What was involved was an act of aggression, and the Guatemalan request had been based on Articles 34, 35 and 39, which gave his country an unchallenged right to appeal to the Security Council, which should intervene directly and not through a regional organization. While expressing appreciation of the French amendment, he disagreed with the proposal to refer

¹⁸ This paragraph provides that the Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through regional arrangements or by regional agencies.

¹⁹ Article 52, paragraph 2, provides that Members of the United Nations entering into regional arrangements or constituting regional agencies "shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council".

the matter to the Organization of American States on the ground that that organization ceased to be effective when an invasion was already in progress.

The joint draft resolution was supported by the majority of members of the Council as the most appropriate way of dealing with the question. Certain representatives, including those of Lebanon and New Zealand, emphasized the right of any State to have direct recourse to the Security Council. The Council, however, it was stated—in particular by the representatives of New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States—would be maintaining its concern for the maintenance of peace and security in referring the question to a regional agency, particularly as the Organization of American States would be asked to inform the Council of the steps it had taken. The United States representative referred to Article 52, paragraph 2, of the Charter and said that his Government considered that this was precisely the kind of problem which in the first instance should be dealt with by the Organization of American States.

The draft resolution was opposed by the USSR representative, who stated that the Council had before it a clear case of aggression against a Member State by neighbouring States, and it was therefore the duty of the Council itself to take immediate steps to end that aggression. It could not refer the matter to another body.

The joint draft resolution, as modified by the French amendment, received 10 votes in favour and 1 against. Since the negative vote was that of a permanent member (USSR), the draft resolution was not adopted.

The representative of France then re-introduced his proposal in the form of a draft resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

At the request of the representatives of Guatemala and the USSR, the Council met again on 25 June. The provisional agenda read, "Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 22 June 1954 from the representative of Guatemala addressed to the Secretary-General". During the discussion on the adoption of the agenda, the President ruled, on a point of order raised by the USSR

representative, that it would not be in order for the representative of Guatemala to be invited to take part in the meeting until the agenda had been adopted. The representative of the USSR challenged the ruling; the challenge was put to the vote and rejected by a vote of 1 in favour (USSR) and 10 against. After further discussion, the adoption of the agenda was put to the vote. The agenda was not adopted, there being 4 votes in favour (Denmark, Lebanon, New Zealand, USSR), 5 against (Brazil, China, Colombia, Turkey, United States) and 2 abstentions (France and United Kingdom).

During the discussion that preceded the vote, the representatives of Brazil, Colombia and the United States urged the Council not to discuss the question since it was being dealt with actively by the Organization of American States, which, they said, should not be hampered in its efforts. These representatives stressed the importance placed by the American republics on the inter-American regional system and maintained that under Article 52 of the Charter it was the body competent to deal with the current dispute. It was pointed out that, largely on account of the efforts of the American republics, a formula had been adopted at San Francisco which reconciled the regional system with the world system. If that formula had not been found, said the United States representative, there would never have been a United Nations, and if the Security Council did not respect the right of the Organization of American States to achieve a pacific settlement in the current dispute, its future effectiveness and that of regional organizations would be gravely impaired.

The USSR representative maintained that the Council had the duty of considering the complaint, on the grounds, among others, that the question had already been referred to it, that the Council had already taken a decision on the matter and that the Council had the primary responsibility for maintaining peace.

The representatives of China, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom expressed the view that any decision the Security Council might take on the question of the adoption of the agenda should not be interpreted as meaning that the Council was divesting itself of its responsibility in the case of the Guatemalan

complaint. The representatives of Denmark and Lebanon felt that the correct procedure for the Security Council would have been to place the matter on the agenda in order to hear whether the representative of Guatemala had any new information or new proposal. If nothing new emerged, the Council could then adjourn and leave the examination in the hands of the Inter-American Peace Committee. It was of prime importance that a Member State desiring to be heard should have that right.

On 27 June the Chairman of the Inter-American Peace Committee informed the Secretary-General that the Committee had established itself as a fact-finding committee

and was proceeding to Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. A second communication on 5 July stated that the three countries concerned had informed the Peace Committee that the dispute between them had ceased to exist, and on 8 July the Committee transmitted its final report on the question to the Security Council.

The following day the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala, in a cablegram to the President of the Security Council, stated that peace and order had been restored in his country and that the "Junta de Gobierno" of Guatemala saw no reason why the Guatemalan question should remain on the agenda of the Council.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

S/3232. Cablegram of 19 June 1954 from Minister for External Relations of Guatemala to President of Security Council.

S/3234. Cablegram of 20 June from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala to Secretary-General.

S/3235 and Rev.1. Letters of 20 June from representative of Cuba to Secretary-General and President of Security Council.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 675 and 676 on 20 and 25 June.

S/3236 and Rev.1. Brazil and Colombia draft resolution and revision (revised draft, incorporating final paragraph proposed by France, received 10 votes in favour and 1 against; rejected owing to negative vote of a permanent member).

DRAFT RESOLUTION

"The Security Council,

"Having considered on an urgent basis the communication of the Government of Guatemala to the President of the Security Council (S/3232);

"Noting that the Government of Guatemala has dispatched a similar communication to the Inter-American Peace Committee, an agency of the Organization of American States;

"Having in mind the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations;

"Conscious of the availability of Inter-American machinery which can deal effectively with problems concerning the maintenance of peace and security in the Americas;

"Refers the complaint of the Government of Guatemala to the Organization of American States for urgent consideration;

"Requests the Organization of American States to inform the Security Council as soon as possible, as appropriate, on the measures it has been able to take on the matter;

"Without prejudice to such measures as the Organization of American States may take, calls for the immediate termination of any action likely to cause

further bloodshed and requests all Members of the United Nations to abstain, in the spirit of the Charter, from giving assistance to any such action."

S/3237. Resolution (proposed by France) adopted unanimously by the Council.

RESOLUTION

"The Security Council,

"Having considered on an urgent basis the communication of the Government of Guatemala to the President of the Security Council (S/3232),

"Calls for the immediate termination of any action likely to cause bloodshed and requests all Members of the United Nations to abstain, in the spirit of the Charter, from giving assistance to any such action."

S/3238, S/3240. Cablegrams dated 20 and 21 June from Guatemala to President of Security Council.

S/3241, S/3244, S/3246, S/3248. Letter of 22 June and cablegrams of 23 June from Guatemala to Secretary-General.

S/3239, S/3243, S/3250. Cablegrams dated 20, 23 and 24 June from Honduras to President of Security Council.

S/3242, S/3249. Cablegrams dated 22 and 24 June from Nicaragua to President of Security Council.

S/3245. Cablegrams dated 23 June from Chairman of Inter-American Peace Committee to Secretary-General.

S/3247. Letter dated 24 June from USSR to Secretary-General.

S/3255 and Add.1, 2. Cablegram of 20 June 1954 sent by Secretary-General to all Member States and replies received from Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Chile, Honduras, Venezuela, Israel, Brazil, Yemen, Ecuador, Philippines, El Salvador and Haiti.

S/3256, S/3262, S/3267. Communications dated 27 June, 5 and 8 July from Chairman of Inter-American Peace Committee to Secretary-General.

S/3266. Cablegram dated 9 July from Guatemala to President of Security Council.

THE QUESTION OF THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

On 5 October 1954 Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia transmitted to the President of the Security Council a copy of a Memorandum of Understanding signed by them on the same date in London concerning the Free Territory of Trieste. The four Powers expressed satisfaction at the settlement of the Trieste question and confidence that the settlement would be welcomed by all peace-loving countries.

The Memorandum, which would end the military occupation by the United States, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia of Zones A and B of the Territory, had, it stated, resulted from consultations between the four Governments concerned following the failure to implement the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty concerning the Free Territory of Trieste. The Memorandum provided for certain boundary adjustments between Yugoslavia and the Free Territory on the completion of which the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia would withdraw their military forces from the area north of the new boundary and relinquish the administration of that area to Italy. The Governments of Italy and Yugoslavia would then extend their civil administration over the areas allotted to them.

A Special Statute annexed to the Memorandum specified measures by which Italy and Yugoslavia would implement their agreement to ensure human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in the areas under their administration. A special Mixed Yugoslav-Italian Committee would be established to assist in dealing with the protection of Yugoslav and Italian ethnic groups in the two areas. The Memorandum also provided for the maintenance by Italy of the Free Port at Trieste; for guarantees against prosecution of and discrimination against persons for past political activities re-

lating to the problem of Trieste; for an agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia regulating local and border traffic; and for general arrangements concerning the protection of the rights, properties and assets of former residents coming under the civil administration either of Italy or of Yugoslavia.

On 12 October the USSR representative informed the President of the Security Council that his Government had noted the agreement between the four Powers and, in view of the fact that it would promote the establishment of normal relations between Italy and Yugoslavia and reduce tension, had taken cognizance of it.

The Security Council did not discuss questions relating to the Free Territory of Trieste during 1954.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE²⁰

In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 2 February 1954, the Chairman of the Inter-American Peace Committee brought to the attention of the Security Council, in conformity with Article 54 of the Charter, the conclusions reached by that Committee in the case submitted to it on 17 November 1953 by the Republic of Colombia and relating to the grant of asylum in the Colombian Embassy at Lima, Peru, to the Peruvian Aprista leader Victor Raul Haya de la Torre. The Committee had recommended to the two parties that they initiate direct negotiations regarding this matter, and the Chairman stated with pleasure that the Committee had good reason to hope that, as a result of the bilateral negotiations which it had suggested, the parties concerned would be able to arrive at a practical and mutually satisfactory solution.

²⁰ For an account of other communications from the Organization of American States, see above, under THE GUATEMALAN QUESTION.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

THE QUESTION OF THE FREE
TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

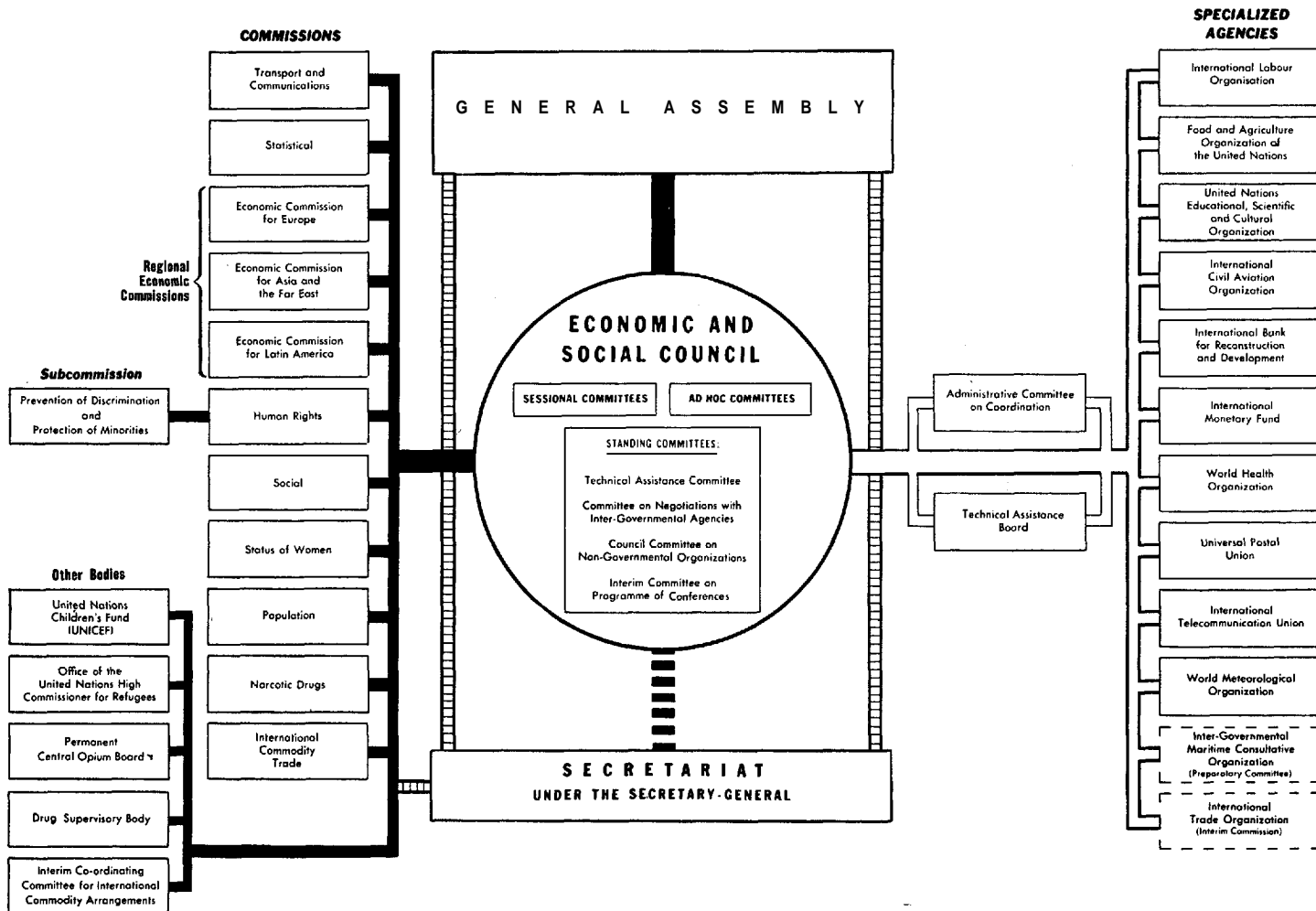
For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 249-52. S/3301 and Add.1. Letter of 5 October from observer of Italy and representatives of United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia to President of Security Council, transmitting the Memorandum of Understanding initialled at London on 5 October and its annexes: Annex I, Map showing boundary between the areas to come under civil administration of Italy and Yugoslavia and bound-

ary between Yugoslavia and the Free Territory of Trieste in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, and Annex II, Special Statute. S/3305. Letter of 12 October from USSR representative to President of Security Council.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE

S/3176. Letter of 2 February 1954 from Chairman of Inter-American Peace Committee addressed to Secretary-General of United Nations.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Economic and Social Questions

CHAPTER I

WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Economic and Social Council's annual review of the world economic situation took place at its 18th session. The Council's debate ranged over a very wide field which included, for example, problems of maintaining full employment, removing restrictions to international trade, raising the economic level of under-developed countries, and maintaining economic stability (see below, REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS, and CHAPTER II, FULL EMPLOYMENT).

As background information, the Council had the World Economic Report, 1952-53, supplemented by: Summary of Recent Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1952-53; Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa, 1952-53; Enlargement of the Exchange Economy in Tropical Africa; and Review of International Commodity Problems, 1953.

The year 1953, observed the World Economic Report, was in many ways the best economic year since the Second World War. Both production and consumption were higher than ever before. Unemployment in most countries was relatively low. Inflation had either disappeared before 1953 or had tended to subside. The fluctuations in prices, output and international payments accompanying the Korean hostilities also seemed to have subsided. The disequilibrium in international transactions had been reduced and restrictions on international trade were being relaxed.

The Report pointed out, however, that much of the improvement in 1953 may have been only temporary. There were still major economic problems to be solved.

Thus, the balance of inflationary and deflationary forces was still precarious, it was by no means certain that full employment would continue in the major industrial countries. Under-developed countries did not in general fare as well as the economically advanced countries. Indeed, many suffered setbacks. There were no international plans to meet possible recurrences of the frequent, and often violent, fluctuations in primary commodity prices which had taken place in the last few years.

Many countries, the Report also observed, faced difficulties in adjusting to changing conditions. For the developed private enterprise economies, one problem was whether and how soon investment and consumption would take up the slack resulting from the levelling-off in military expenditure which had become possible. In addition, it was necessary to create conditions of greater resilience in the world economy to enable it to absorb the effects of temporary setbacks in economic activity in individual countries without major economic dislocations which were apt to involve particular difficulties for under-developed countries. In the centrally planned economies, where serious dislocations had arisen during the previous period of heavy investment and military production, drastic alterations had been made in production plans so as to devote more resources to consumer goods industries and agriculture.

Economic progress in the Middle East, according to the Summary of Recent Economic Developments in the Middle East, was uneven during 1952-53, though nearly every country of the region recorded some advances in one

or another of the main fields of economic activity. Turkey was the country with the most marked general economic development. The petroleum industry recorded the greatest increase in output.

In Africa, as a whole, economic activity levelled off in 1952 and the first half of 1953, as was pointed out in the Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa. Total money income remained relatively high in nearly all countries, the Sudan being the chief exception. There was probably some decline in the income of many agricultural producers. But the effect of this decline was offset in most of the dependent territories by greater development expenditures.

The Enlargement of the Exchange Economy in Tropical Africa described the way in which tropical Africa's indigenous agricultural subsistence economies are being brought within the scope of an exchange economy and within the reach of world markets.

Many of the points made in these reports were reiterated in the course of the Council's discussion on the world economic situation. Thus, in opening that debate, the Secretary-General warned that the world economy lacked the flexibility needed to enable it to absorb the economic shocks that might be generated in a particular country or group of countries. There must, he added, be "more thorough awareness that the world is skating on thin economic ice", and he also called for the greatest possible co-operation by all governments and international organizations in providing sound, long-term solutions for basic economic problems. He expressed concern, too, about the tendency for the economic gap between the less developed and the more developed countries to widen.

These views were shared by many representatives. One of the chief points stressed in the debate was that while the level of economic activity of the developed countries had risen considerably, comparable progress had not been made in the under-developed countries; the economies of the developed and the under-developed countries, it was reiterated, were interdependent.

The majority of Council members agreed that record levels of production had been achieved in most of the developed countries,

which, the United Kingdom representative stated, had also made significant progress in raising real consumption levels and in expanding their foreign trade.

While it was widely agreed that the high level of output was to some extent caused by the heavy expenditures on armaments, opinions varied widely on the precise effect of such expenditures upon the economic situation in particular countries.

Representatives of developed countries (such as France, the United Kingdom and the United States) referred, for instance, to the burden which defence spending imposed on their economies, and to the tendency of such expenditure to cause inflationary pressures. Some representatives, including the representative of the United Kingdom, stated that they were fully aware of the danger that, when defence expenditure was stabilized or reduced, a shortage of demand and lack of employment might result. But, these representatives added, their governments were also aware of correctives, which they intended to use. The United Kingdom representative, however, warned that the efficacy of such measures would depend largely on the success achieved in dealing with the major problem of instability in international trade and payments.

The United States representative interpreted the moderate contraction which had taken place in his country in the first quarter of 1954 as an adjustment caused by a reduction in government purchases of manufactures and a marked decline in investment in stocks due to a shift in the views of businessmen about the size of the stocks of goods they should hold. The confidence of businessmen and investors, however, had been fully maintained and the future economic situation in the United States could be viewed with optimism both in the short run and in the long run.

The United Kingdom representative noted that some progress had also been made towards correcting the disequilibrium in the balance of payments between the United States and the rest of the world, partly because of special foreign aid from the United States. Some representatives, however, among them the Norwegian representative, considered that this was based on temporarily favourable condi-

tions. The need for special measures to solve the dollar problem remained, as forces making for disequilibrium were still present.

The Czechoslovak and USSR representatives maintained that heavy armaments expenditure was a post-war characteristic of capitalist countries which harmed both their economies and also international trade. The nature of United States aid to Europe had distorted the economies of European countries towards production of military supplies, with the result that these countries now faced a crisis and were calling for trade rather than aid. The chief victims of the crisis were the under-developed countries whose economies were threatened by the recent weakening in primary commodity prices. In contrast, these representatives cited the achievements in their own countries which, they said, were increasing real consumption, raising living standards and continuing their programme of peaceful development.

Several representatives from the less developed countries considered that the general world economic situation could hardly give rise to unreserved optimism. Among others, the representatives of Egypt, Pakistan and Venezuela pointed out that the record rise in output of most of the developed countries in 1953 had not been experienced by the under-developed countries. The Argentine representative, also, made the point that if the recent slackening of economic activity in the United States were to continue or spread to other areas, the stability of the world economy and particularly that of the under-developed countries would be seriously threatened.

The rate of economic progress of the under-developed countries, a number of representatives of such countries stressed, was inadequate, despite outside aid and despite their own efforts, often made at the cost of reducing domestic consumption levels that were already dangerously low.

The under-developed countries, it was also pointed out, had few means at their disposal to offset a decline in their export earnings which resulted from a weakening in primary commodity prices and a contraction in their export markets. These earnings were vital for financing their economic development. The need for an adequate degree of stability in primary com-

modity prices could not therefore be over-emphasized, the representatives of Ecuador and other countries observed. Many representatives advocated international co-operative action to maintain such stability.

Particularly important to the progress of economic development was the international flow of capital, a matter closely allied also to problems of domestic and balance-of-payments equilibrium. Under-developed countries, representatives of these countries stated, could not provide enough capital from their own resources to make a more rapid rate of economic development possible. The flow of international private capital to supplement these resources was also inadequate. Substantial international public financing was therefore necessary. The representatives of Egypt, India and Yugoslavia hoped that the Council would consider favourably proposals for a special fund to provide grants-in-aid and long-term, low-interest loans to help speed the development of under-developed economies (see below FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT Under CHAPTER III).

The need for expanding international trade was also stressed during the Council's debate on the world economic situation. While many representatives emphasized that this would require international co-operation, views differed considerably on the precise means which should be adopted (see below, CHAPTER II, FULL EMPLOYMENT).

The expansion of world trade, increased assistance to under-developed areas and measures to maintain full employment (see below, REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS) were also urged by representatives of non-governmental organizations. The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions advocated that advantage should be taken of the opportunity of decreased military expenditure to increase assistance to under-developed countries and that flexible international commodity arrangements should be established to provide for prices of primary products which would guarantee fair remuneration for producers. The representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions considered that the appropriate solution for current economic prob-

lems was to increase the purchasing power of the masses and expand foreign markets by removing trade restrictions and restoring normal trade relations between all countries. The representatives of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and of the World Federation of United Nations Associations stressed, among other things, the importance of co-operation in international trade and an improvement in the economic conditions of under-developed countries.

At the conclusion of the Council's general debate on the world economic situation, Egypt proposed that the Council affirm: (1) that the maintenance of economic stability and the achievement of economic and social progress "must necessarily be based on a pacific relaxation of political tension"; (2) that the achievement of an increasingly high level of economic activity, employment and living standards should remain the primary objective of economic and social policy, both national and international; (3) that an acceleration of the rate of economic development of the under-developed countries is essential for progress and will ensure the continued expansion and stability of the world economy; (4) that armament activities must be replaced by useful economic activities, particularly those benefiting under-developed countries; and (5) that obstacles to progress and to the normal, balanced development of international trade must be removed.

This draft resolution was discussed in the Council's Economic Committee, where a revised draft resolution was proposed jointly by Egypt, India and Pakistan. This proposed that the Council affirm: (1) that an easing of the inter-

national political situation would help greatly in maintaining economic and social stability and in achieving greater economic and social progress; (2) that any such easing of the political situation should lead to some measure of disarmament and to a substantial expansion in civilian production; (3) that the achievement and maintenance of full employment with rising productivity and living standards should remain the primary objective of both national and international economic policy; and (4) that speedier economic development of the under-developed countries is of major importance for achieving a more prosperous world economy and for increasing optimum levels of economic stability.

The revised draft resolution and amendments to it proposed by Australia, Czechoslovakia and the USSR were referred to a working party to produce a new text. The working party's text was agreed to unanimously by the Economic Committee, after which it was unanimously approved on 4 August by the Council itself.

By this resolution, the Council affirmed: (1) that improvement in the international political situation should lead to a reduction in armaments and to an expansion of civilian production; (2) that the achievement and maintenance of full employment with rising productivity and living standards should remain the primary objective of both national and international economic and social policy; and (3) that speedier economic development of under-developed countries, particularly in industry, agriculture and commerce, is of major importance for achieving a more prosperous and stable world economy.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 285-90.

World Economic Report, 1952-53 (E/2560). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.C.1.

Summary of Recent Developments in the Middle East, 1952-53 (E/2581 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.C.2

Summary of Recent Economic Developments in Africa, 1952-53 (E/2582 and Corr.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.C.3.

Enlargement of the Exchange Economy in Tropical Africa (E/2557). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.C.4.

Review of International Commodity Problems, 1953 (E/2578) U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.D.3.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 799-805.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 160, 163-165.

E/AC.6/L.102. Egypt draft resolution (replaced by joint draft resolution).

E/AC.6/L.102/Rev.1. Egypt, India, Pakistan revised joint draft resolution (referred to working party).

E/AC.6/L.108. Czechoslovakia amendment to joint draft resolution (referred to working party).

(Working Party also considered amendments by Australia and USSR, see E/AC.6/L.109.)

E/AC.6/L.109. Report of Chairman of working party submitting draft resolution (draft resolution adopted unanimously).

E/2643. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 827.

RESOLUTION 531A(XVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2643, adopted unanimously by the Council on 4 August.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the Secretary-General's reports on the world economic situation during 1952-53,

"Bearing in mind that the solution of international economic and social problems would contribute to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for ensuring peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

"Considering that an easing of the international political situation would greatly contribute to the maintenance of economic and social stability and to the achievement of greater economic and social progress,

"Affirms that:

"1. Improvement of the international political situation should lead to a reduction of armaments and to an expansion of civilian production;

"2. The achievement and maintenance of full employment with rising productivity and living standards should remain the primary objective of both national and international economic and social policy;

"3. Acceleration of the economic development of the under-developed countries, particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture and commerce, is of major importance for the achievement of a more prosperous and stable world economy."

REMOVAL OF OBSTACLES TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND MEANS OF DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly discussed during 1954, as they have frequently in the past, the need for increasing international trade, for removing obstacles to its expansion and for ways of developing international economic relations.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

This subject was considered again by the Council at its 18th session in connexion with its annual review of the world economic situation (see above), the discussions having been deferred from the previous session, where a USSR proposal on this particular topic had been submitted.

The Council's discussions showed that there was general agreement that world trade should be expanded; many representatives urged positive international collaboration to this end. But opinions on methods of approach and specific measures differed quite considerably.

Thus, while some representatives considered that immediate steps should be taken towards removing restraints on international trade and towards a freer convertibility of currencies, others, including the representatives of France, Norway and Yugoslavia, regarded these as somewhat long-term objectives in view of the close interdependence between the level of national economic activities and international trade and payments.

It was more likely, the representative of Belgium, for example, stated, that immediate progress would result from dealing with some of the individual elements of the general problem, such as the organization of regional economic units and, particularly, the economic integration of Europe.

One of the specific measures advocated was the expansion of inter-regional trade, and, in particular, of East-West trade. The development of East-West trade was urged by the representative of the USSR, supported by the Czechoslovak representative. The discriminatory trade measures currently being practised against the centrally planned economies, they maintained, had boomeranged, for trade boycotts had failed to prevent the development of these economies and had resulted in a contraction of the world markets, harming the countries initiating the discriminatory measures.

While several other representatives also felt that East-West trade was desirable, they considered that there were limitations to its current expansion. Thus, the representatives of Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others, stated that considerations of national security had necessitated some control over the flow of certain strategic goods. Some of the obstacles to the expansion of East-West trade arose from the policies of the Soviet bloc, the United States representative maintained. The Norwegian representative observed

that the further expansion of such trade would largely depend on certain measures being taken by Eastern European countries to encourage the output of goods for which there was a ready demand in Western Europe. In any case, the United Kingdom and Yugoslav representatives pointed out, the total volume of East-West trade in relation to world trade was not large.

Another element of the general problem to which attention was drawn was the need for improving the position of the under-developed countries. These countries, the representatives of Egypt and Pakistan, among others, pointed out, were far more severely affected by fluctuation in world commodity prices than were the more developed areas. Representatives of the under-developed countries complained not only of unstable world prices for their commodity exports, but also of deterioration in the terms of trade of these countries. International commodity agreements had proved of some benefit, the representative of Ecuador observed, but they covered only a negligible range of products. It was also difficult to devise schemes that were sufficiently flexible.

There was much discussion, too, on barriers to international trade such as limitations on imports, artificial aids to exports, inconvertible currencies and monetary instability. Double taxation on income from foreign investments was mentioned by some representatives from under-developed countries as an obstacle particularly harmful to these countries.

Another aspect of restraints on trade dealt with was their inhibiting effect on the international flow of capital. This flow, as some representatives from under-developed countries emphasized, was inadequate for meeting the development needs of these countries. Stressed in this connexion was the need for a special fund for economic development to help provide grants and long-term, low-interest loans and thus prepare the ground for further profitable investments. The representative of Australia, while considering that investment policy must remain largely a matter for individual governments, stressed the important role of the United Nations in co-ordinating national economic policies.

Attention was drawn, too, to the fact that various steps had already been taken, particularly under the General Agreement on Tariff

and Trade (GATT) to reduce tariffs, quantitative import restrictions and other barriers to world trade. It was also pointed out by the United Kingdom representative, among others, that the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and other international bodies were doing valuable work in facilitating the expansion of international trade.

The representative of Belgium, among others, maintained that an easing of the political situation was needed to encourage world trade and bring new prosperity that would spread to all States and ensure economic and social development. This advance, in turn, would help considerably to improve international relations.

Much of the discussion in the Council revolved around draft resolutions submitted by the USSR and the United Kingdom.

The USSR proposed that an international conference of government experts from Members and non-members of the United Nations be called by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions, to make recommendations for developing international trade. The Council, it was also proposed, should urge that Member Governments adopt measures to promote the normal development of trade relations between all countries and to remove obstructions to the development of trade relations between States, irrespective of their social and economic systems.

Several representatives thought it premature or unnecessary to hold an international conference such as that proposed by the USSR. Among them were the representatives of Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Ecuador, France, India, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Extensive preparatory work, it was stated, would be needed to ensure the success of such a conference. The obstacles to international trade would have to be carefully studied and a conference called immediately might not provide the best atmosphere for the objective study that was required and that the Secretariat could provide. Moreover, GATT already provided an instrument to deal with obstacles in the way of international trade; GATT's functions and operations, moreover, were to be reconsidered later in the year and it would

be wise to await the outcome of this reconsideration before making a further move.

The USSR subsequently revised its draft resolution. The revised version proposed that the Council: (1) urge governments to take steps to promote mutually beneficial trade between all countries and to remove obstacles hampering the development of trade relations between States, irrespective of their social and economic systems; and (2) ask the Secretary-General to include in the next World Economic Report an analysis of factors hampering the expansion of world trade, including a global study of the problems involved in promoting the development of trade within and between all geographical and currency areas.

This revised proposal was rejected, however, in the Economic Committee in a paragraph-by-paragraph vote, certain paragraphs of the preamble being approved but the two operative paragraphs being rejected by 6 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions, and 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions, respectively.

As originally introduced, the United Kingdom's draft resolution proposed that the Council: (1) ask the Secretary-General for an analysis, to be included in the next World Economic Report, of the various factors "still tending" to limit international trade; (2) urge governments to take all practicable steps to assist the further expansion of mutually beneficial trade; and (3) decide to continue consideration of the matter at its 20th session.

This proposal, too, was revised in the course of debate, in the light of amendments submitted by Pakistan and others. Revisions to the operative part concerned only the request to the Secretary-General. Under the revised version, he would be asked to prepare an analysis of factors tending to limit international trade and also a global study of the problems involved in promoting the development of trade within and between all geographical and currency areas.

As revised, this proposal was approved by the Economic Committee by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

In the plenary meeting the USSR resubmitted its draft resolution with the addition of another paragraph by which the Council would resolve to continue, at its twentieth session, consideration of the problem of removing

obstacles to international trade and developing international economic relations, including practical measures for convening, in the light of the results of regional and possible inter-regional conferences of trade experts, a world conference of government experts to make recommendations for expanding world trade. He withdrew the revised draft, however, in view of a United Kingdom oral amendment, which provided that the Council when it took up the matter at its twentieth session, would study the expansion of international trade and the development of international economic relations in all its aspects, and would consider every method of achieving the desired result. A Soviet oral amendment to delete a reference to the International Monetary Fund was also accepted. As amended, the resolution was adopted unanimously by the Council on 4 August.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The removal of obstacles to international trade and ways of developing international economic relations were discussed at the General Assembly's ninth session in connexion with the annual report of the Economic and Social Council.

This report was discussed by the Second Committee during six meetings from 8 to 10 December.

Many of the points made in the Council's debates were reiterated in the Committee.

Thus, the USSR representative, supported by those of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Ukrainian SSR, argued that the discriminatory trade practices against these countries and against the People's Republic of China, which were pursued by other countries, especially the United States, had injured the world economy and, particularly, the under-developed economies. Such practices also impeded the development of East-West trade in Europe. Boycotts imposed for strategic reasons had, moreover, recoiled on those imposing the restrictions. The USSR proposed that the Assembly call upon the Governments of Member States to remove existing discriminatory measures applying to trade with individual States or groups of States, and to take steps to expand trade and other economic relations between nations.

There was general agreement in the Committee on the need for increasing international trade, but not on the standpoint of the USSR and its supporters. The United Kingdom representative, for instance, considered it pointless to talk vaguely about discrimination before the analysis requested by the Economic and Social Council was available. The representatives of France, and Greece, among others, doubted whether the domestic demands of the USSR and countries associated with it would permit a marked and rapid increase in trade between Eastern and Western Europe. (The validity of this opinion was questioned by the Polish and USSR representatives.) The United States representative considered that Soviet policies were responsible for obstacles to East-West trade in Europe. The representative of Belgium, while believing, in principle, in the need for an increase in such trade, thought that limitations upon it were justified by defence needs. Referring to a clause in the preamble to the USSR proposal which stated that the normal development of trade between States would help to improve relations between them and reduce international tension, the Australian representative said that it would be more accurate to say that an improvement of international relations would assist the development of trade.

A draft resolution was also submitted jointly by Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. It proposed that the Assembly endorse the Council's resolution.

Chile proposed an amendment to this to have the Assembly decide in addition to discuss the removal of obstacles to international trade and means of developing international economic relations as a specific item at its 10th regular session. This was withdrawn in favour of a Venezuelan oral amendment expressing satisfaction at the Council's decision to continue to discuss the question at its 20th session.

The Venezuelan oral amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the 11-Power draft resolution, and the resolution as revised was approved by the Second Committee, and adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December by 49 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The USSR draft resolution was rejected by the Committee; parts of it were rejected as a result of a paragraph-by-paragraph vote, and those paragraphs adopted during that vote were then rejected by 11 votes to 7, with 30 abstentions. The proposal was reintroduced in the plenary meeting but the Assembly decided not to take a vote on it.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2549. Communication from USSR proposing supplementary item for inclusion in provisional agenda of 17th session of Economic and Social Council.

PLENARY MEETING, 756.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 799-805.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 163-167.

E/L.614 and Rev.1. USSR draft resolution (revision rejected: first and third paragraphs of preamble adopted by 8 votes to none, with 9 abstentions, and 7 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions, respectively; second paragraph of preamble rejected by 7 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions; operative paragraphs rejected by 6 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions, and 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions, respectively).

E/L.613 and Rev.1-3. United Kingdom draft resolutions and revisions (revisions took into account amendments by Pakistan, Argentina and Egypt jointly, and Belgium and France jointly; final

revision adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/L.622. Pakistan amendment to United Kingdom first revised draft resolution, E/L.613/Rev.1 (withdrawn).

E/AC.6/L.110. Argentina and Egypt joint amendments to United Kingdom first revised draft (withdrawn).

E/AC.6/L.112. Belgium and France joint amendment to United Kingdom second revised draft resolution, E/L.613/Rev.2 (withdrawn).

E/2643. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 827.

E/L.614/Rev.2. USSR revised draft resolution (withdrawn).

USSR and United Kingdom oral amendments to Committee's draft resolution (accepted).

RESOLUTION 531C(XVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2643, and amended by USSR and United Kingdom, unanimously adopted by the Council on 4 August.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the contribution which a continuing expansion of international trade can make to increasing production, employment, standards of living, economic development of under-developed countries and international stability,

"Emphasizing the importance of continuing efforts to facilitate the expansion of international trade as rapidly as possible,

"Noting that the regional economic commissions and other international bodies are already doing valuable work in this connexion,

"Believing, however, that it would be useful if the Council could be furnished with a broad examination of the various factors tending to limit expansion of international trade,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next World Economic Report an analysis of such factors, prepared in consultation with the international bodies concerned, and to include in such an analysis a study on a global basis of the problems involved in promoting the development of trade within and between all the various geographical and currency areas, it being understood that the Secretary-General will, in the preparation of this analysis, make use of the valuable work which is being done by experts under the auspices of the regional economic commissions;

"2. Urges that governments take all practicable steps to facilitate the further expansion of mutually beneficial international trade;

"3. Decides to place the question of the expansion of international trade and the development of international economic relations on the agenda for its twentieth session, when the subject will once more be studied in all its aspects and every method of achieving the desired result be considered."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 335-340, 342.

A/C.2/L.248 and Corr.1. USSR draft resolution.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that broad economic and trade relations between States are highly important for the economic development of countries and for increasing employment among the people and raising their living standards,"

Adopted by 31 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions.

"Noting that the economic development of various States encounters difficulties manifested in contrac-

tion of civilian production, increase in unemployment, fall in the living standard of the people, and greater obstacles to the marketing of goods, and that these difficulties are increasing still further as a result of the artificial obstacles to international trade created during the past few years,"

Rejected by 27 votes to 5, with 16 abstentions.

"Considering that the normal development of trade between States would help to improve relations between them and to reduce international tension,"

Adopted by 22 votes to 4, with 21 abstentions.

"Calls upon the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations to remove existing measures of discrimination applying to trade with individual States or groups of States," . . .

Rejected by 28 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions,

" . . . and to take steps to expand trade and other economic relations between nations."

Adopted by 28 votes to 3, with 17 abstentions.

(Adopted parts of draft resolution rejected as a whole by 11 votes to 7, with 30 abstentions.)

A/C.2/L.252, Add.1 and Rev.1. Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution and revision (revised draft adopted by 45 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/C.2/L.256. Chile amendment to joint draft resolution (withdrawn in favour of oral amendment by Venezuela accepted by sponsors and incorporated in revision of joint draft).

A/2868. Report of Second Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 511.

A/L.189. USSR draft resolution, re-submitted (motion not to vote on it adopted by 31 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 830(IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2868, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 49 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that the Economic and Social Council is giving active consideration to the question of the expansion of international trade and the development of international economic relations,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction with the Economic and Social Council's decision to continue to study this question at its twentieth session;

"2. Endorses resolution 531C(XVIII) adopted unanimously by the Council on 4 August 1954."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The Economic and Social Council, at its seventeenth session, considered the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1953, together with a supplement covering the period from 1 May 1953 to 31 January 1954. (For

activities of the Fund during 1954, see PART TWO, CHAPTER VI.)

In a statement to the Council, the Managing Director of the Fund declared that in 1953 the world economy was more satisfactory than in any previous year since the end of the Second

World War. The volume of world trade had attained the very high level of 1951. In many countries the balance-of-payments position had strengthened and gold and dollar reserves had increased, mainly as a result of transactions with the United States. There was a trend towards greater convertibility of the main currencies, exchange controls were being relaxed and discrimination in trade reduced.

However, he said, some of the factors which had led to these improvements were temporary and their disappearance would cause a dollar gap. Moreover, many countries still restricted imports from the dollar area. The determination of the United States and other governments to take anti-depression measures whenever necessary would, in the view of the Fund, justify the expectation that there would be no major interruption in world economic growth, to which the United States economy had given a strong stimulus during the past eight years.

Describing the development of the Fund's policies as regards the use of its resources, the Managing Director stated that the Fund had become better equipped to assist Members in temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. Thus, for the first time, the Fund had waived, in two cases, the limitation of drawings by any Member to 25 per cent of its quota in any 12-month period. The Fund had sold a greater amount of exchange in 1953 than in any other year except 1947, and it had received more gold and dollars through purchases than in any previous year. Consultations with Members which continued to enforce exchange restrictions and discriminations had been held in 1953. A considerable number of technical assistance missions had also been sent out during the year.

During the debate in the Council, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others, paid tribute to the work of the International Monetary Fund. The United States representative assured the Council that there

need be no fear of a decline in his country's activities which might interrupt the growth of the world economy. The representative of France stated, however, that some of the circumstances which had accounted for the favourable developments in the world economy were of a precarious nature, and the Yugoslav representative pointed out that there had been a decline in the monetary reserves of certain countries in Asia and the Near East and that unemployment had increased in some parts of the world.

The representative of Belgium emphasized the importance of appropriate internal economic policies and expressed the belief that the currencies of the main trading countries could be rendered convertible in the near future. The representative of Australia considered that the Fund was now willing and able, with the help of its Members, to assume the risks and take the action required to prevent any serious crisis in international payments. The representative of India expressed the view that an adjustment of policies in the interest of international co-operation was required not only in countries with payments difficulties but also in countries more favourably placed. Referring to the possibility of any future depression, the representative of Pakistan stated that emergency measures should be planned in advance to meet that eventuality. He also made a critical reference to the voting system of the Fund in which, he said, the United States had 35 per cent of the votes and the United Kingdom 16 per cent.

The representative of Argentina cautioned against undue optimism as regards the world economic situation, in which a serious disequilibrium still existed. He appealed to the Fund to undertake a detailed analysis of problems of economic development in relation to monetary policy and to study possible methods of solving these problems.

Following the debate, the Council adopted a resolution taking note of the report of the Fund.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 290-91.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2496. Note by Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the fiscal year ended 30 April 1953.

E/2496/Add.1. Summary of activities of the International Monetary Fund from 1 May 1953 through 31 January 1954.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 771, 772.

E/L.589. Turkey draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 513(XVII), as submitted by Turkey, E/L.589, adopted by the Council by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, on 12 April 1954.

CHAPTER II

FULL EMPLOYMENT

Action towards achieving and maintaining full employment was first discussed as a specific topic by the Economic and Social Council in 1947, and since 1950 the problem has been considered each year. As a means of keeping the United Nations informed of trends and possible warning signals, an annual questionnaire on employment and related economic conditions is sent by the Secretary-General to all Member Governments. Replies to the questionnaire are then analysed and placed before the Council.

In 1954, at its eighteenth session, the Council considered full employment as a part of its broad examination of the world economic situation. In discussing full employment the Council dealt with three sub-topics: (1) replies from governments to the annual questionnaire on full employment, (2) the problem of reconversion after the rearmament period, and (3) measures to prevent possible inflation at high levels of economic activity.

Before the Council was a series of reports including replies of governments to the annual questionnaire on full employment and related economic questions, together with a Secretariat analysis of the replies; replies of governments to a note verbale sent by the Secretary-General inviting comment on measures to prevent adverse economic effects from reductions in defence spending, and replies of governments to a note verbale sent by the Secretary-General inviting comments on ways of reconciling the maintenance of full employment with the avoidance of harmful effects of inflation, together with a Secretariat analysis of those replies.

The replies to the questionnaire on full employment dealt with full employment standards, economic trends in 1953, and goals and forecasts for 1954.

The Secretariat analysis indicated that in a number of the developed private-enterprise countries (represented by Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States) the increase in output which had occurred from 1952 to 1953 was not expected to be sustained in 1954. If increases in productivity and in the labour forces were taken into account an upward tendency for unemployment between 1953 and 1954 might be anticipated in Canada and the United States. However, only slight changes in the employment situation were expected in Japan and in the countries of Western Europe. The United Kingdom, for example, reported that unemployment had not been a problem in 1953 and that no substantial change was expected in 1954; any threat would come from external, not internal, sources, and the general aim must be to maintain trade and economic activity.

Replies from two countries with centrally planned economies, Hungary and the USSR, indicated that both planned an increase in national income, employment and consumption, with greater emphasis on expansion of consumer goods.

Burma, cited in the Secretariat analysis as an example of under-developed countries, described in its reply a programme for increasing consumption and economic activity but stated that firm estimates could not be made of the effect on the employment situation. Another

under-developed country, Haiti, reported progress in measures taken to reduce unemployment and encourage economic development, including expansion of the tourist trade, establishment of new industries, construction of schools, public health projects and agricultural development.

Replies to the Secretary-General's note verbale on the economic effect of reduction in defence expenditure expressed the belief of most governments that a reduction in their own military expenditures would be balanced by increased spending for civilian purposes—for example, for production of consumer goods to meet pent-up demand and for construction of housing, schools and hospitals.

However, a number of trading nations expressed fear that large cuts in military spending by major industrial countries might lead to contraction of exports markets. They expressed the hope that the problem would not be made worse by restrictions on international trade and they urged international efforts, based on common methods, to counteract any recession that might threaten.

In the third set of replies before the Council, on the maintenance of full employment and the avoidance of inflation, a number of industrialized countries described economic weapons used to combat inflationary tendencies in the period of Korean hostilities. Whereas in the Second World War they had used "direct controls"—such as rationing and controls on wages, prices, exports and imports—they had relied in the 1950-52 period mainly on "indirect controls" including credit restrictions, tax increases and higher interest rates to reduce civilian demand and non-essential investment.

A number of under-developed countries described recent experiences of inflation brought about by factors such as advancing industrialization, rising prices for their imports and reduced income from their exports. One of the countries, Pakistan, reported that it had combatted inflation by such measures as a grow-more-food campaign, efforts to produce more consumer goods, and encouragement of voluntary savings. Other under-developed countries reported the use of anti-inflationary measures such as restriction of bank credit and reduction of government deficits.

In the debate in the Council and its Economic Committee, major points of discussion included

the extent to which the current world situation was a threat to full employment, the type of action that would be most effective in bringing about full employment, the link between problems of full employment and economic development, and ways of warding off inflation.

Regarding the current employment situation, the representatives of a number of under-developed countries expressed fear that declining economic activity in some major industrialized countries, including the United States, might have serious international repercussions, such as disruption of demand for raw materials and the availability of investment capital. Cuba reported that the demand for its sugar and other exports had fallen off after the end of Korean hostilities. The representative of Ecuador said a decline in his country's exports had adversely affected the employment level; he urged efforts to stabilize markets for raw materials and to channel investment into the most needy areas. Similarly, the representative of Argentina said that under-developed countries, depending precariously on income from their exports, lacked the stable income and investment capital needed for economic expansion.

The representative of the United States said that fears of a recession in his country after the cessation of Korean hostilities had proved exaggerated. The United States had reduced military expenditures without bringing on a depression at home or abroad; its economy had weathered the period of adjustment and was ready to resume growth. Although unemployment was somewhat higher than could be attributed to normal temporary figures accompanying freedom of choice in a free economy, and had reached 5 per cent of the labour force, employment, he stated, had risen in June 1954 for the fifth successive month.

For most Western European countries, said the representative of the United Kingdom, 1953 had been a year of recovery in employment and production. The representative of Australia reported that his country had no unemployment but, rather, a labour shortage.

Two countries with centrally planned economies, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, told the Council that they had no unemployment. In contrast, they said, economic activity in the United States had been declining, with detrimental effects both in the capitalist countries

and in the under-developed countries, whose exports had suffered.

Regarding steps that might be taken to maintain high employment and to ward off any possible economic recession, a number of speakers offered suggestions. The representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said that governments should have machinery ready to stimulate demand in case unemployment should develop; the measures might include tax reductions, public works, liberal credit policies, increased government purchases and adjustment of prices. A comprehensive system of unemployment insurance was also necessary, and many countries still did not have adequate plans.

The representative of Belgium said that his Government was combating unemployment by encouraging public and private investment, reducing taxes on productive investment, promoting housing construction and encouraging the participation of Belgian industry in the development of the Belgian Congo. The representative of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) also stressed the value of housing construction as a weapon against unemployment.

The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) expressed belief that a prerequisite for full employment was an expanding economy with steadily rising demand. It was necessary to have high wages and steady income, governmental action to maintain consumer purchasing power and to counteract inflation, adequate unemployment insurance and programmes of vocational training and retraining to keep up with new industrial trends. The ICFTU also appealed to all governments to adopt precise full employment targets to guide their action and ensure security for the workers.

The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) asked the Council to urge all governments to take immediate steps to reduce arms expenditures, stimulate peace-time production, raise purchasing power, enlarge domestic markets and free international trade from obstacles. In addition, governments suffering from unemployment should be urged to guarantee normal living standards for unemployed families. The WFTU also proposed an international conference of trade unions and other

organizations to exchange information on unemployment and on ways of expanding economic activity.

Another point stressed by many speakers in the debate was the link between economic development and full employment. The representatives of Pakistan and China commented that unemployment in under-developed countries resulted from lack of capital to exploit resources, not from lack of demand for goods. The representative of India said that his country was taking steps, such as the creation of a new industrial development corporation, to stimulate the flow of capital to new industries; the representative of Ecuador described efforts to diversify production to create new opportunities for better paid labour; and the representative of Argentina said his country's Second Five-Year Plan aimed at providing full employment. The representative of Turkey stated that full employment could be achieved only in an expanding world economy in which the under-developed countries were a vital factor, and the representative of Yugoslavia observed that further expansion of production in highly industrialized countries would depend on expansion of trade and the opening of new markets.

The possibility of inflation at high levels of economic activity was recognized by some speakers, although the discussion indicated that inflationary tendencies in the period of Korean hostilities had been corrected.

The representative of the United Kingdom described the problem of "cost inflation" — a condition brought about, in a period of high economic activity, by a tendency for wages to rise faster than output per worker and for rising prices of imported materials to boost production costs, raise the cost of living and further increase the pressure for higher wages. He felt, as did the representative of China, that there should be further study of the question whether inflationary tendencies must necessarily be associated with economic expansion. However, he thought it would be unfortunate if fears of future inflation were to prevent governments from working toward a steady rise in production and standards of living. This view was also expressed by the representative of Norway.

Two draft resolutions and a number of amendments were submitted during the debate.

A USSR draft resolution proposed that the

Council: (1) recommend that countries where unemployment exists take steps to increase employment by developing civilian production, expanding foreign trade and increasing purchasing power; (2) convene a non-governmental advisory conference for the purpose of exchanging information on ways to raise employment levels; and (3) instruct the Secretary-General to prepare a report based on the findings of the advisory conference and other information and submit it to the Council's 20th session. The representative of the USSR said that his proposal embodied suggestions made by the World Federation of Trade Unions.

A draft resolution submitted jointly by Belgium, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States proposed, in its operative part, that the Council: (1) invite ILO to continue its work in the employment field with due regard to the need for providing the Council with suggestions on problems of special concern to it; (2) commend to the attention of Member States the replies of governments on their experience in dealing with inflationary tendencies at high levels of economic activity; (3) recommend that Members be prepared to take action to maintain expanding levels of production and employment in the face of reduced demand; and (4) recommend that Members bear in mind the importance of employing measures that would contribute to international economic stability and the economic development of other States.

Three sets of amendments to the four-Power proposal were submitted.

Pakistan proposed adding a specific mention of certain problems of under-developed countries and a recommendation that international efforts be made to stabilize prices of primary commodities and to facilitate the flow of capital to under-developed countries.

Argentina, Egypt and Yugoslavia jointly proposed additions recommending that Members undertake steps to prevent a decline in economic activity, inviting governments to take measures to maintain expanding production and employment in the case of reduced defence spending, and recommending measures to assist in the economic development of under-developed countries.

Another series of amendments, submitted jointly by Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador and

Venezuela, proposed adding a specific mention of the need for rapid economic expansion in the under-developed countries, and the special economic problems of those countries, and a paragraph urging Members to avoid policies with adverse effects on the employment, stability and development of other Members, especially the less developed States.

In the discussion of the proposals, a number of Council members expressed the view that the non-governmental conference suggested in the USSR draft was unnecessary, as ILO provided opportunity for unions, employers and governments to keep watch over employment problems. Some speakers felt that certain measures suggested in the USSR draft could not be undertaken in countries with a free economy.

A majority of members expressed general support for the four-Power draft, but a number of speakers urged more specific attention to the problems and needs of under-developed countries as cited in the various amendments. The representative of the USSR felt that the four-Power draft was inadequate because it suggested no practical measures.

Following the discussion, the USSR submitted a revised draft which, among other things, called for ILO collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in preparing the report mentioned in the original text. This revised draft was, however, rejected in the Economic Committee, and, when re-submitted, in the Council by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

The four-Power draft and amendments to it were replaced by a 12-Power draft resolution sponsored jointly by Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Norway, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, which was adopted both in the Economic Committee and in the Council by 16 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions.

The main points of this resolution were: (1) ILO was asked to continue its work on unemployment problems, bearing in mind the need for making suggestions to the Council on problems of particular concern to it; (2) the attention of Members was drawn to the reports before the Council surveying experiences in dealing with inflationary tendencies at high levels of economy activity; (3) Members were

recommended to follow closely changes in economic trends and be prepared to take action to maintain expanding levels of production and employment in face of reductions in demand, including any resulting from a levelling-off in defence expenditures; (4) such action, it was recommended, should take into account the importance of avoiding adverse effects on the employment levels, stability and economic development of other Members, including under-developed countries; (5) the importance of the measures employed being such as to contribute to the maintenance of international economic stability, the economic progress of Member States generally and the economic development of under-developed countries should also be borne in mind; increased national and international efforts should be made to reduce instability in the prices of primary commodities and to assist the flow of capital to under-developed countries.

At its ninth session the General Assembly discussed the question of full employment during its consideration of the Economic and Social Council's report, at seven meetings of the Second Committee from 8 to 10 December and on 13 December.

At the opening of the Committee's discussion the USSR representative submitted a draft resolution similar to the Soviet proposal rejected by the Council.

Another draft resolution was submitted jointly by Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. It proposed that the Assembly note that the Council was keeping under review the problem of promoting full employment and endorse the Council's

resolution, particularly the invitation to the International Labour Organisation to continue its work on employment problems.

Later six additional countries — Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia — became co-sponsors of the draft.

During the discussions the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR expressed the view that economic activity was declining in some of the capitalist industrialized States, with repercussions on the economy of other States, and that unemployment was spreading. They felt that the Economic and Social Council had taken no positive steps to counteract the situation and that the General Assembly should do so. Some of these representatives also opposed placing on ILO the chief responsibility for employment problems.

The representative of the United Kingdom thought that when the Council had reached a decision by a large majority, the General Assembly should endorse it. A number of other representatives, including those of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, the United States and Yugoslavia, considered that there was no need to repeat the full debate held in the Council; the Assembly need only endorse the Council's resolution.

The 11-Power draft resolution was adopted by the Second Committee, and on 14 December by the Assembly in plenary meeting by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The USSR draft resolution which was rejected, as a whole, by the Second Committee by 33 votes to 6, with 11 abstentions, was not put to the vote in plenary meeting.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 324-37.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2565 and Corr.1 and Add.1-10. Replies of governments to the questionnaire on full employment, economic development, the balance of payments, and economic trends, objectives and policies in 1953 and 1954 (text of questionnaire included).
E/2408/Add.13. Reply of Ethiopia to the questionnaire of the previous year, on the period 1952-53.
E/2620 and Add.1. Analysis of replies of governments (E/2565 and Add.1-10); report by the Secretariat.

E/2564 and Add. 1-3. Replies of governments to note verbale sent by Secretary-General on measures by governments to prevent foreseeable adverse effects on their economy arising from reductions in defence expenditures,

E/2563 and Add.1-4. Replies of governments to note verbale sent by Secretary-General on measures designed to reconcile attainment and maintenance of full employment with avoidance of the harmful effects of inflation.

E/2597. Summary of replies of governments (E/2563 and Add.1-4).

PLENARY MEETINGS, 799-805.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 160-163.

E/L.616 and Corr.1. USSR draft resolution (replaced by revised draft resolution).

E/AC.6/L.106. USSR revised draft resolution (rejected by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions).

E/AC.6/L.103. Belgium, Norway, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (replaced by 12-Power draft resolution).

E/AC.6/L.104. Pakistan amendments to four-Power draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.105. Argentina, Egypt, Yugoslavia joint amendments to four-Power draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.107. Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Venezuela joint amendments to four-Power draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.103/Rev.1. Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Norway, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia revised joint draft resolution, submitted by working party consisting of sponsors of original four-Power proposal and of amendments to it (adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/2643. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 827.

E/L.624. USSR draft resolution, re-submitted (rejected by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 553B(XVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2643, adopted by the Council on 4 August by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing its responsibility to promote full employment and rising standards of living and to encourage the economic development of Member States,

"Having considered the documents placed before it for its discussion on the question of full employment, comprising the replies to the annual full employment questionnaires, the statements submitted on the problems of reconversion after the rearmament period and the statements submitted on experience in dealing with inflationary tendencies at high levels of economic activity,

"Having considered also the advisability of arranging for further study of the problems referred to in Council resolution 483 A and B (XVI),

"Recognizing the need for the continued pursuit by Member States of positive policies designed to maintain national and international economic stability with high and expanding levels of employment, productivity and standards of living, and to promote the economic development of the under-developed countries,

"Noting the statements made in the Council and in the documents submitted to the Council of the intentions of Member States to continue their efforts to maintain high levels of domestic production and employment, and noting also the progress made by Member States in developing techniques for this purpose,

"Considering that in pursuing their domestic economic policies Member States should have regard to the desirability of avoiding adverse effects upon the

employment levels and general economic stability of other Member States, including the under-developed countries,

"Recognizing that in the under-developed countries the achievement of full employment is hampered by the characteristics of their economic structure, as illustrated by the nature of their foreign trade and their vulnerability to excessive fluctuations in terms of trade due largely to external factors outside their own control,

"Noting that in the under-developed countries the progress towards higher levels of production and employment would be assisted by greater stability in the prices of primary commodities and by an increased flow of capital to under-developed countries,

"Recognizing that the International Labour Organisation occupies a unique position in relation to the international consideration of problems of full employment by virtue of its universal character and of the representation of employers' and workers' organizations in its membership,

"1. Invites the International Labour Organisation to continue its important work in the field of employment problems, with due regard to the need for providing the Council with comments and suggestions on the problems of particular concern to the Council as indicated by the records of its debates;

"2. Commends to the attention of Member States documents E/2563 and addenda 1 to 4 and E/2597 surveying Member countries' experience in dealing with inflationary tendencies at high levels of economic activity;

"3. Recommends that Member States follow closely changes in economic trends and be prepared at any time to take without delay such action as they may deem necessary to maintain high and expanding levels of production and employment in their territories in the face of reductions in demand on particular sectors of their economies, including such reductions as may result from a levelling-off or reduction in government expenditure on defence;

"4. Recommends that in considering such action Member States, especially the more developed countries, give due regard to the importance of avoiding any adverse effects upon the levels of employment, stability and economic development of other Member States, including the under-developed countries;

"5. Recommends that in considering such action Member States bear in mind also the importance of employing measures which will contribute to the maintenance of international economic stability, to the economic progress of Member States generally, and to the economic development of the under-developed countries, the acceleration of which is of major importance for the attainment of high levels of production, employment and world trade;

"6. Recommends that national and international efforts should be intensified to reduce instability in the prices of primary commodities and to facilitate the flow of capital to under-developed countries."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 335-340, 342.

A/C.2/L.247. USSR draft resolution (rejected in paragraph-by-paragraph votes ranging from 34 to 6, with 9 abstentions, to 17 to 13, with 19 abstentions, on third paragraph of preamble by which the Assembly would have recognized the urgent need to take steps to reduce unemployment, increase employment and alleviate the plight of the unemployed; rejected as a whole by 33 votes to 6, with 11 abstentions).

A/C.2/L.253 and Add.1. Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (adopted by 43 votes to none, with 6 abstentions).

A/2868. Report of Second Committee.

A/L.188. USSR draft resolution (motion not to vote on it adopted by 31 votes to 6, with 16 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 829(IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2868, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council is keeping under review the problem of promoting full employment,

"Endorses resolution 531B(XVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 4 August 1954, and particularly the invitation to the International Labour Organisation to continue its important work in the field of employment problems."

PLENARY MEETING, 511.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS

FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ways of financing the development of under-developed economies continued to receive close attention in both the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly during 1954, as in earlier years.

One aspect of the question which was further explored was the proposal, advanced some years previously, for setting up a special United Nations fund for economic development to help under-developed countries speed their economic progress with grants-in-aid and long-term, low interest loans for projects basic to further development. Another involved a proposal for

an international finance corporation to encourage productive private enterprise. A third line of approach concerned ways of stepping up the international flow of private capital. The work of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in helping to finance development projects in less developed areas was also considered, as was the part played by international commodity trade (see CHAPTER IV, INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE) in providing under-developed countries with export earnings and ways of stabilizing that trade.

SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (SUNFED)

Proposals for setting up a special United Nations fund, when circumstances permit, to help under-developed countries with grants and long-term, low-interest loans for speeding their economic development have been the subject of considerable discussion and study by various United Nations organs in recent years.

The general framework for the discussions on the matter which took place during 1954 in the Economic and Social Council was largely set at

the Assembly's eighth session during 1953 (resolution 724B(VIII)).

This led to an extensive canvass of comments of governments on a report by a Committee of Nine, drawn up in 1953, on the nature and structure of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) and on the amount of support that might be expected of them for such a fund. These views were collated and examined by Mr. Raymond Scheyven, a

former President of the Economic and Social Council, whom the Assembly appointed for the purpose. The Assembly had also asked the Secretary-General to prepare a working paper on the extent and methods of co-ordination between the proposed Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and specialized agencies engaged in economic development work.

This paper, which was submitted at the 18th session of the Economic and Social Council together with an interim report by Mr. Scheyven, concluded that while many opportunities for fruitful collaboration might be foreseen, special proposals on co-ordination measures would have to wait until certain fundamental elements of the constitution and nature of the Special Fund were established.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Most of the Council's proceedings were devoted to examining the extent of support which governments would, at this stage, be willing to give to the proposal for SUNFED's establishment, as presented in Mr. Scheyven's interim report.

In this report, Mr. Scheyven indicated that the views of governments could be divided into three groups. The first group of opinions was that voiced by under-developed countries. They thought SUNFED should be set up as soon as possible, whether or not disarmament had been achieved. They also thought it might even be set up with modest financial resources on the basis of the preparatory work already done. These governments indicated, too, that they would be willing to contribute what their means permitted to the financing of SUNFED.

The second group of replies, coming largely from industrial countries, expressed reservations about the advisability and feasibility of setting up a special fund at the present time. They referred to the danger of diverting funds from other types of assistance and to the heavy financial burdens already carried by many countries. These countries further held that the establishment of a special fund should be conditional upon internationally supervised world-wide disarmament.

The third group of replies, coming from other industrialized countries, expressed the view, as did the first group, that a fund should be set

up without waiting for world-wide disarmament. This group stressed, in particular, the complementary nature of SUNFED to other types of assistance available and the interest of the industrialized countries themselves in accelerated economic development.

The need for the fullest possible co-ordination of the activities of the Special Fund, the technical assistance programme and the work of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was also stressed.

At the opening of the Council's general debate on financing economic development, Mr. Scheyven observed that the existence and increasing membership of the third group of countries mentioned in his interim report constituted a significant new fact which had emerged since the Assembly's eighth session. He also emphasized that many countries in this group insisted that wide participation (including that of the leading industrialized countries) was essential and that the size of contributions would be determined by defence burdens and the degree to which these burdens could be reduced. He hoped that more governments would feel able to follow the example of the countries in this third group, but he also hoped that under-developed countries would appreciate the magnitude of the financial and economic problems confronting many of the industrialized countries, and the magnitude of the manifold contributions they were already making for the benefit of under-developed countries.

There were compelling humanitarian, political and economic reasons for aiding under-developed countries, he added. Public opinion should be aroused to the fact that nearly two thirds of mankind were living in abject poverty. The development of under-developed countries would serve the interests both of these countries and of the industrialized countries; for the former it could open up long-term prospects of new markets and increased employment and for the latter it would create a need for capital goods which could constitute a major factor in the reconversion of the economies of the industrialized countries from armament production to civilian production.

The Special Fund would meet both an economic and an institutional need. Economically, the need of the under-developed countries was for basic investment of a non-self-liquidat-

ing character, essential for the subsequent implementation of projects yielding normal returns. Institutionally, this need was not provided for by the existing forms of private capital, nor by the Bank operating within its presents terms of agreement, nor by technical assistance alone. Yet all these forms of assistance were interlocking. The Special Fund should, perhaps, enjoy a certain priority in time since basic investments must come first. However, once basic investments were successfully financed, technical assistance, private capital, the International Bank and, possibly, an international finance corporation should all be in a position to play their full part.

In the ensuing debate, several Council members urged that SUNFED be set up as soon as possible. Pakistan, for instance, urged the Council to recommend that the General Assembly take effective steps for the early establishment of SUNFED. Yugoslavia proposed that the Assembly be recommended to invite governments to pledge contributions to SUNFED, especially by devoting part of the savings from reduced defence expenditures to this end. The Chilean representative, speaking as an observer, urged that statutes for SUNFED be drafted.

The growth of support for the creation of the Special Fund was among the arguments given for such views. However, other representatives, for example the United Kingdom representative, expressed doubts as to the existence and significance of the growing support.

Many of the governments in Mr. Scheyven's third category, it was pointed out, had made their own participation conditional on participation by a few key countries who were expected to become the main contributors but had not yet indicated any intention of doing so.

Further, as the representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States noted, the willingness of governments to participate was also subject to other serious qualifications such as prior economic and defence commitments. Continuing support for SUNFED would be essential, and that would be practicable only on achieving internationally-controlled world-wide disarmament.

To the latter point, the Cuban and other representatives replied that creation of SUNFED would in itself help to lower international tensions, thus hastening the day when inter-

nationally supervised world-wide disarmament could be attained. The representatives of China and India emphasized that even from the defence viewpoint it was unwise to stake all on armaments and to ignore the need for action to ease conditions of want; in the long run, defence spending and investment in economic development were remedies for different aspects of the same ailment.

Several representatives — among them the representative of Pakistan — also drew attention to a disparity between, on the one hand, insistence on the amount of aid already being provided for under-developed countries and willingness to step up aid through existing channels and, on the other hand, declarations about inability to assume further burdens through a new United Nations venture.

Other representatives, however, saw no inconsistency. The Special Fund, it was pointed out, was a new and untried method of providing assistance. It might be possible to start it now, but only, the United States representative cautioned, at the risk of diverting resources from established and proven methods of rendering assistance. On the other hand, when internationally supervised world-wide disarmament had set free really substantial resources, this new method could be tried with much less risk of it leading to a net decline in the total amount of assistance to under-developed countries.

There were also different views about the initial size of the proposed Special Fund. While some representatives, including the representative of Ecuador, thought that substantial sums would be required to achieve significant results, others, including the Indian and Yugoslav representatives, emphasized that even a comparatively small fund might do useful work and attract further support. The Yugoslav representative also pointed out that an appreciable reduction of actual defence burdens had already occurred. The Egyptian representative maintained that the General Assembly had never intended that the establishment of the Special Fund should be conditional on internationally-supervised world-wide disarmament.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR thought that the primary need of under-developed countries was not capital from abroad but rather promotion of international trade on an equitable basis and industrialization

through the mobilization of the domestic resources of these countries. The influence and position of foreign capital in these countries had not been to their benefit. Nor were the trade policies of many of the more developed countries beneficial to them. The USSR representative also felt the role and powers of SUNFED should be spelled out in greater detail. Although it offered distinct advantages over the use of private capital from abroad, there was a danger that illusions about its scope might distract attention from the need for a thorough exploration of potential domestic capital resources, which alone could play a decisive part in economic development.

In addition, several representatives, including those of Cuba and Egypt, welcomed Mr. Scheyven's stress on the need to enlist the support of parliamentary and public opinion for the idea of the Special Fund, and the French representative suggested that parliamentary papers be published on the subject.

Replying to various points raised in the debate, Mr. Scheyven emphasized that some progress had been made since the General Assembly's eighth session on the question of setting up a special fund and that the attitudes of governments had been developed. The attitudes had nothing to do with the question of generosity or the lack of it. Some of the countries that he had placed in the second group had an outstanding international record of generous and disinterested behaviour. He supported what had been said about the importance of informing public opinion of the unhappy situation in the under-developed countries.

Five draft resolutions were submitted to the Council by Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Norway, Egypt and, jointly, Argentina, Ecuador and Venezuela. These drafts had many points in common, and after discussion they were merged into a single text jointly sponsored by the seven countries submitting the original drafts and by India. The joint draft resolution was adopted in the Economic Committee, and unanimously by the Council on 4 August.

Noting an increasing moral and an increased degree of material support for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, this resolution expressed great appreciation of Mr. Scheyven's work and his

interim report and recommended that the General Assembly urge governments to review their respective positions with regard to extending their material support, in accordance with changes in the international situation and other relevant factors. It also recommended that the General Assembly extend the appointment of Mr. Scheyven in order that he might continue his consultation with governments.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In his final report to the General Assembly, Mr. Scheyven concluded that the essential conditions for the establishment of SUNFED "in the near future do not at present exist".

The international situation, he said, had not developed as favourably as the Assembly had hoped. Internationally supervised world-wide disarmament was unfortunately not yet an accomplished fact. Summing up the prospects for support, he reiterated the point he had made to the Council that the major industrial Powers (such as the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) "appear disinclined, at least at the present juncture, to lend their financial support to the establishment of an international fund for grants-in-aid and for long-term low-interest loans", while most of the other industrialized countries contemplated taking part in the Special Fund "only if it is supported by the leading industrialized powers, and more particularly by the United States".

But Mr. Scheyven still viewed the situation with some optimism, based on his impression that the public in the industrialized countries had for some time been becoming increasingly aware that the economic development of the under-developed countries presented an urgent problem, the solution of which would contribute to a relaxation of international tension and the attainment of lasting peace.

This idea had, he said, been clearly stated in the replies already received from governments (and summarized in his earlier report). He had reason to believe that other governments were equally convinced of its truth but would prefer to let a little more time elapse in order to ensure that these views were shared by other peoples.

It was therefore important to inform world public opinion about the poverty prevailing

in the less-developed countries and about the urgent need to remedy this state of affairs. Once that task of information had been fulfilled, he thought, governments would be in a better position to take whatever steps they deemed most suitable.

The Assembly considered the question concurrently with certain aspects of economic development (the question of establishing an international finance corporation, the international flow of private capital for development and land reform). The discussion of these subjects took place during 38 meetings of the Second Committee from 7 October to 17 November, and 25 November to 6 December. As regards SUNFED, they followed the same broad lines as that in the Economic and Social Council. There was general agreement in principle on the need for a body such as SUNFED, but disagreement on the timing of its establishment.

The Netherlands representative favoured an immediate decision in principle for setting up SUNFED. So did most of the representatives from less developed countries. The representatives of Ecuador, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia, and others urged action to draft statutes for SUNFED.

Several, including the Mexican representative, maintained that the establishment of the Special Fund would help to create conditions favourable to peace. Others, among them the representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, Iraq and the Netherlands, stressed that establishment of the Special Fund should not be contingent upon disarmament. The representatives of Belgium and Denmark were also of this opinion, but considered that the willingness of the highly industrialized countries to contribute to the Fund was of primary importance. The Belgian representative hoped that these countries would perhaps change their attitude later and urged that the preparatory work be continued.

The representatives of Australia, Canada, China, Greece, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States were also among those who thought that the time was not yet ripe for establishing the proposed Special Fund. Among their arguments were the following: The Fund could not be expected to function without the financial support of the major Powers. These

Powers were not yet in a position to give that support because of their priorities for defence needs and the economic commitments they had already undertaken both in their own countries and also to aid other countries. An Assembly decision at this stage to set up SUNFED would therefore result only in disappointment for the under-developed countries. It was also premature to draft statutes. Deferring the creation of SUNFED did not, however, mean deferring the economic development of under-developed countries. The United States representative said that his country was not ready to contribute because prospective contributions from other countries were not large enough.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR expressed views similar to those put forward by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR in the Economic and Social Council. In particular, they considered that under-developed countries would benefit more from an expansion of international trade on an equitable basis and from the development of their own resources than from the provision of foreign capital, which had not always benefited them in the past.

Another matter stressed in the Second Committee (by, among others, the representatives of China, Costa Rica, Pakistan, Peru and the Netherlands) was the need for informing world public opinion about conditions in under-developed countries, the alleviation of which, it was stated, was morally, economically and politically imperative.

At the close of its general debate on the financing of economic development, the Second Committee had before it three draft resolutions on the proposed Special Fund.

One, submitted by the Netherlands, proposed that the Assembly decide to set up SUNFED, subject to the following preparatory action: draft statutes for SUNFED would be drafted by a working committee appointed by the Secretary-General, and the Economic and Social Council would report to the Assembly on these draft statutes and recommend any further steps necessary to implement the proposal for SUNFED's creation.

Another draft resolution, by Belgium, proposed that the Assembly: (1) urge governments to review their positions in regard to giving

material support to SUNFED in accordance with changes in the international situation and other relevant factors and (2) extend Mr. Scheyven's appointment to enable him to continue his consultations with governments.

The action envisaged by Belgium was also proposed in the third draft resolution — submitted jointly by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. In addition, this draft proposed that the Assembly decide in favour of setting up a Special Fund and, as a preparatory measure, appoint a committee of seven — including Mr. Scheyven — to draft statutes for the Fund which should be presented in time for the Economic and Social Council to consider and transmit them, together with its own comments, to the Assembly's tenth session.

These three draft resolutions were submitted to a working group to secure agreement on a single text. After further discussions in the Second Committee and in a drafting group to iron out differences of view on the working group's text, the Committee, on 13 November, agreed unanimously on a text, which the As-

sembly approved, also unanimously, on 11 December.

By this resolution, the Assembly, expressing the hope that a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development would be set up as soon as practicable, urged governments to review their positions in regard to giving material support to such a Fund, in accordance with changes in the international situation and other relevant factors, both national and international.

It extended Mr. Scheyven's appointment for another year so that he could continue his consultations with governments. It also asked him to prepare a report, with the aid of the Secretary-General and of an ad hoc group of experts, giving "a full and precise picture of the form or forms, functions and responsibilities" which such a fund might have, and of the methods by which its operations might be integrated with the development plans of countries receiving aid from it. Mr. Scheyven was further asked to submit to the Economic and Social Council a report on the results of his missions and a final report to the 10th session of the General Assembly, for consideration together with any comments by the Council.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 292-300.

Report on a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. Submitted by a Committee [of Nine] Appointed by the Secretary-General (E/2381. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1953.II.B.1.

A/2646 and Add.1-5. Comments of governments on Report on a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. (A/2646/Add.3-5 were issued subsequent to the Council's session.)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2599 and Corr.1. Interim report by Raymond Scheyven, on comments of governments.

E/2618. Co-ordination between the activities of a special United Nations fund, the Technical Assistance Board and certain specialized agencies. Working paper by Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 810, 812, 813, 816, 818.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 166-168.

E/L.620. Yugoslavia draft resolution (withdrawn in favour of eight-Power draft).

E/L.621. Pakistan draft resolution (withdrawn in favour of eight-Power draft).

E/L.625. Norway draft resolution (replaced by eight-Power draft).

E/AC.6/L.111. Argentina, Ecuador, Venezuela joint draft resolution (withdrawn in favour of eight-Power draft).

E/AC.6/L.113. Egypt draft resolution (withdrawn in favour of eight-Power draft).

E/AC.6/L.114. Argentina, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Norway, Pakistan, Venezuela, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (adopted, with drafting amendments, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/2644. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 827.

RESOLUTION 532A(XVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2644, adopted unanimously by the Council on 4 August.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the interim report submitted by Mr. Raymond Scheyven concerning the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development as well as the working paper by the Secretary-General,

"Noting that both the contents of the replies of governments and the debates in the Council indicate increasing moral, and an increased degree of material, support for the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development,

"Considering that the balanced development of the world economy is a necessary condition for promoting such international relationships as are propitious for the maintenance of peace and world prosperity,

"Reaffirming that the economic development of the under-developed countries is of essential importance not only for them, but also for the industrialized countries,

"Bearing in mind that the present rate of development of the under-developed countries in general is unsatisfactory, and that the present world situation calls for accelerating the development of these countries,

"1. Expresses its great appreciation of Mr. Scheyven's work and of his interim report;

"2. Recommends that the General Assembly urge governments to review their respective positions with respect to extending their material support to a special United Nations fund for economic development, in accordance with changes in the international situation and other relevant factors;

"3. Recommends that the General Assembly extend the appointment of Mr. Scheyven in order that he may continue his consultations with governments."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

A/2702. Questions relating to economic development. Memorandum by the Secretary-General.

A/2727 and Corr.1. Summary of comments of governments on report of the Committee of Nine. Presented by Secretary-General.

A/2728. Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development. Final report by Raymond Scheyven.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 290-303, 305-309, 312.

A/C.2/183. Statement by Raymond Scheyven in Second Committee, 14 October 1954.

A/C.2/L.226. Netherlands draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.2/227. Belgium draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.2/L.228 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.2/L.230. Report of working group containing draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.230/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

A/C.2/L.231. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia joint amendment to draft resolution of working group with new text for operative

paragraph 5 (withdrawn, formed basis of paragraph in adopted resolution).

A/C.2/L.232. Report of drafting group (containing new text of operative paragraph 5).

A/C.2/L.233 and Corr.1. Secretariat working paper containing revised draft resolution (revised draft adopted unanimously).

A/C.2/L.233/Add.1. Secretary-General revised statement of financial implications.

A/2847. Report of Second Committee.

A/2848. Report of Fifth Committee (on budgetary implications).

PLENARY MEETING, 510.

RESOLUTION 822 (IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2847, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 11 December.

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the determination expressed in the Preamble of the Charter "to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples", and of the obligations of the United Nations and its Members under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter,

"Recalling its previous resolutions and those of the Economic and Social Council on the need to provide financial assistance through international co-operation for the economic development of the under-developed countries and, in particular, on the proposal to establish a special United Nations fund for economic development,

"Taking account of all relevant documents prepared in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions,

"Bearing in mind the increasing progress made in obtaining the support of Governments for such a fund,

"Having examined the final report of Mr. Raymond Scheyven prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 724B(VIII) of 7 December 1953, and the statement made by him in the Second Committee of the General Assembly,

"1. Expresses the hope that a special United Nations fund for economic development be established as soon as practicable;

"2. Expresses its great appreciation of the work done by Mr. Scheyven;

"3. Extends the appointment of Mr. Scheyven for another year in order that he may continue his consultations with Governments, and elicit in the course of his consultations the views of those Governments which have not so far indicated them, on the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Nine and on the support which may be expected from them for such a fund, and in order that he may undertake such work as is specified in paragraph 5 below;

"4. Urges Governments to review their respective positions as regards extending their material support to a special United Nations fund for economic development, in accordance with changes in the international situation and other relevant factors, both national and international;

"5. Requests Mr. Scheyven to prepare, with the assistance of the Secretary-General and of an ad hoc group of experts selected by him in consultation with Mr. Scheyven, and on the basis of consultation with the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies concerned as well as of the report of the Committee of Nine and the comments of Governments, a further report giving a full and precise picture of the form or forms, functions and responsibilities which such a special United Nations fund for economic development might have, and especially the methods by which its operations might be integrated with the development plans of the countries receiving assistance from it. Such a report should also consider the working relationship of such a fund with the Technical Assistance Board, the Interna-

tional Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other specialized agencies concerned, the United Nations regional economic commissions and existing programmes in the field of economic development;

"6. Requests Mr. Scheyven to make to the Economic and Social Council, and the Council specially to consider at its twentieth session, such report as may then be possible on the results of his missions and to present his final report to the General Assembly at its tenth session, so that the General Assembly may consider the report together with such comments as may be forwarded by the Economic and Social Council on the report made to it earlier;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the above-mentioned ad hoc group and Mr. Scheyven with all necessary assistance and facilities."

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Another proposal which has been the subject of several years' consideration—by both United Nations organs and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—is that for an international finance corporation to help in the growth of private enterprise in underdeveloped countries.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In considering the proposal again at its 18th session, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report from the Bank, requested by the General Assembly in 1953.

This report stated that the countries on which an international finance corporation would necessarily have to depend for the greater part of its funds were not at the present time ready to commit themselves to subscribe to its capital, some of them doubting the soundness of the idea in principle. The situation in that respect had not changed since May 1953, when the Bank had submitted its first report on the subject.

With regard to the availability of private capital to an international finance corporation, the Bank's report stated that the contribution of capital by participating governments was the only practical approach. It also suggested that the Executive Directors of the Bank who would serve ex officio as directors of the proposed corporation would exercise voting powers related to the capital subscribed to the corporation by the countries they represent rather than to their subscriptions to the Bank, as previously suggested.

Also suggested were two alternative ways of providing further resources required by the international finance corporation, after the initial proposed subscription of \$50 million to \$100 million had been secured. The first method was to leave the calling up of further subscriptions to subsequent decisions by the participating governments; the second method would provide immediately for a larger capital subscription, but further calls, after the initial \$50 million to \$100 million, would require approval of a designated substantial majority of the total votes.

On membership and allocation of capital subscriptions, the report suggested that membership in the Bank should be a prerequisite for membership in the international finance corporation if the corporation was to be affiliated with and managed by the Bank. The subscriptions of Member countries to the capital of the Bank could provide a guide for the allocation of the corporation's capital.

During the debate in the Council, some representatives, including those of the United Kingdom and the United States, reiterated previous doubts about the desirability and the necessity for an international finance corporation at the present time. Its establishment might even, it was stated, do more harm than good by deterring the flow of private capital for economic development. Others, among them the Belgian representative, thought that a corporation, through its association with the Bank, might help to mobilize additional private capital. A suggestion by the Belgian representative that the proposal should be studied further and that

consultations on it should be continued received wide support.

The representatives of Argentina, Pakistan and others stated that they were still in favour of the prompt establishment of an international finance corporation. Although continuing to support the establishment of the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, the Chinese representative considered that the proposed corporation stood a better chance of being set up than the Special Fund because it would require a smaller initial capital and would have a more rapid turnover of funds. Some representatives, including those of Argentina and Egypt, regretted the lack of detail in the Bank's report and also the fact that the Bank's Executive Directors had not expressed their opinion on policy issues raised in the report. The Argentine representative suggested that some well-known person of international repute should be asked to study the question.

Following its discussions the Council by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention, adopted, with drafting changes, a resolution which had been submitted jointly by Australia, Cuba, India, Pakistan and Norway.

In this resolution the Council, after expressing its thanks to the Bank, recommended that the General Assembly ask Member States which might be in a position to provide capital for the international finance corporation to keep the matter under review. It also asked the Bank to continue to consult such countries and to report to the Council upon its consultations and on any further suggestions it might have regarding the provision of capital and the structure and functions of the proposed corporation.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Prospects for the establishment of the corporation changed during the General Assembly's ninth session.

In the earlier phases of that session, the various opinions expressed by Member countries in the Second Committee on the corporation's establishment were rather similar to those expressed in the Council and at previous Assembly sessions.

However, on 11 November 1954 it was announced that the United States Administration

would seek Congressional approval for United States participation in the proposed corporation, to be set up on an experimental basis as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to help stimulate private investment in under-developed countries, and to make loans without governmental guarantee. The United States announcement said that it was proposed to confine membership of the corporation to Members of the Bank. An initial capital of \$100 million was envisaged for the corporation, subscriptions of member countries to be proportionate to their stock in the International Bank. The United States subscription would thus be about \$35 million. Further, the charter of the corporation would not go into effect until \$75 million had been subscribed by at least 30 countries.

Later, the Second Committee was informed that the Government of the United Kingdom was willing to take part in discussions on the creation of the corporation along the lines indicated in the United States announcement. Subject to these discussions and the assurance of appropriate subscriptions from the United States and other Members of the International Bank, the United Kingdom Government would be ready, at a suitable time, to make proposals to Parliament for United Kingdom participation in the corporation.

The ensuing debate revealed widespread support for the establishment of the corporation as soon as practicable. It was generally agreed, too, that the International Bank be asked to draft statutes for this institution.

But there were differences of opinion on some of the powers and functions of the corporation.

Thus, the United States representative was opposed to the corporation's making equity investments and thought it should be empowered to hold securities only if earned, as well as debentures convertible into stock when purchased from the corporation by private investors. The representatives of Egypt, the Netherlands and others, on the other hand, thought that the corporation should be enabled to make equity investments in enterprises.

Some representatives, including those of China, Egypt, Iraq and Yugoslavia, also thought that the corporation should be empowered to invest in public and semi-public as well as private enterprises. In this connexion, it was

stated that account should be taken of different economic systems and also of the fact that in many under-developed countries the government had to administer and finance undertakings which in other countries would normally be privately owned and operated. One reason for this was the lack of private capital in under-developed countries for such ventures.

The representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, Yugoslavia and others stressed, in addition, that the creation of the corporation should not be a substitute for other means of financing development, such as the mobilization of domestic capital. The Yugoslav representative, supported by the Brazilian representative, among others, emphasized also the need for setting up SUNFED.

The French representative thought that if there was to be capital participation in the corporation by private investors, it would be necessary to clarify the relationship between government and private participants.

The Indian representative considered that the corporation might also be empowered to take part in the management of enterprises aided by it.

The United States representative stated that the Bank would, of course, take into account the various points made in the debate when drafting the statutes for the corporation.

Following its discussions the Second Com-

mittee adopted a draft resolution which had been submitted jointly by Brazil, Canada, France, Greece, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Turkey and the United States and amended by them in the course of the discussions. (An earlier draft resolution by sixteen countries had been withdrawn in favour of the nine-Power draft).

The draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. By it the Assembly asked the International Bank: (1) to prepare draft statutes to govern the corporation, taking into account views expressed in the United Nations and the responsibilities of existing financial organizations; (2) to present the draft to the Bank's Members for discussion and invite them to indicate the amount of capital support that might be expected of them for setting up the corporation; and (3) to take steps to achieve agreement among its Members of the draft statutes.

It also noted the statement of the United States Administration and subsequent declarations by other countries in favour of an international finance corporation and looked forward to its establishment as soon as practicable. It asked, in addition, that the Bank report to the mid-1955 session of the Economic and Social Council and that the Council report to the Assembly's 10th session.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 301-305.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2616. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Second report on the status of the proposal for an international finance corporation, June 1954.

PLENARY MEETING, 816.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 168-169.

E/AC.6/L.115. Australia, Cuba, India, Norway, Pakistan joint draft resolution (adopted, with drafting changes, by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/2644. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 828.

RESOLUTION 532B(XVIII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2644, adopted by the Coun-

cil on 5 August by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the report submitted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, pursuant to the requests contained in General Assembly resolution 724C(VIII), part I, and Council resolution 482B(XVI),

"Noting the view expressed by the management of the Bank in the report concerning the contribution which an institution such as an international finance corporation might be able to make to the stimulation of private international investment,

"Noting also the view expressed by the management of the Bank in the report that it would not be practicable to establish a corporation unless its initial capital were provided by governments,

"Bearing in mind the importance of augmenting the flow of capital, from both domestic and external

sources, for accelerating the rate of development in the under-developed countries,

"1. Expresses its thanks to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for its continued interest in the project to establish an international finance corporation and to the management for having submitted its suggestions on the structure, organization, financing and functions of such a corporation;

"2. Recommends the General Assembly to request Member States which might be in a position to provide capital for an international finance corporation to keep the problem under review;

"3. Requests the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in the light of the discussions at the eighteenth session of the Council, to continue to consult the countries which might be in a position to provide capital for an international finance corporation, and to report further to the Council upon its consultations and on any further suggestions the Bank may have regarding the provision of capital and the structure and functions of such a corporation."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

A/2702. Questions relating to economic development. Memorandum by the Secretary-General.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 29.0-300, 330-333.

A/C.2/L.229 and Rev. 1. Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Uruguay joint draft resolution and revision (superseceded by 16-Power draft A/C.2/L.229/Rev.2).

A/C.2/L.229/Rev.2. Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Israel, Panama, Philippines, Uruguay revised joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.2/L.249. Brazil, Canada, France, Greece, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Turkey, United States joint draft resolution (adopted as orally amended by sponsors, by 44 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/2847. Report of Second Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 510.

RESOLUTION 823(IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2847, adopted by the Assembly on 11 December by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Being convinced of the need for international co-operation to facilitate the setting up and expansion of productive private enterprise in under-developed countries by the investment of capital without the necessity for governmental guarantees,

"Recalling resolution 532B(XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the reports submitted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the establishment of an international finance corporation and the views of the Bank management regarding the useful contribution which an international finance corporation could make to the stimulation of private investment,

"Believing that an international finance corporation, in appropriate form, could contribute materially to the economic development of under-developed areas and to the general stability of the world economy,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the studies carried out by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

"2. Takes note of the statement of the United States Administration of 11 November 1954 and declarations of other countries in support of an international finance corporation, and looks forward to its establishment as soon as practicable;

"3. Requests the International Bank:

"(a) To prepare draft statutes to govern the corporation, taking into account the views expressed in the United Nations and the responsibilities of existing financial organizations;

"(b) To present the draft to the Governments of members of the Bank for discussion and invite them to indicate the degree of support that may be expected from them in providing the capital for the establishment of the corporation;

"(c) To take steps to bring about agreement among its members on the draft statutes;

"(d) To report on the results of its work to the Economic and Social Council at its twentieth session;

"4. Requests the Council to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its tenth session."

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The work of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its role in helping to finance the development of under-developed economies are reviewed yearly by the Economic and Social Council. In 1954, the review took place at the Council's 17th session, when it considered the Bank's annual report

for 1952-53, supplemented by an outline of the Bank's main activities from 1 July 1953 to 1 February 1954. (For an account of the Bank's activities during 1954, see PART TWO, CHAPTER V.)

Opening the discussion in the Council, the President of the Bank pointed to an increase

in the activities of that agency. During the nine months ending 31 March 1954, it had granted loans exceeding \$302 million, bringing the total of its loans to approximately \$1,892 million. The rate at which loans were being disbursed to borrowers was also accelerating. During the calendar year 1953, the disbursements equalled \$240 million, bringing the total of disbursements to about \$1,250 million by the end of that year. The Bank had been able to make increasing use of currencies other than United States dollars, and as productive capacity grew outside the United States, the proceeds of the loans were being expended more and more elsewhere. Resources available for lending had been augmented by the sale of the equivalent of more than \$200 million of Bank bonds in the previous year, including United States dollar bonds to the value of \$175 million and Swiss franc bonds to the value of 150 million Swiss francs.

The Bank had also continued to sell securities from its own loan portfolio to private investors in the United States and in other countries. Since 1 July 1953, the Bank had sold the equivalent of about \$16 million of such obligations, including approximately \$5 million with, and \$11 million without, the Bank's guarantee. Additional loan funds had been obtained by further release by Member countries of their 18 per cent local currency subscriptions to the Bank's capital. The amounts thus released and used or allocated for loans had increased to \$757 million, from \$710 million at the beginning of 1953. In addition, the equivalent of about \$436 million had been released subject to various conditions or limitations.

In the field of technical assistance the Bank had sent general survey missions, during the preceding months, to Nigeria, Malaya and Syria. Reports of all previous survey missions had been presented to the governments concerned and were being widely used for constructive action by governments. In line with its policy of encouraging the flow of private capital into productive enterprise, the Bank had recently sent two specialized missions to India and Ceylon to explore the possibility of establishing privately owned and operated development corporations to help finance the expansion and modernization of domestic industry.

The President of the Bank believed that the successful solution of the problem of economic

development would require a high degree of realism and of political far-sightedness on the part of the under-developed and the industrialized countries alike. The under-developed countries, he thought, tended to over-emphasize the financial aspects of development and their low levels of income and of saving as the principal obstacle to progress, and to imply that the only solution to their problems would be large investments by the advanced countries. No less important were such factors as the character and initiative of the people, the confidence they had in themselves and in the future of their country, and the nature of the government administration and of the country's social institutions. On the other hand, he said, advanced countries had not yet grasped the extent to which their own long-run economic and political interests could be served by contributing to the economic growth of under-developed areas.

Several representatives, including those of Australia, France, India, Norway, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia, expressed appreciation of the progress being made by the Bank. The representatives of Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Pakistan and Turkey felt, however, that it could and should do more to help meet the needs of under-developed countries.

Among their suggestions were the following: the Bank should liberalize its lending policies, particularly in regard to financing non-self-liquidating projects; its procedures should be made more flexible; and it should speed up its decisions on development loans.

The representatives of Argentina, Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey also expressed the view that the Bank should not confine its lending to the financing of specific projects or limit its loans to the foreign exchange requirements of such projects.

The practice, followed in some cases by the Bank, of taking into account not only direct but also indirect foreign exchange costs of development programmes was commented upon favourably by the Indian representative. The Turkish representative, however, emphasized the need to acknowledge transitional balance-of-payments difficulties as a natural accompaniment to certain phases of economic development. He regretted that the Bank had

failed to support its Member countries in their efforts to overcome such temporary occurrences, and had tended to act solely from profit motives.

Emphasizing the part played by the flow of United States investment funds in narrowing the dollar gap, the United Kingdom representative expressed the hope that the forthcoming year would witness an upward trend in the rate of dollar disbursements by the Bank.

In addition, the representatives of France, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia drew attention to the importance of the Bank's use of non-dollar funds. The Pakistan representative urged that these non-dollar funds be increased in view of the increased production in Western Europe, which had assisted procurement by under-developed countries in European markets. The Bank's existing procedure was bound to result in the assumption by Bank borrowers of dollar liabilities for non-dollar expenditure. This would increase the dollar deficit of borrowing countries and restrict the amount of loans that under-developed countries could obtain from the Bank. Unless European countries released more of their 18 per cent capital subscription, the Bank should, he urged, revise its lending procedures so as to relieve its borrowers from the hardship of assuming dollar liabilities for non-dollar expenditure.

The representative of Pakistan also stressed the need for a more balanced regional distribution of loans granted by the Bank; an unduly small proportion had, he said, been granted to under-developed countries in Asia and the

Middle East. He hoped, too, that the interest rates charged by the Bank could be lowered and that the statutory commission of not less than 1 per cent per annum, which the Bank is required to charge on the amount of its loans during the first ten years of its operation, could be discontinued or reduced.

In reply to various points made in the discussion, the President of the Bank readily admitted the inadequacy of the Bank's resources to satisfy the world's development needs. In granting loans, he emphasized, the Bank was not guided solely by motives of profit. Nor was the self-liquidating character of the financed projects of primary importance. Loans were made to countries which, in the Bank's opinion, were capable of repaying them. Again, countries were not denied loans purely on the ground of their unfavourable balance-of-payments position, but the Bank had insisted that the balance-of-payments prospects should be such that repayment of the loan appeared probable. The rate of interest the Bank charged on its loans was determined by the rate it had to pay for its own borrowing. He was hopeful, however, that the Bank would be able in the future to borrow on even better terms and to lower its rate of interest accordingly. The Bank's slowness in granting loans was due to the great care it had taken in determining the soundness of the projects submitted to it. Such care was believed to be in the interest of the borrowing country.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Council on 21 April 1954 adopted a resolution taking note of the Bank's report.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 305-6.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
E/2511 and Add.1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Eighth Annual Report 1952-1953 and supplement containing summary of principal activities of the Bank from 1 July 1953 to 1 February 1954.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 775, 778, 779.

RESOLUTION 514(XVII), as proposed orally by Cuba, adopted by the Council, by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, on 21 April, taking note of the Bank's report.

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The role of foreign private capital in the advancement of under-developed economies is another factor in the financing of their develop-

ment to which United Nations organs have devoted much attention.

In 1954 both the Economic and Social Coun-

cil and the General Assembly gave extensive consideration to steps which the United Nations, specialized agencies and Member Governments might take to stimulate a steady and adequate flow of private capital to under-developed countries.

Background information for the discussions which took place at the Council's 17th session included two reports requested of the Secretary-General by the Assembly in 1952 (resolution 622C(VII)).

One, entitled *The International Flow of Private Capital, 1946-1952*, analysed the volume and direction of the international flow of private capital, the types and fields of application of such capital and the main factors limiting the flow of private capital during the post-war period. It also set out certain conclusions relevant to the formulation of policies for promoting economic development with the aid of private foreign capital. The other report, a memorandum on *Action Taken to Stimulate the International Flow of Private Capital*, summarized the measures taken by international organizations, non-governmental bodies and certain governments to step up the flow of private capital.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Discussion in the Council revealed a marked difference of opinion both on the extent to which foreign private capital, especially in the form of direct investment, could be relied on to meet the needs of under-developed countries and on the relative importance of particular obstacles to the flow of private capital and the extent to which they could be removed by action by capital-importing countries.

Several representatives, among them those of Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States, stated that foreign private capital had made a major contribution to economic progress in the past. The United States representative maintained that private investment from abroad could serve as a means of providing technicians and skills as well as financial resources to under-developed countries. It was also stressed — by the representatives of France, Norway and the United States, for instance — that an increase in the flow of funds depended on encouragement by capital-importing countries. The importance of reviving the inter-

national market for portfolio investments was also emphasized.

On the other hand, the Czechoslovak and USSR representatives asserted that foreign private capital had in the main been prejudicial to the economic growth of under-developed countries. They conceded, however, that such capital could be helpful in certain circumstances, but only in an auxiliary manner.

The representatives of Egypt, India, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, the observer for Chile, and others felt that the supply of foreign capital was inadequate. Referring to the tendency for direct investments to be drawn to extractive industries, some of them thought that the role of private capital was limited, especially in the case of countries with relatively scarce natural resources, despite steps to improve the climate for private investment from abroad.

A further point — made by Yugoslavia, for instance — was that basic internal and international economic conditions had often made it necessary for less developed countries to impose various types of economic controls. Even though these controls might hinder the inflow of private capital, they could not be readily relaxed without affecting national programmes for economic development.

Several representatives, including those of Belgium, Cuba, Ecuador and France, urged that further consideration be given to various legal and institutional arrangements to encourage the supply of foreign private capital under conditions mutually satisfactory to both under-developed countries and investors from abroad.

The Council gave extensive consideration in its Economic Committee to a draft resolution submitted jointly by Belgium, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States; a series of amendments to this draft; a revised version of the draft resolution submitted by the same countries joined by China and Venezuela as well as amendments to the revised draft.

On 30 April it adopted, by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, a resolution recommended for final adoption by the General Assembly.

The resolution drew attention to the need for increasing the flow of private capital for investment abroad and to the advantages that would result from such an increase. It also contained a series of detailed recommendations to this end, some addressed to countries requiring such

capital, some to those able to supply it, and some to both groups of countries for joint action. In addition, it requested that the Secretary-General prepare an annual report on the international flow of private capital, its contribution to economic development and on measures taken by governments affecting this flow of capital.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The role of foreign private capital in economic development was debated extensively during the Assembly's ninth session, many of the general arguments advanced in the Second Committee being similar to those put forward in the Economic and Social Council.

Thus, representatives of several under-developed countries repeatedly stressed that the supply of foreign private capital was not enough to meet their needs. Some, including the Indian and Philippine representatives, pointed out, too, that measures to attract private capital had already been taken in various countries, but with disappointing results. Agreeing on the need for private investment from abroad, they and other representatives — among them, those of Greece, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela — urged that action be taken by capital-exporting countries to encourage the flow of private capital abroad, as well as by capital-importing countries.

The representatives of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and others cautioned against pressure by foreign investors to secure special treatment or privileges in the countries where they made their investments. The representatives of France and Iran suggested that the drafting of a code of conduct governing private investment might be considered.

The representatives of China, Colombia, France, South Africa, the United States and others stressed the importance of action by capital-importing countries to create a favourable investment climate for foreign private capital. They supported the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council to this end, and drew attention to the contribution which foreign private investment had made and could make to economic development. Some, including the United States representative, drew attention also to the fact that capital-exporting countries had already taken action,

or were contemplating further action to encourage the outward flow of private funds.

Some representatives felt that foreign private capital had only a limited role. Thus, the Yugoslav representative argued that private capital tended to invest in enterprises which were likely to yield the most profits, but which did not always make the greatest contribution to the economic advancement of countries in the process of development. In tackling the problems of financing development, moreover, the United Nations should be careful not to make an increase in the international flow of private capital its main concern.

The representative of Cuba favoured action by capital-exporting countries to reduce double taxation on private investments abroad and proposed studies to this end.

The representative of Haiti proposed a study by the Secretary-General on practical ways of increasing, by the use of existing institutions and arrangements, desirable investments in under-developed countries for the purchase of equipment for modernizing industries or setting up new ones. The study, he proposed, should also deal with the possibilities of: (1) using technical assistance experts to prepare projects for new enterprises financed by national or international private capital or both; (2) obtaining long-term and medium-term loans from the International Bank, other public international sources or from private banking institutions in capital-exporting countries acting through international agencies; and (3) facilitating such investments by means of guarantees or endorsements by governments of the countries requesting them.

Criticizing the resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council, the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR maintained that private investment from abroad, though capable of playing a minor role under certain circumstances, might well work to the detriment of under-developed economies as it had frequently done in the past. The use of local resources, industrialization and the removal of barriers to international trade were held to be the best ways of advancing these economies.

The Second Committee finally recommended a draft resolution substantially the same as that approved by the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee's draft, however, did add a new paragraph to the preamble to the Council's resolution, stating that voluntary reinvestment in under-developed countries of profits and earnings of foreign capital not only reduced demand for foreign exchange but also contributed directly to the expansion of economic activity and the increase of the national income of the country in which it takes place. This change, proposed by Egypt, was approved in the Committee by a vote of 44 to none, with 7 abstentions.

Another change, based on a proposal by Belgium, France, Greece, Iran and Turkey, and approved in Committee by 48 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, concerned the annual report requested of the Secretary-General under the Council's resolution. By this amendment (indicated in italics) the report would deal with the international flow of private capital, its contribution to economic development, and measures taken by governments affecting this flow, or announced by them to be under consideration. Further, in preparing this report, account was to be taken of discussions on the subject in the Council, and in the General Assembly, of proposals made there, and of suggestions which might be communicated by governments, the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund for promoting the international flow of private capital.

The resolution as a whole was adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December by 48 votes to none, with 8 abstentions.

The recommendations addressed to governments thus included the following: countries seeking to attract foreign private capital should re-examine their domestic policies, legislation and administrative practices, where necessary to improve the investment climate; those able to supply such capital should also conduct such a re-examination, where necessary, in order to

encourage the flow of capital to the first group of countries.

Those seeking capital, in addition, should: avoid unduly burdensome taxation and discrimination against foreign investments; facilitate the import of capital goods, machinery and materials needed for new investment; make adequate provision for the remission of earnings and repatriation of capital; and ensure to potential investors the fullest possible information about investment opportunities, conditions and prospects in capital-importing countries, which should, in turn, be ensured the availability of information about the investment desires in capital-exporting countries.

The latter, the Assembly also recommended, should impress on investors the importance of trying to secure local capital participation in their foreign enterprises, where feasible and appropriate.

Other recommendations, addressed to both groups of countries, included the negotiation of appropriate treaties and agreements to stimulate the flow of capital to under-developed countries, including treaties on double taxation. Both groups, it was also recommended, should consider the desirability and feasibility of setting up investment corporations in individual countries to encourage the participation of private investors.

The Haitian proposal was withdrawn at the close of the Second Committee's debate on the understanding that the Secretary-General take this proposal and a Cuban amendment to it into consideration in preparing the report requested of him.

The Assembly also adopted a resolution asking the Secretary-General to continue his studies on taxation on income from investments abroad, particularly those in under-developed countries (see under CHAPTER VIII, FISCAL QUESTIONS).

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

The International Flow of Private Capital, 1946-52 (E/2531). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.D.1.

E/2546. Memorandum by Secretary-General on action taken to stimulate the international flow of private capital.

E/2554. Resolution adopted by Asian Regional Conference of International Labour Organisation.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 762, 764-769.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 146-149, 151-153, 157.

E/AC.6/L.79. Belgium, Pakistan, Turkey, United

- States joint draft resolution (superseded by revised draft, E/AC.6/L.79/Rev.2 and 3, see below).
- E/AC.6/L.81. Australia amendment to joint draft resolution.
- E/AC.6/L.85. Egypt amendment to joint draft resolution.
- E/AC.6/L.87. Argentina amendment to joint draft resolution.
- E/AC.6/L.88. Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Venezuela joint amendment to joint draft resolution.
- E/AC.6/L.89. India amendment to joint draft resolution.
- E/AC.6/L.90. Secretariat working paper, incorporating four-Power draft resolution and amendments.
- E/AC.6/L.79/Rev.2 and 3. Belgium, China, Pakistan, Turkey, United States, Venezuela revised joint draft resolution; revisions took into account amendments submitted to four-Power joint draft (third revision adopted: paragraph votes ranged from 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, to 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions; joint draft, as a whole, by 15 votes to 2 with 1 abstention).
- E/AC.6/L.93. Egypt and India joint amendment to six-Power revised joint draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.79/Rev.2 (withdrawn).
- E/AC.6/L.95. Belgium, China, Pakistan, Turkey, United States, Venezuela joint amendment to amendment by Egypt and India.
- E/2588. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 791.

RESOLUTION 512B(XVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2588, adopted by the Council on 30 April by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, recommending resolution for adoption by the Assembly (see amended resolution adopted by the Assembly, below).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

- E/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.
- A/2702. Questions relating to economic development. Memorandum by the Secretary-General.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 290-300, 323-330.

- Draft resolution submitted by Economic and Social Council (adopted, as amended: second paragraph of preamble by 42 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions, operative sub-paragraph 1(a) by 42 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by 45 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions).
- A/C.2/L.225. Haiti draft resolution (withdrawn).
- A/C.2/L.240. Cuba amendment to draft resolution by Haiti (withdrawn).
- A/C.2/L.241 and Rev.1. Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Iraq, Mexico, Philippines, Venezuela joint draft resolution on international tax problems (see under CHAPTER VIII, FISCAL QUESTIONS).
- A/C.2/L.242. Belgium, France, Greece, Iran, Turkey joint amendment to draft resolution of Economic and Social Council (adopted by 48 votes to none,

with 6 abstentions, as amended orally by sponsors at suggestion of Chile [see below], and Chairman of Committee).

- A/C.2/L.244. Egypt sub-amendment to joint amendment, A/C.2/L.242 (withdrawn).
- Saudi Arabia oral sub-amendment to joint amendment to refer to economic development "of the capital-exporting and capital-importing countries" (withdrawn).
- Chile oral sub-amendment to joint amendment to replace words "economic development" by "an expanding international economy" (accepted by sponsors of joint amendment).
- A/C.2/L.243. Egypt amendment to draft resolution of Economic and Social Council (adopted by 44 votes to none, with 7 abstentions).
- A/2847. Report of Second Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 510.

RESOLUTION 824(IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2847, adopted by the Assembly: second paragraph of preamble by 47 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions, paragraph 1(a) of operative part by 45 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions; resolution adopted, as a whole, by 48 votes to none, with 8 abstentions, on 11 December.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of the reports on the international flow of private capital prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to its resolution 622C(VII) of 21 December 1952,

"Recognizing that the international flow of private investment for productive activities contributes to the raising of living standards by assisting in the development of natural resources, the expansion and diversification of agricultural and industrial production, and the growth of technical skills,

"Recognizing that the flow of private investment has not been commensurate with the needs in those areas where rapid development is essential for economic progress,

"Recognizing that voluntary reinvestment in under-developed countries of profits and earnings of foreign capital not only reduces demand for foreign exchange, but also contributes directly to the expansion of economic activity and the increase in the national income of the country in which it takes place,

"Recognizing that expanding international trade and continued progress towards wider convertibility of currencies will be conducive to a greater flow of such investment,

"Recognizing the necessity for measures designed to remove the impediments to such a flow and to attract private investment,

"1. Recommends continuing efforts by countries seeking to attract private foreign capital to:

"(a) Re-examine, wherever necessary, domestic policies, legislation and administrative practices with a view to improving the investment climate; avoid unduly burdensome taxation; avoid discrimination against foreign investments; facilitate the import by

investors of capital goods, machinery and component materials needed for new investment; make adequate provision for the remission of earnings and repatriation of capital;

"(b) Develop domestic and foreign information services and other means for informing potential foreign investors of business opportunities in their countries and of the relevant laws and regulations governing foreign enterprise;

"(c) Consider supplementing their efforts to attract foreign private investment by including in their requests for technical advice and assistance from the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as from the countries well advanced technically, such matters as:

"(i) Economic surveys to determine the sectors most likely to be of interest to private investors and to identify specific opportunities within those sectors;

"(ii) The preparation of material regarding specific projects in a manner which will command the attention of private investors;

"(iii) The establishment of channels for the presentation of specific projects to potential investors in capital-exporting countries;

"2. Recommends continuing efforts by countries able to export capital to:

"(a) Re-examine, wherever necessary, domestic policies, legislation and administrative practices with a view to encouraging the flow of private capital to capital-importing countries;

"(b) Ensure to potential investors the availability of the fullest possible information on foreign investment opportunities and on the conditions and outlook for investment in individual foreign countries;

"(c) Ensure to capital-importing countries (including firms and individuals therein) the availability of information on the investment desires of firms and individuals in the capital-exporting countries;

"(d) Impress on investors the importance of endeavouring to secure local capital participation in their foreign enterprises whenever feasible and appropriate;

"(e) Adopt, within the framework of their institutions, measures on taxation that will progressively reduce international double taxation with a view to its final elimination;

"3. Recommends continuing efforts by the capital-exporting and capital-importing countries, where appropriate, to take such other steps as may be feasible and mutually acceptable to stimulate the flow of capital to under-developed countries and more especially to:

"(a) Negotiate appropriate treaties, agreements, or other arrangements;

"(b) Negotiate treaties on double taxation;

"(c) Negotiate agreements, if consistent with national laws, providing for the insurability of certain non-business risks;

"4. Recommends further that capital-importing and capital-exporting countries consider the desirability and feasibility of establishing investment corporations in individual countries designed to encourage the participation of private investors;

"5. Declares that, in order for new foreign investments to be an effective contribution to the economic development of the under-developed countries, it is advisable to take into account, among other things, the situation with regard to previously established enterprises so as not to affect their normal development, provided that this is in harmony with the national interest;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare annually a report on the international flow of private capital and its contribution to an expanding international economy, and on the measures taken by Governments affecting such flow, or announced by them to be under consideration. In preparing the report account should be taken of the discussions on this subject in the Economic and Social Council and in the General Assembly and of the proposals made therein, and of suggestions which may be communicated by Governments, by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and by the International Monetary Fund for promoting the international flow of private capital."

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations makes available to governments, at their request, technical assistance in the fields of economic development, social welfare and public administration. Provision is made in the annual United Nations budget for these programmes. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA), set up in 1950, is responsible for the operational activities of these programmes and for the United Nations operational activities under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries. The Expanded Programme, which was established in 1949, is financed by voluntary

contributions from governments and is participated in jointly by the United Nations and seven specialized agencies.¹ The Technical Assistance Board (TAB) co-ordinates and integrates the activities carried out by these organizations under this Programme. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council, makes a critical examination of activities undertaken and results achieved on the basis of reports from TAB and itself reports to the Council.

¹ ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, ITU and WMO.

ACTIVITIES DURING 1954

During 1954, as in other years, the main forms of technical assistance continued to be the provision of the services of experts in various specialized fields; the award of fellowships and study or training grants to nations of the under-developed countries for observation, study or training abroad in the various fields related to economic or social development; and the organization of regional seminars and training centres in specialized fields. The Programme also allowed for the provision of limited amounts of supplies and equipment not locally available in the countries assisted and needed for purposes of training and demonstration in connexion with particular technical assistance projects.

During the year TAA provided governments with 498 experts recruited from 53 countries and arranged for 385 fellows from 98 nations to study in 41 countries. Under the Expanded Programme, the United Nations and the specialized agencies jointly sent out 1,584 experts of 63 different nationalities to 71 countries and territories. A total of 1,524 scholarships and fellowships were awarded to nationals of more than 86 countries and territories for study in 70 countries. For 1954, the governments of 74 countries pledged a total of \$25,342,362 towards the operation of the Expanded Programme.

The services of technical assistance experts from the United Nations and the specialized agencies were used by governments during 1954 for four main tasks. Technical assistance experts helped governments to prepare over-all plans for economic development, including both long-range plans and detailed development schemes for specific fields; they gave assistance in carrying out surveys of resources, both human and material; they introduced new and modern techniques, for example, in agriculture, disease control and education; and they helped in the training of skilled and semi-skilled workers at all levels.

During the year the greatest volume of technical assistance under the Expanded Programme was given in these specific fields:² health services, agricultural production, basic surveys of resources and building up of admin-

istrative services, auxiliary services to industry and agriculture, education, industrial production and mining, power transport and communications, community development and other social services.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

During its discussion of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, at its 17th session, the Council had before it a report submitted by TAC which dealt with the financial procedures of the Programme, with the system of allocation of funds, and with some minor changes in the requirements laid down for the regular report of TAB to TAC.

TAC reported that, over a period of months, it had reviewed and analysed the financial arrangements of the Programme and had adopted certain measures to increase its financial stability. In particular, it had decided to increase the existing \$3 million Special Reserve Fund to \$6 million and to recommend that it be reconstituted as a "Working Capital and Reserve Fund" and built up over a three-year period to a target level provisionally fixed at \$12 million. TAC also approved certain steps to be taken by the participating organizations to increase further the Programme's financial stability. For example, it decided that each participating organization was to keep its obligations at all times within the limit of funds earmarked for it by TAB. In drawing up these measures, TAC stated that it agreed with the view of TAB that they would mean some curtailment of projects which had been planned, but that the participating organizations should nevertheless be able to carry out well-balanced programmes.

The Council, by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention, adopted a resolution noting these decisions and recommendations.

In the light of the decisions and recommendations of TAC, the Council also recommended certain arrangements for approval by the Assembly. These included the reconstitution of the Special Reserve Fund as a Working Capital and Reserve Fund to serve as a continuing operating reserve which might be used, among other things, to make advances to participating

² For examples of technical assistance activities, see chapters on the relevant specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, social welfare questions, fiscal questions, statistical questions, etc.

organizations for carrying on programmes within their approved earmarkings and to improve and facilitate currency management. The size of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, it recommended, should be determined from time to time by TAC and withdrawals from it should be replaced before the end of the financial period in which they are made.

With regard to the system of allocating funds, TAC reported that there appeared to be a lack of consistency between the establishment of comprehensive country plans of technical assistance best suited to advance the development of the countries concerned and the current system of automatic allocations, under which each agency taking part in the Programme received a fixed percentage of the total money available. However, it stated that, in its own opinion and in the opinion of the Secretary-General, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) should be given the opportunity to consider and comment on questions relating to the basis for the allocation of funds before a final decision was taken. It was also agreed that the proposals by France, relating to the elimination of automatic allocations and the setting up of an intergovernmental body to approve technical assistance programmes before they are put into effect, should be studied further.

On the Committee's recommendation, the Council adopted, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, a resolution setting out possible alternative systems which should be taken into account in considering the question further. These alternatives ranged from the elimination of automatic allocations and the approval of each year's programme by TAC to the retention of the existing system with modifications designed to facilitate programming at the country level.

The Council also considered questions relating to the Expanded Programme at its 18th session. It reviewed the development of the Programme in 1953 and 1954, the system of allocation of funds, methods for evaluating activities under the Programme, the membership of TAC and the financial arrangements for 1955. It had before it, among other things, the Sixth Annual Report of TAB to TAC (covering the work of the Programme during 1953) and a statement by TAB on certain aspects of the system of allocation of funds.

In its Sixth Annual Report, TAB pointed out that the year 1953 had had an air of paradox. On the one hand, more countries had contributed more money to the Special Account than in any previous year. On the other hand, the amount—measured in financial terms—of technical assistance received by the countries requesting it was rather smaller than in 1952. No doubt the broadening basis of the Programme's resources reflected a wider interest in its activities and a fuller realization of its usefulness. Financial management, TAB had concluded, had been greatly improved. A determined attack on the problem of administrative costs had begun. The co-operation between governments, specialized agencies and the Board's representatives at the country level had been strengthened and co-ordination with other technical assistance programmes had been improved. The groundwork had been laid for effective country programming and many governments had responded by improving their own arrangements for reviewing and co-ordinating requests for assistance put forward by different government departments.

TAC reported that, in discussing TAB's report, members of the Committee had reaffirmed their faith in, and the support of their governments for, the Expanded Programme. In this connexion, the Committee noted that a number of governments had substantially increased their contributions for 1954.

Members of TAC were generally in favour of concentrating the limited resources of the programme on projects of major importance to the economic development of receiving countries and the Committee emphasized the importance of maintaining a proper balance in the provision of technical assistance in different countries. It also noted an improvement in the co-ordination of the programme, to which it attached great importance, particularly at the country level, between the participating organizations and TAB's resident representatives, on the one hand, and between them and the receiving countries on the other. It also noted with satisfaction that TAB and the participating organizations had succeeded in reducing administrative costs. However, the Committee felt that these costs were still high and that further reductions should be made.

On the recommendation of TAC, the Council

unanimously adopted a resolution taking note with satisfaction of TAB's report.

TAC also reported that it had examined further the system of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme in the light of the alternatives set forth by the Council at its 17th session and of a report by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It had also taken into consideration the statement by TAB on certain aspects of the question. The Council, on the recommendation of TAC, reaffirmed the principle that the United Nations technical assistance programmes should be drawn up by governments at the country level in accordance with their needs and in relation to their economic development plans and that the technical resources of the various participating organizations should be used to the maximum in the preparation of these programmes. The resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Council, provided that from 1 January 1955 the funds would no longer be allocated to the participating organizations on a fixed percentage basis, but would be distributed on the basis of the requests submitted by governments and the priorities established by them, subject to certain procedures and principles which the Council set out in detail. The Council accordingly invited the Assembly to approve these financial arrangements.³

In discussing means for evaluating the activities of the Expanded Programme, the TAC had before it a report of TAB on methods of evaluation of technical assistance activities and on the current practices of the participating organizations in this regard. After a brief discussion, TAC adopted a resolution establishing a working group of 11 members to evaluate the results and effectiveness of the Programme and to report back to it at the next session. It also recognized that further efforts should be made to assess the effectiveness of the Programme, special attention being given to its impact on economic development. Further, it stressed that studies evaluating the Programme should be conducted in a practical manner and should seek primarily the views of receiving countries while taking full advantage of efforts made by TAB and the participating organizations to evaluate the Programme as a whole or in part.

³ These arrangements were subsequently adopted by the Assembly in resolution 831(IX), Annex III.

The Committee also discussed a proposal by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States that the current membership of TAC be enlarged to include two non-member States and two States which were Members of the United Nations but were not represented on the Economic and Social Council, such States to be participants in the Expanded Programme. However, it was agreed that this proposal raised a number of difficult questions, and debate was adjourned without any decision being taken.

The Council unanimously adopted TAC's recommendations concerning the financial arrangements for the Programme in 1955. It reaffirmed its faith in the Expanded Programme as a vital force in promoting the economic development of less developed countries and strengthening the foundation of a peaceful world and urged participating States to continue, on an expanding basis, to give their support to the Programme, financially and otherwise. At the same time, it asked that the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds undertake negotiations with governments regarding their pledges to the Special Account for 1955 as soon as possible after the close of the Council's 18th session, and that the fifth Technical Assistance Conference be held as early as possible during the General Assembly's ninth session.

The Council also recommended to the Assembly that the financial arrangements for 1954 be continued for the year 1955 without prejudice to the Council decision on revised financial arrangements concerning the system of allocations to be applied as from 1 January 1955 in relation to the Programme in 1956 and subsequent years.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

At its 18th session the Council also considered a report by the Secretary-General describing the work undertaken by the United Nations under its regular programmes and under the Expanded Programme. The report gave an account, country by country and region by region, of technical assistance in economic development, public administration and social welfare. In the case of projects financed out of the regular budget, and therefore not covered by the reports on

the Expanded Programme, brief descriptions were given of the progress made during 1953.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly considered the technical assistance programmes at its ninth session. The Executive Chairman of TAB outlined the major developments of the Expanded Programme during the year, stating that there had been a marked improvement in administrative arrangements, in recruiting procedures, in the relationship between those responsible for the Programme and the governments of receiving countries and in the co-operation between the United Nations and other programmes of aid to under-developed countries. He also referred to the steps taken to place the financial management of the Programme on a sounder basis, to modify the system of allocating funds and to achieve more effective country programming. The programmes submitted for 1955, he said, were "incomparably superior to those received in the past years".

Strenuous efforts, he stated, had resulted in a substantial reduction in the ratio of administrative to operational costs in 1954 as compared with 1953. It was probable that a further reduction could be achieved in 1955 provided contributions to the 1955 programme were maintained at around the 1954 level. In this connexion, he referred to the announcement by the United States, which had been the major contributor to the Programme in the past, to the effect that it would not be able to announce a pledge for 1955 at the time of the pledging conference. This, he stressed, made it more important than ever that the Programme receive "the largest possible measure of financial support from other contributing governments". Even on the most optimistic assumptions, however, he felt it unlikely that there would be sufficient funds to carry out in 1955 a programme as large as that in 1954.

The Director-General of TAA informed the Assembly that many satisfactory results had been achieved during the year and improvements had been effected in administration and co-ordination. However, financial shortages presented serious obstacles to achieving a fully effective programme. As a result of its lack of resources, he said, TAA had been obliged to

discourage or refuse three reasonable requests for each one it had been able to accept in the course of the year.

With regard to reducing administrative costs, he pointed out that, although this had been done, the ratio of administrative to operational costs depended to some extent on the maintenance of the Programme at a stable level. A certain basic level of administrative costs was necessary and it was impossible to increase or reduce the administrative staff as the programme expanded or contracted. In its efforts to extend services without any increase in cost, TAA had met some success with what the Director-General described as the "Burma Plan". Under this arrangement, which was conceived in co-operation with the Burmese Government, TAA recruited, paid and serviced the experts while the recipient government repaid TAA directly for any costs incurred. He considered the arrangement useful but pointed out that it could never constitute more than a supplement to the Expanded Programme and could not be applied in every case.

The majority of representatives expressed general support for the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies although some, including the representatives of Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia and the USSR, felt that sufficient emphasis was not placed on the economic aspects of development. In particular, they felt that more emphasis should be placed on aiding industrialization.

The administrative and financial changes recommended by the Economic and Social Council also found general approval. Although the majority favoured the building up of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, several representatives, including those of Pakistan and Uruguay, expressed regret that such action would result in withdrawing from the annual contributions for the next three years money which could otherwise have been spent on carrying out urgently needed projects. The representative of Pakistan also expressed the view that money for the new Fund could and should be raised by other means, such as long-term, low-interest loans from contributing countries.

The Council's recommendation that, in fu-

ture, programmes be drawn up at the country level was generally considered an improvement, as was also the proposal that the system of automatic allocations be abandoned in favour of a system whereby funds would be distributed among the participating organizations on the basis of requests submitted by governments. In this latter connexion, the representative of the United Kingdom recalled that his Government had originally opposed any change in the method of allocating funds on the grounds that the existing system should be given a longer trial. It now accepted the Council's proposal as a workable compromise but considered that the proviso that no organization receive less than 85 per cent of the amount it had received the preceding year was an essential safeguard against undue annual fluctuations.

Several representatives, including those of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the USSR and the United Kingdom, agreed with the criticism of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the level of administrative expenses was high and urged that the matter be given serious attention by TAB and the participating organizations. Regarding the Advisory Committee's recommendations for far-reaching constitutional changes in the administration of the Programme, the consensus was that the Assembly should defer consideration pending a study of the matter by the ACC and a report by the Council on the study.

Among others, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, France and Pakistan attached great importance to the proposed TAC working group to evaluate the achievements of the Programme. The United Kingdom representative stressed, however, that important as was an evaluation, it should be made without placing an extra financial strain on the already limited funds available for the Programme's operation. The point was also made by several speakers, including the representatives of the Philippines and Yugoslavia, that no evaluation

would be complete unless the views of the recipient countries were obtained.

The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom regretted that the proposal made in the Council to increase the membership of TAC had not been fully discussed and urged that the matter be raised again and given due attention.

The representative of France still felt concern about the internal co-ordination of the Programme between the participating organizations. If no improvement came about, the French Government, he said, would have to reconsider its attitude to the whole Programme which it had so far wholeheartedly supported.

The Second Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted jointly by Argentina, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. By it the Assembly would: (1) invite governments to give their fullest support to the Programme and to announce their pledges for 1955 at the forthcoming Technical Assistance Conference; (2) endorse the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council, annexed to the resolution; and (3) refer to the Council the Advisory Committee's report.

By 37 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, the Fifth Committee adopted a resolution by which the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly's tenth session on the progress made in considering the questions raised in the report of the Advisory Committee. An amendment by Egypt, in plenary meeting, to ask the Council rather than the Secretary-General to report back to the Assembly, was adopted by 47 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The Assembly on 26 November unanimously adopted a resolution amalgamating the resolutions proposed by the Second and Fifth Committees.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 306-20.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE, meetings 58-66. E/TAC/32 and Add.1. Basis for allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme; memorandum submitted by France.

E/TAC/33. Reports of TAB to TAC; modifications suggested by TAB.

E/TAC/L.54. Financial arrangements for the Expanded Programme; working papers considered by the working party of TAC at its meetings from 16 to 20 November 1953.

E/2558 and Corr.1. Report of Technical Assistance Committee.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 760, 761.

E/L.485. Australia draft resolution endorsing changes recommended by TAC with regard to TAB's annual reports (adopted).

RESOLUTION 521C(XVII), as submitted by Australia, E/L.485, adopted by the Council on 5 April by 16 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

RESOLUTIONS 521A and B(XVII), as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/2558 and Corr.1, adopted by the Council on 5 April by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

A. FINANCIAL PROCEDURES FOR THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the report of the Technical Assistance Committee, relating to the financial procedures for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"1. Notes that the Technical Assistance Committee, in pursuance of the authority contained in Council resolution 400(XIII), has decided to increase the Special Reserve Fund by adding thereto an additional amount of \$3,000,000 from contributions paid during 1954;

"2. Notes that the Technical Assistance Committee has recommended that the Special Reserve Fund should be reconstituted as a Working Capital and Reserve Fund, that it should be increased to a normal level of 50 per cent of total pledges for the preceding year and that the necessary funds should be retained for this purpose from contributions to be received in 1955 and 1956 towards a target level provisionally fixed at \$12,000,000;

"3. Notes that the Technical Assistance Committee has approved the following measures to increase the financial stability of the programme:

"(a) Each participating organization shall keep its obligations at all times within the limit of funds earmarked for it by the Technical Assistance Board;

"(b) In each financial period, earmarkings shall initially be based on the most conservative estimates of contributions likely to be available during the

programme year in order that withdrawal of programme authorizations shall not become necessary because of shortage of funds. Supplementary earmarkings shall be made as and when the receipt of contributions justifies them;

"(c) Each participating organization shall limit its forward contractual commitments and residual liquidating liabilities to its pro rata share of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund when that Fund is fully established;

"(d) Pending the full establishment of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, each participating organization shall limit its forward contractual commitments and residual liquidating liabilities to its pro rata share of \$12,000,000;

"4. Notes also that the Technical Assistance Board intends to keep under notice and examine in the light of experience the possibility of introducing a rule that contracts (whether falling due for payment in the current, or in future, financial periods) would not be entered into until such time as sufficient income has been received to cover in full the liabilities arising from such contracts;

"5. Recommends to the General Assembly that it give approval to the following arrangements:

"(a) The Special Reserve Fund shall be reconstituted as a Working Capital and Reserve Fund, which will serve as a continuing operating reserve and which may be used for the following purposes:

"(i) To make advances to participating organizations pending the receipt of contributions from governments, for the purpose of initiating or continuing approved programmes within an organization's approved earmarkings;

"(ii) To improve and facilitate currency management, by making currencies available for exchange with organizations' allocated currencies, for the purchase of needed currencies pending collection of particular contributions, and for advances of currencies which would otherwise have to be purchased by organizations with dollars;

"(iii) For such other purposes as may be approved by the Technical Assistance Committee from time to time;

"(b) The size of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund shall be determined from time to time by the Technical Assistance Committee;

"(c) Withdrawals from the Working Capital and Reserve Fund shall be replaced before the end of the financial period in which they are made."

B. SYSTEM OF ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Technical Assistance Committee,

"Bearing in mind the opinion of the Secretary-General and of the Technical Assistance Committee that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should be given the opportunity to consider and

comment on the questions relating to the basis for the allocation of funds before a final decision is taken in that respect,

"1. Considers that in the further examination of this question the following possible alternatives should be taken into account:

"Alternative (a): Automatic allocations would be eliminated altogether and the programmes submitted by the Technical Assistance Board would be approved each year by the Technical Assistance Committee;

"Alternative (b): The Technical Assistance Committee would determine each year, on the basis of comprehensive country plans and a careful review of existing and proposed programmes, the percentage of available funds to be allocated for the following year to each of the participating organizations, as well as the percentage to be reserved for allocation by the Technical Assistance Board;

"Alternative (c): The present system of automatic allocations would be gradually modified in order to reduce the proportion which, at the date of the present resolution, is distributed among the participating organizations under the system of automatic allocations by 25 per cent each year until completely eliminated;

"Alternative (d): The present system of automatic allocations would be retained in some such form as the following:

"(i) Twenty-five per cent of the available funds would be in fact at the disposal of the Executive Chairman and of the Technical Assistance Board, for allocation by them at their discretion in accordance with the principles established by the Technical Assistance Committee and more particularly with that of the drawing up of technical assistance programmes at the country level;

"(ii) A substantial percentage of up to 50 per cent of the available funds would be put at the disposal of the Executive Chairman and of the Technical Assistance Board, for allocation among the participating organizations in accordance with the principles established by the Technical Assistance Committee and more particularly with that of the drawing up of technical assistance programmes at the country level;

"2. Invites the Technical Assistance Committee to resume the consideration of the question of the allocation of funds in the light of the debates of the Council on the matter, with a view to formulating proposals which the Council could consider at its eighteenth session."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

A/2661. First report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

E/2566 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Sixth report of TAB to TAC.

E/2607 and Corr.1. Sixteenth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/2607/Add.1. Development of co-ordination and

co-operation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies in economic and social programmes: Annex to E/2607.

E/TAC/39 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Summary financial report of Executive Chairman of TAB to TAC on technical assistance activities during 1953.

E/TAC/40 and Corr.1. System of allocation of funds under Expanded Programme: information furnished by TAB to TAC.

E/TAC/41 and Corr.1. Techniques of evaluation of Expanded Programme.

E/TAC/42. Letter to Chairman of TAC from Executive Chairman of TAB.

E/TAC/43. Resolution adopted by Seventh World Health Assembly.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE, meetings 67-79.

E/TAC/L.72 and Rev.1 and 2. Argentina, Cuba, France, Turkey, United States, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution and revisions on system of allocation of funds (adopted as a whole, as amended, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/TAC/L.73 and Corr.1. Venezuela amendment to first revision of joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

E/TAC/L.74. Australia amendments to joint draft resolution (those amendments not incorporated were withdrawn).

E/TAC/L.75 and Rev.1 and 2. Pakistan draft resolution and revisions on evaluation of results (adopted as amended, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/TAC/L.78. China amendment to first revision of Pakistan draft resolution (not pressed to a vote).

Australia oral amendment to revised draft resolution (adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions).

E/TAC/L.76 and Corr.1. Australia, Belgium, France, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution on question of broadening TAC's membership (Venezuela motion to adjourn debate adopted by 9 votes to 7, with 1 abstention).

E/TAC/L.77. Egypt draft resolution on financial arrangements (adopted unanimously as amended orally by Egypt, United Kingdom and China).

E/2637 and Corr.1 and 2. Report of Technical Assistance Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 820.

RESOLUTION 542B(XVIII), as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/2637 and Corr.1 and 2, adopted by the Council on 29 July, each part unanimously: section BI took note of TAB's report; section BII concerned system of allocation of funds (see Annex III to General Assembly resolution 831 (IX); section BIII read:

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1955

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of the Technical Assistance Committee on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, together with the sixth report of the Technical Assistance Board and the sixteenth

report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

"Considering that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is one of the great constructive endeavours in international economic co-operation,

"Reaffirming its faith in the Expanded Programme as a vital force in promoting the economic development of the less-developed countries and strengthening the foundations of a peaceful world,

"1. Urges States participating in the Expanded Programme to continue to give their support to the Programme, financially and otherwise, on an expanding basis;

"2. Requests that, in order to facilitate the advance-planning, on an assured basis, of the Programme for 1955, the United Nations Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, appointed under General Assembly resolution 759 (VIII), undertake negotiations with governments regarding their pledges to the Special Account for 1955 as soon as possible after the close of the eighteenth session of the Council, and that the fifth Technical Assistance Conference be held as early as possible during the ninth session of the General Assembly;

"3. Decides that funds should be made available for projects in the field of interest of the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration out of its share of the Special Account, in accordance with arrangements to be made between WMO, ITU and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in this respect; should the funds required be in excess of those so assigned in 1954, the necessary additional funds should be provided from the funds available for the Expanded Programme as a whole;

"4. Recommends to the General Assembly that the financial arrangements for the year 1954, as laid down in Council resolution 492CII(XVI), be continued for the year 1955, without prejudice to the decision of the Council on the revised financial arrangements to be implemented as from 1 January 1955 in relation to the Programme in 1956 and subsequent years."

THE REGULAR PROGRAMME

E/2575. Report by Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETING, 793.

RESOLUTION 542A(XVIII), taking note of report adopted by the Council without objection on 29 June.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.
A/2702. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 315-323.

A/C.2/L.224. Note by Chairman on organization of work of Second and Fifth Committees on financing of Expanded Programme.

A/C.2/L.235 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution and revision. United Kingdom became co-sponsor of revised draft (revised draft adopted: paragraph approving arrangements for reconstituting Special Reserve Fund adopted by 50 votes to none, with 1 abstention; draft, as a whole, unanimously).

A/C.2/L.236. Haiti amendment to original joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.2/L.237. Israel amendment to original joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/2803. Report of Second Committee.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meeting 468.

A/2661. First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to Assembly's ninth session.

A/C.5/L.302. United Kingdom draft resolution (adopted by 37 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions).

A/2804. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 502.

Egypt oral amendment to Fifth Committee's draft resolution (adopted by 47 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

Draft resolution of Fifth Committee, as amended (adopted by 53 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

Draft resolution of Second Committee, operative part of Section B (adopted by 54 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

RESOLUTION 831(IX), combining resolutions recommended by Second and Fifth Committees, A/2803 and A/2804, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 26 November.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Economic and Social Council regarding the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"Mindful that this Programme constitutes one of the most fruitful achievements of the United Nations,

"Convinced that a further expansion of this Programme would contribute substantially to the promotion of economic development and social progress in the under-developed countries,

"Noting with satisfaction the wide moral and material support given so far to the Expanded Programme and the readiness of Governments to contribute to this enterprise of international co-operation,

"Considering that the Economic and Social Council has taken steps to ensure that the Expanded Programme is operated with increased efficiency,

"Recognizing the need for adequate programme planning at the country level and the important role of the participating organizations whose technical skills and competence make possible the achievements of the Programme, and also being desirous of promoting more effective co-ordination of the work of the participating organizations in order that the whole Programme might be more effective,

"Considering, in particular, resolutions 521A (XVII) and 542B(XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the ninth session of the General Assembly relating to the Expanded Programme, and having welcomed the statement of the Secretary-General that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination would, in its forthcoming study of the organizational relationships in the Expanded Programme, take full account of this report,

A

"1. Invites Governments to give the fullest support to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to announce their pledges for the year 1955 at the forthcoming Fifth United Nations Technical Assistance Conference, in order to ensure the continued growth of the Programme;

"2. Recommends that Governments and participating organizations continue to pay due regard to making the aims and operations of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance more widely known;

B

"1. Approves the arrangements recommended by the Economic and Social Council and reproduced in annex I to the present resolution regarding the reconstitution of the Special Reserve Fund of the Expanded Programme as a Working Capital and Reserve Fund;

"2. Approves the recommendation of the Council that the financial arrangements for the year 1954 as laid down in Council resolution 492C(XVI), section II, and reproduced in annex II to the present resolution, be continued for the year 1955;

"3. Approves the recommendations of the Council regarding the future system of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme, outlined in annex III to the present resolution and included in Council resolution 542B(XVIII), section II, amending resolutions 222(IX) and 433(XIV);

"4. Requests the Council to study the means of securing, where possible, contributions to the Expanded Programme on a continuing basis;

"Refers to the Economic and Social Council the comments and recommendations contained in the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the ninth session of the General Assembly;

D

"Requests the Economic and Social Council to furnish to the General Assembly at its tenth session a report on the progress made in the consideration of the questions raised in the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the ninth session, together with the comments of the Advisory Committee on the report of the Council."

ANNEX I

[Incorporating paragraphs 5(a)-5(c) of Economic and Social Council Resolution 521A(XVII).]

ANNEX II. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1955

(From paragraph 5 of section II of resolution 492C (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council)

"(a) Seventy-five per cent of total funds available, excluding carry-over, shall be available for allocation to the participating organizations after approval of country programmes by the Technical Assistance Board, in accordance with the percentages set forth in paragraph 8(c) of Council resolution 222(IX) as amended and modified pursuant to paragraph 19 of the report of the Technical Assistance Committee to the thirteenth session of the Council;

"(b) The balance of funds available, including carry-over, shall be retained in the Special Account (i) to cover the necessary minimum expenses of TAB and the resident representatives; and (ii) for further allocation to the participating organizations, as provided in Council resolution 433(XIV);

"(c) In establishing the level of the necessary administrative expense in the whole Programme, the need for economy, in view of the present level of operational expenditure, shall be fully taken into account."

ANNEX III. SYSTEM OF ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

(Approved by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 1 of section II of resolution 542B(XVIII))

"(a) As from 1 January 1955 and in relation to the programme for 1956 and subsequent years, the funds of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance shall no longer be allocated to the organizations participating in the Programme on the basis of percentages fixed in advance. The funds shall be distributed on the basis of the requests submitted by Governments and the priorities established by them, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) below;

"(b) The planning and approval of the programmes, and the allocation of funds for their implementation, shall be subject to the following procedure and principles:

"(i) TAB shall formulate early in the year, as a guide in planning country and regional programmes, target figures showing the amount of expenditure on technical assistance which it may be possible to undertake during the ensuing year on the basis of an assumed financial availability. In order to ensure stable programming, sharp reductions in country target figures in any single year should normally be avoided, subject to the availability of financial resources. Country target figures, including agency sub-totals for each of the participating organizations, derived from their activities during the preceding year, shall be communicated to the respective Governments. Governments shall, however, be at liberty to present their requests without being bound by these sub-totals;

"(ii) Programmes shall be drawn up at the country level by the requesting Governments, in consultation with the resident representatives or such representatives of TAB as may be specially assigned for the purpose, due regard being paid to continuing commitments. Participating organizations shall continue

to be responsible for advising and assisting the appropriate Government authorities in the technical planning of individual projects. The responsibility for co-ordinating consultations between Governments and participating organizations shall rest with the resident representatives or such representatives of TAB as may be specially assigned for the purpose;

"(iii) The country programmes shall be forwarded by requesting Governments, with an indication of the priorities established by them, to TAB through the resident representatives. TAB shall consider the programmes, draw up the over-all Programme for the following year, including estimates of administrative and indirect operational costs, and submit it, with its recommendations, to TAC. In drawing up the Programme, TAB shall ensure that the ratio between the programmes to be implemented by the different participating organizations will make possible the authorization of allocations in accordance with subparagraph (vi) below;

"(iv) TAC shall review the over-all Programme in the light of its importance for economic development; this review should not deal with country allocations or with the technical aspects of the Programme or the national development plans of the respective Governments, but should be concerned with over-all priorities, evaluation of the projects and the Programme inter-relationships. On the basis of this review, TAC shall approve the Programme, and its approval shall be a prerequisite for any commitment in regard to the implementation of the Programme. The preparation and review of the Programme and all other necessary steps shall be carried out in such a way that TAC will be in a position to approve the over-all Programme and authorize allocations to the participating organizations by 30 November, at the latest;

"(v) Subject to the confirmation of the General Assembly, TAC shall authorize the allocation of funds to each of the participating organizations in

proportion to their share in the approved over-all Programme, subject to paragraph (vi) below. These funds shall be drawn from the net financial resources, after setting aside the expenses of the TAB secretariat, the Reserve and Working Capital Fund, and a sum amounting to 5 per cent of the estimated resources for the financial year, which shall be allocated by the Executive Chairman of TAB to meet any urgent needs which may arise during the implementation of the annual Programme;

"(vi) In order to avoid substantial fluctuations in the total amounts entrusted to each participating organization from year to year, the amount allocated to each of them for the coming year shall not be less than 85 per cent of the amount allocated to them under the current year's Programme, except that, if the estimated net financial resources for the ensuing year fall below the total allocations made during the current year, the amount allocated to each participating organization shall not be less than 85 per cent of its proportion of the allocations for the current year;

"(vii) Any extraordinary requests submitted by a Government for modification of the Programme, received subsequent to TAC approval of the annual Programme, may be approved by TAB and reported to TAC at its next meeting. Should it not be possible to effect necessary increases and decreases within the programme of the country concerned, the funds available for allocation by the Executive Chairman under paragraph (v) may be used for this purpose;

"(c) TAC shall continue to be under the authority of the Economic and Social Council, and its decisions subject to general policy review by the Council;

"(d) The appropriate organs of the participating organizations are requested to continue to review the technical aspects of the programmes for which they assume responsibility, in the same way, in so far as possible, as they examine their regular programmes."

CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED TO EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

As a result of the Fifth Technical Assistance Conference in November 1954, 69 Governments had, by September 1955, pledged the following amounts for the year 1955:

NAME OF COUNTRY	LOCAL CURRENCY	AMOUNT	us	NAME OF COUNTRY	LOCAL CURRENCY	AMOUNT	EQUIVALENT
			DOLLAR EQUIVALENT				us DOLLAR
1. Afghanistan	Equivalent of US\$		10,000	35. Iraq	United States \$	13,928	13,928
2. Argentina	Argentine pesos	1,500,000	300,000	36. Ireland	Irish pounds	5,000	14,002
3. Australia	Equivalent of US\$		500,000	37. Israel	Israeli pounds	50,000	27,778
4. Austria	Schillings	1,000,000	38,462	38. Italy	Equivalent of US\$		200,000
5. Belgium	Belgian francs	16,875,001	337,500	39. Japan	Equivalent of US\$		90,000
6. Bolivia	Bolivianos	1,500,000	7,895	40. Korea	United States \$	3,000	3,000
7. Brazil	Cruzeiros	5,000,000	270,270	41. Laos	Piastres	50,000	1,429
8. Burma	Equivalent of US\$		18,000	42. Lebanon	Lebanese pounds	15,000	6,846
9. Byelorussian SSR	Rubles	200,000	50,000	43. Liberia	United States \$	15,000	15,000
10. Cambodia	United States \$	2,000	2,000	44. Libya	United States \$	4,000	4,000
11. Canada	United States \$	1,500,000	1,500,000	45. Luxembourg	Equivalent of US\$		2,500
12. Ceylon	Equivalent of US\$		18,000	46. Mexico	Mexican pesos	300,000	24,000
13. Chile	Chilean pesos	20,000,000	100,000	47. Monaco	French francs	400,000	1,143
14. China	Equivalent of US\$		15,000	48. Netherlands	Netherlands guilders	2,508,000	660,000
15. Colombia	United States \$	140,000	140,000	49. New Zealand	New Zealand pounds	60,000	168,020
16. Costa Rica	United States \$	7,000	7,000	50. Norway	Norwegian kroner	2,720,000	380,792
17. Czechoslovakia	Crowns	500,000	69,444	51. Pakistan	Pakistan rupees	550,000	166,213
18. Denmark	Danish kroner	3,800,000	550,166	52. Panama	United States \$	3,000	3,000
19. Dominican Republic	United States \$	20,000	20,000	53. Paraguay	United States \$	8,000	8,000
20. Ecuador	Sucres	150,000	10,000	54. Philippines	Philippine pesos	110,000	55,000
21. Egypt	Egyptian pounds	35,000	100,517	55. Poland	Zlotys	300,000	75,000
22. El Salvador	United States \$	7,000	7,000	56. Saudi Arabia	United States \$	25,000	25,000
23. Ethiopia	Equivalent of US\$		20,000	57. Sweden	Swedish kronor	3,000,000	579,934
24. Finland	Equivalent of US\$		15,000	58. Switzerland	Swiss francs	1,000,000	233,372
25. France	French francs	507,000,000	1,448,571	59. Syria	Syrian pounds	26,000	11,867
26. Germany, Fed. Rep. of	German marks	625,000	148,810	60. Thailand	Thailand baht	500,000	40,000
27. Greece	Equivalent of US\$		5,000	61. Turkey	Turkish pounds	564,186	201,495
28. Guatemala	United States \$	7,500	7,500	62. Ukrainian SSR	Rubles	500,000	125,000
29. Haiti	Equivalent of US\$		12,000	63. USSR	Rubles	4,000,000	1,000,000
30. Honduras	Lempiras	16,000	8,000	64. United Kingdom	Pounds sterling	800,000	2,240,000
31. Iceland	Icelandic kronur	45,696	2,806	65. United States	United States \$	15,000,000	15,000,000
32. India	Equivalent of US\$		400,000	66. Uruguay	Equivalent of US\$		100,000
33. Indonesia	Rupiahs	750,000	65,790	67. Vatican City	United States \$	2,000	2,000
34. Iran	Equivalent of US\$		50,000)	68. Venezuela	United States \$	150,000	150,000
				69. Yugoslavia	Equivalent of US\$		82,500
							27,965,550

LAND REFORM

At its 13th session in September 1951, the Economic and Social Council asked the Secretary-General to report periodically, but at least once every three years, on the basis of a questionnaire addressed to governments, on progress in land reforms, "including legislation and other measures adopted, and on any obstacles to the adoption of any suggestions that governments may have concerning international action to promote land reforms". It also asked him to prepare a report in co-operation with FAO, ILO and other competent specialized agencies, analysing the results obtained in various countries through the co-operative system in agriculture and stating the possibilities offered by that system.

At its 17th session in 1954 the Council thus had before it two reports prepared by the Secretary-General in co-operation with FAO and ILO, one entitled Progress in Land Reform and the other Rural Progress through Co-operatives.

The former report, the first in the continuing series envisaged by the Council, was based on replies of governments to a questionnaire of November 1952 on progress in land reform and to a supplementary request for information on the financial implications of agrarian reform programmes, circulated by the Secretary-General in accordance with a General Assembly resolution of December 1952.

This study not only described the main features of agrarian structure in different regions of the world and the general reform policies pursued by individual governments; it also analysed various steps taken to promote land reform. These included measures to provide opportunities of ownership, land settlement schemes, establishment of security of tenure, rent control, the improvement of living and working conditions of hired workers, the creation of rural industries, the protection of cultivators under tribal and communal tenures, the organization of farms of economic size, land registration, agricultural credit, the promotion of co-operatives, the establishment of organizations to provide machine service and the use of fiscal policy to aid land reform.

The report also described the extent of progress achieved in various regions and the

nature of obstacles to further progress, and quoted recommendations of certain governments for further international action.

Extensive and basic agrarian reform measures, the report revealed, had been undertaken in several countries, including India, Pakistan and Italy. Many other reform measures, less fundamental but of significance in their own setting, had been enacted in other countries. New and decisive advances had been made in the period since November 1950, the replies of governments to the Secretary-General's questionnaire showed.

Also indicated by the replies of governments was the existence of further opportunities for action to improve land tenure systems as well as farming methods. Possibilities of action in the technical, social and economic fields were reviewed, too; land reform measures, it was stated, must be integrated in general development programmes and could also be aided by concurrent international action.

The latter report, Rural Progress through Co-operatives, assessed the contribution which co-operatives can make to technical, economic and social progress. It examined the principles and purposes of voluntary co-operatives, the conditions required for their successful operation, and the various fields in which co-operatives have been active.

Thus, it described the actions of co-operative organizations to improve land tenure arrangements, procure and disseminate technical knowledge, obtain and administer credit and savings, purchase goods and services, process and market agricultural produce, provide insurance and reduce other uncertainties confronting farmers, improve health and provide education and vocational training. The report also analysed the relative advantages and difficulties of such forms of co-operative farming as grouped, collective and communal farms.

In considering basic policy issues, the report went into the question of what should determine the degree to which co-operatives should be relied on, rather than other institutions, for furthering rural progress.

It outlined, in addition, ways in which governments could aid co-operatives. Examined in this connexion were: the provision of an

appropriate legal basis for co-operatives, inspection functions, the dissemination of information, the training of staff, the granting of a special status for taxation purposes and the provision of financial aid, direct or indirect.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The reports were considered by the Council at five meetings of the Economic Committee and eight plenary meetings. During debates in the Council and in the Committee, in the course of which several representatives described the land reform measures and policies of their respective governments, considerable emphasis was placed on the need to carry out land reforms as part of general integrated economic development programmes. Those stressing this point included the representatives of Argentina, Ecuador, India, Pakistan and Yugoslavia.

Thus, the Indian representative felt that agricultural and industrial development should proceed side by side. Industrialization, maintained the Yugoslav representative, was the only way to solve the problem of concealed unemployment which hindered agricultural development. And the Argentine representative felt there could be no general economic advancement in many under-developed countries as long as the state of their agriculture remained backward.

Also stressed by several representatives was the need for a wide variety of measures not only to bring about a more equitable distribution of land where necessary but also to increase agricultural output and productivity. It was pointed out by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, the United States and Yugoslavia, among others, that land redistribution and land tenure questions, though most important in many cases, were not the only aspects of land reform to be considered. The Yugoslav representative, for instance, observed that land redistribution alone would not suffice to improve agricultural productivity. He also drew attention to the need for bringing large tracts of arable but hitherto uncultivated land under cultivation.

Moreover, it was difficult, said the representatives of Ecuador and Pakistan, among others, to recommend a pattern of reforms ap-

plicable to all countries, seeing that agrarian conditions varied from country to country. Local circumstances must be taken into account. The representative of Pakistan was therefore against the Council advocating specific measures for land reform.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR thought that not nearly enough progress had been made with land reform in many under-developed countries, where, they said, the fact that large areas were in the hands of big landowners and foreign monopolies meant not only the continuation of poverty conditions but also interference with the economic development of the countries concerned.

Also mentioned during the debates were some of the financial aspects of land reform. The representative of China, for instance, suggested that the United Nations set up a special land reform fund to provide aid, directly or indirectly, to Member Governments, for carrying out land reforms. The Yugoslav representative, on the other hand, did not consider this a practical proposition. He did, however, think that there was scope for international co-operation in providing some of the large-scale capital investment needed to bring uncultivated arable areas under cultivation. The Pakistan representative suggested that international action could help provide foreign loans at low interest rates to meet the pressing need for land reforms. The Venezuelan representative thought the Council should recommend that the International Bank give sympathetic consideration to applications for loans to implement agrarian reform programmes.

Other types of aid by international organizations were discussed, too.

Thus, the representative of Pakistan pointed out that the United Nations would serve a useful purpose by collecting and disseminating information on land reform measures in various parts of the world for the benefit of interested governments. The Australian representative urged that a study be made of the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies in the field of land reform, to include information on technical assistance and on steps taken by governments. The representative of China advocated that, in addition to establishing a special land reform fund, the United Nations should: prepare a declaration on land reform;

set up a committee on international action to promote land reform; create machinery to provide technical consultation and training; and sponsor periodic regional conferences on land reform.

Describing the work carried out by his organization in the field of land reform, the representative of FAO stressed the need for integrating land reform measures in general economic development plans designed to raise productivity. He also expressed the willingness of FAO to extend technical assistance to governments requesting such aid.

The policy of UNESCO, said its representative, was to assist the organizations primarily responsible for land reform, namely, the United Nations, FAO and ILO. Programmes for training rural teachers had been expanded and research projects relating to law, sociology and co-operatives had been initiated.

Many of the points raised during the discussions in the Council and its Economic Committee were incorporated in a joint draft resolution submitted to the Committee by Egypt and India and twice revised in the light of the debate. The second revision was designed to meet the points raised in a series of detailed amendments by the United States as well as sub-amendments to the amendments proposed by Australia, Pakistan and Venezuela. In the light of this revised text, the United States amendments were withdrawn and the draft resolution as revised was adopted unanimously by the Economic Committee and by the Council itself on 30 April.

Prior to voting on the draft as a whole, however, the Committee, at the request of the United States, voted separately on a provision by which the General Assembly would give particular attention to the problem of financing. By 11 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, it was decided to retain the phrase.

Also voted on separately, both in the Committee and the Council, was a reference in the section dealing with co-operatives whereby the Council would take note of the report on Rural Progress through Co-operatives. In asking for a separate vote, the USSR representative said the report contained some mendacious and slanderous remarks on kolkhozes in the USSR. The Committee and Council, however,

decided in both cases, by 16 votes to 2, to retain the reference.

As finally adopted, the resolution noted that although a number of countries had made considerable progress in land reform, there was still an urgent need for further opportunities for action, along the lines of earlier Council and Assembly resolutions, in regard to institutional reforms and agricultural development measures.

The Council accordingly urged governments to continue their efforts to implement the resolutions of the Council and Assembly as expeditiously as possible. The International Bank, it recommended, should, in accordance with previous Assembly resolutions, give sympathetic consideration to loan applications from under-developed countries for development projects designed to implement their programmes of agrarian reform, including projects designed to bring new lands under cultivation. The Bank was invited, consistent with its maintenance as a self-supporting entity, to consider making any such loans on terms of interest and amortization designed to place the smallest feasible burden on the borrowing countries.

The Secretary-General was asked to prepare, in collaboration with FAO and ILO, a report on the impact of land reform measures already undertaken; to report periodically on work in this field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned; and to collaborate with FAO in strengthening FAO's central repository of information on land reform and land policy. The Council further recommended that FAO, in consultation with the Secretary-General, take steps to set up working parties for on-the-spot studies of special problems, and arrange regional conferences for the exchange of information. In addition, the General Assembly was asked to continue its interest in land reform, giving particular attention to financing.

The Council also invited governments to extend all appropriate assistance to the formation and development of co-operatives, which, it considered, contribute to the process of agricultural development. It asked, too, for another report to be prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with FAO and ILO, on the various forms of help that governments and

other bodies could provide for achieving the full potentialities of co-operatives, and on the demarcation of sectors in which co-operative organization might be considered suitable.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Many of the points made at the Economic and Social Council's 17th session in regard to land reform were again brought forward at the General Assembly's session later in the year, both in the Assembly's Second Committee, where many references were made to the subject in the discussion of economic development during 19 meetings between 7 October and 29 November, and in plenary meeting.

Thus, there was considerable agreement that there was no universally applicable formula for land reform. Solutions would have to vary, it was argued, because conditions varied from country to country. Those subscribing to these views included the representatives of Chile, Ecuador and the United States.

Another point, also made in the Economic and Social Council, was that land reforms should be part of integrated economic development programmes. Among those of this opinion were the representatives of Argentina, the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, the Philippines, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Several representatives, among them those of Egypt, the United States and Yugoslavia, maintained, in addition, that land redistribution was not the only aspect of land reform to be considered, though it was of great importance. Efforts to improve agriculture, it was pointed out by the Colombian and Ecuadorean representatives, for instance, might also require action to improve and provide housing, education, health services and irrigation works. The Yugoslav representative regarded co-operatives as one of the most effective means of land reform, and he advocated producers' co-operatives as well as sales co-operatives. Others, for instance the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR, considered that one of the main reasons why under-developed countries, most of which had agricultural economies, were not making satisfactory progress was that land was mostly

in the hands of big landowners and monopolies whose policies were not conducive to raising living standards in rural areas.

The importance of technical training, studies and information to facilitate agricultural improvements and agrarian reforms, was also stressed. Thus, the representative of China said that agricultural output could be increased with the application of scientific knowledge. The Colombian and Guatemalan representatives pointed out the need for the education and technical training of farmers. The representative of Pakistan urged continuing studies by international organizations to enable individual countries to benefit from the experience of others. Also urging the collection of relevant information, the Argentine representative observed that technical assistance could enable great progress to be made with modest means. The United States representative stressed the need to help farmers help themselves and for those most concerned to design their own land reform programmes; only in those circumstances could outside help be effective. The United Nations and the specialized agencies, he maintained, could provide useful aid only if that aid were actively desired by a government and if they received its full co-operation.

The financing of agrarian reforms also received a good deal of attention. A large financial outlay was often necessary for under-developed countries to carry out such reforms, the representative of Burma, among others, observed, in expressing the hope that the International Bank would provide financial aid without delay. Emphasizing the necessity of a good system of agricultural credit, the French representative said that funds from international sources were insufficient. He thought the United Nations should take an interest in the work of the International Agricultural Credit Federation to prepare statutes for an international farm credit institution. The representative of Pakistan urged that the United Nations and the specialized agencies undertake a study of agricultural credit problems and consider the possibility of international aid to rural credit institutions in predominantly agricultural countries. Most countries could devote part of their resources to providing agricultural credits, thought the Argentine representa-

tive, but they would probably have to rely on international institutions for funds for certain types of equipment, such as that needed for irrigation and power schemes.

Much of the discussion during the Assembly session centred on a draft resolution jointly submitted by Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia and Pakistan, and later issued in a revised form, with France as an additional co-sponsor.

Two Polish amendments were submitted to this revised version.

The first of these proposed deleting the provision by which the Assembly would take note of the Secretary-General's report on Rural Progress through Co-operatives. This report, said the Polish representative, gave an incorrect picture of the development of rural co-operatives in the USSR and the People's Democracies. It also had no bearing whatsoever on land reform programmes. This amendment, however, was rejected by the Second Committee by 44 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The second Polish amendment dealt with the recommendation in the six-Power draft that Member States encourage land ownership by the largest practicable number of rural inhabitants. The amendment proposed substituting a recommendation that Member States institute land reforms in the interest of landless, small-scale and medium-scale farmers. This, the Polish and USSR representatives maintained, was essential for raising living standards of the agricultural population in under-developed countries. The Second Committee, however, rejected the amendment by 32 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions.

The six-Power draft resolution was adopted by the Committee, and, subsequently, by the General Assembly on 11 December by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly recommended

that Member States institute land reforms, where appropriate, to encourage, among other things, the ownership of land by the largest practicable number of rural inhabitants, and pursue fiscal and investment policies with a view to expanding the areas under cultivation and improving methods of agricultural production.

It further recommended that in implementing land reform programmes, Member States should observe "the principle of equitable treatment in the economic, political and social fields" with a view to improving the condition of rural peoples, and that they respect the free establishment of agricultural associations, and also such institutions of the indigenous population as may be compatible with economic and social progress and modern techniques. It was recommended, too, that they promote the general welfare, including measures aimed at providing agricultural workers with the possibility of earning adequate pay.

The Assembly endorsed the Council's recommendation that the International Bank consider sympathetically applications for loans from under-developed countries for projects intended to implement agrarian reform programmes. Also endorsed was the Council's recommendation that the Bank consider making such loans on terms which would place the smallest feasible burden on borrowing countries.

Expressing support for Member States carrying out land reform programmes in conformity with its resolutions, the Assembly hoped that high priority would be given to requests for United Nations technical aid for studying or executing land reform programmes.

Finally, the resolution asked the Secretary-General, FAO and the other specialized agencies concerned, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider the best methods for implementing further the Council's resolution.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

Progress in Land Reform: Analysis of replies by governments to a United Nations questionnaire (E/2526). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.B.3

Rural Progress through Co-operatives: The place of co-operative associations in agricultural development (E/2524). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.B.2.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 762, 764-769.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 154-156, 158, 159. E/AC.6/L.94 and Rev.1 and 2. Egypt and India joint draft resolution and revisions (revisions took into account United States amendments and sub-amendments thereto [see below]; second revised

draft adopted: phrase asking for particular attention to financing adopted by 11 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, reference to report on "Rural Progress through Co-operatives" by 16 votes to 2; draft resolution as a whole unanimously).

E/AC.6/L.94/Rev.2/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications,

E/AC.6/L.97 United States amendments to first revision of joint draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.94/Rev.1 (withdrawn).

E/AC.6/L.98. Australia sub-amendment to United States amendments.

E/AC.6/L.99. Venezuela sub-amendment to United States amendments.

E/AC.6/L.100. Pakistan sub-amendment to United States amendments.

E/2588. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 791.

RESOLUTION 512C(XVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2588, adopted by the Council on 30 April: section I unanimously; the first paragraph of preamble of section II by 16 votes to 2, and section II as a whole unanimously.

I. LAND REFORM

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled *Progress in Land Reform*, prepared in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and of the information contained therein, and

"Taking note of the activities of Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation and the other specialized agencies in the field of land reform,

"Further taking note of the fact that, though considerable progress has already been made in a number of countries, there still exist an urgent need and further opportunities for action in respect of institutional reforms and measures of agricultural development in terms of the recommendations contained in Council resolution 370(XIII) and General Assembly resolution 625(VII), as is evident from the reports submitted by the governments,

"Bearing in mind that the implementation of the recommendations of Council resolution 370(XIII) and General Assembly resolution 625(VII) are important for the promotion of social progress and better standards of life,

"Bearing in mind also that in many countries plans and programmes of economic development have been launched which require an integrated approach, detailed quantitative and qualitative assessment of the results of economic measures taken and large financial outlays,

"Recognizing that information concerning experiences of individual countries with national measures of land reform may be helpful to a number of other countries in charting their future course of action in this field,

"Further recognizing that in many cases develop-

ment projects designed to implement programmes of agrarian reform may require a substantial amount of financing,

"1. Urges governments to continue their efforts to implement Council resolution 370(XIII) and General Assembly resolution 625(VII) as expeditiously as possible;

"2. Recommends that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 524(VI) and 625(VII), give sympathetic consideration to loan applications from under-developed countries for development projects which are designed to implement their programmes of agrarian reform, including projects designed to bring new lands under agricultural cultivation, and invites the Bank, consistent with its maintenance as a self-supporting entity, to consider making any such loans on terms of interest and amortization designed to place the smallest feasible burden on the borrowing countries;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare a report, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, for submission to the Council at its twenty-second session, indicating the impact of the measures of land reform already undertaken on agricultural employment and output, on the pattern of production in the rural economy, on standards of living of the rural population and on economic development in general,

"(b) To include in the periodic reports provided for in paragraph 8 of Council resolution 370(XIII) information on work in this field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned;

"(c) To collaborate as appropriate with the Food and Agriculture Organization in maintaining and strengthening the central repository of information relating to land reforms and land policy established pursuant to resolution No. 8 of the sixth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization;

"4. Recommends that the Food and Agriculture Organization and other specialized agencies concerned, in consultation with the Secretary-General, take further steps to:

"(a) Set up working parties for making on-the-spot studies of special problems;

"(b) Arrange conferences for the pooling and exchange of information;

"5. Requests the General Assembly to continue its interest in land reform in all its aspects, giving particular attention to the problem of financing."

II. CO-OPERATIVES

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the report entitled *Rural Progress Through Co-operatives*, and of the activities of the specialized agencies in this field,

"Considering that measures of economic development in general and land reform in particular disclose increasing scope for further formation and development of co-operatives,

"Bearing in mind that co-operatives provide a combination of initiative, mutual benefit and social purpose and in this way contribute to the process of agricultural development,

"Recognizing that achievement of the full potentialities of co-operatives requires various types of help from governments and other bodies,

"Recognizing further that, particularly in under-developed countries, the division of functions between co-operative and other groups merits further study,

"1. Invites governments to extend all appropriate assistance towards the formation and development of co-operatives;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, for submission to the twenty-second session of the Council, a report embodying further studies and conclusions regarding:

"(a) The various forms of help that governments and other bodies could provide for the achievement of the full potentialities of co-operatives;

"(b) The demarcation of sectors in which co-operative organization may be considered suitable."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

A/2702. Questions relating to economic development. Memorandum by the Secretary-General.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 290-300, 304, 310-314, 322, 323.

A/C.2/L.234 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1 and 3 and Rev.1/Add.1. Bolivia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan joint draft resolution and revision. France was co-sponsor of revised draft. (Revised draft adopted: first paragraph of preamble by 47 votes to 5, fourth paragraph of preamble by 49 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, second operative paragraph by 48 votes to none, with 3 abstentions; draft, as a whole, by 43 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/C.2/L.239. Poland amendments to revised joint draft resolution (rejected by 44 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions, and by 32 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions, respectively).

A/2847. Report of Second Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 510.

RESOLUTION 826(IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2847, adopted by the Assembly on 11 December: first paragraph of preamble by 51 votes to 3; resolution, as a whole, by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the Secretary-General's reports "Progress in Land Reform" and "Rural Progress through Co-operatives" and Economic and Social Council resolution 512C(XVII), section I, on land reform, in which the General Assembly is requested to continue its interest in land reform in all its aspects, giving

particular attention to the problem of financing,

"Bearing in mind that improvement of agrarian structure which in some under-developed countries constitutes an obstacle to economic development, together with other reforms referred to in General Assembly resolutions 401(V), 524(VI) and 625(VII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 370(XIII) and 512C(XVII), would not only help promote social progress and raise the standard of living, but would also tend to stimulate agricultural production and general economic development by an integrated approach to the task of development,

"Considering the important part played by programmes of land reform designed to improve progressively the condition of the rural population and conditions of tenure, and, as appropriate, to facilitate the ownership of land by the largest practicable number of the rural population in under-developed countries and territories,

"Bearing in mind that the effective development of land reform programmes in those countries is dependent in large measure upon the enjoyment of economic, social and political equality, including the right to share equitably the benefits of public facilities,

"1. Recommends that Member States, where appropriate, institute land reform measures to encourage, among other things, the ownership of land by the largest practicable number of the rural population and pursue fiscal and investment policies with a view to the expansion of the area under cultivation and the improvement of the methods of agricultural production;

"2. Recommends that Member States, in implementing land reform programmes in the process of their economic development, observe the principle of equitable treatment in the economic, political and social fields with a view to improving the condition of the rural population; respect the free establishment of agricultural associations; promote the general welfare, including measures designed to provide agricultural workers with the possibility of earning adequate remuneration; and respect such institutions of the indigenous population as may be compatible with economic and social progress and modern techniques;

"3. Endorses the recommendations of Economic and Social Council resolution 512C(XVII), section II, concerning the formation and development of co-operatives;

"4. Endorses also the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 512C(XVII), section I, that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development give sympathetic consideration to loan applications from under-developed countries for development projects which are designed to implement their programmes of agrarian reform, including projects designed to bring new lands under agricultural cultivation, and invites the Bank, consistent with its maintenance as a self-supporting entity, to consider making any such loans on terms of interest and amortization designed to place the smallest feasible burden on the borrowing countries;

"5. Expresses its support for Member States which are carrying out land reforms in conformity with General Assembly resolutions and expresses the hope that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council, high priority will be given to requests for United Nations technical assistance for the purpose of studying or carrying out land

reform programmes;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider the best methods for the further implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 512C(XVII)."

METHODS TO INCREASE WORLD PRODUCTIVITY AND PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Reports on these subjects were before the Economic and Social Council at its 18th session in July 1954 when it considered questions relating to the economic development of under-developed countries. They were prepared by the Secretariat in response to previous Council resolutions.

In July 1952 the Council (resolution 416E (XIV)) had asked the Secretary-General, after consulting the specialized agencies concerned, to continue studies on the problem of raising productivity in under-developed countries. In response to this resolution, the Secretary-General prepared a working paper, "Efforts towards raising productivity in industry", which was, in part, an interim report on action by United Nations agencies bearing on the improvement of productivity in industry. On the basis of field reports by United Nations technical assistance experts, the working paper gave an analytical review of the experience obtained in the operation of the technical assistance programme and concluded that in certain cases productivity could be increased without substantial amounts of new investments, but that in other cases capital shortage set limits to the practical results of policies designed to raise productivity. Opportunities for government action and inter-governmental co-operation, as well as international action through United Nations agencies, were suggested.

The representatives of ILO and FAO addressed the Council on this subject. Both organizations had presented working papers in 1953 on problems of productivity in their respective fields.

The representative of ILO described his agency's work in raising productivity of labour in industry—through studies, field missions and national productivity centres. He recounted in some detail the work and experience of the productivity missions and the productivity

centres in different countries, emphasizing that the attitudes of management and workers were vital and that productivity drives should be co-ordinated with national development programmes and industrial expansion.

The representative of FAO stressed the close connexion between agricultural and industrial productivity. He reminded the Council that FAO's previous working paper had listed six principal means of raising productivity in agriculture. The last of those means—raising the skill and understanding of human beings in the conservation and use of resources, the care of plants and animals and the utilization of technical equipment—was probably the most difficult to apply, he observed. FAO had repeatedly pointed out that, if only existing knowledge and techniques could be universally applied, it would be possible adequately to feed the present population of the entire world.

In response to its request, made in April 1953 (resolution 461(XV)), for further studies of the question of industrialization as part of the problem of the integrated economic development of under-developed countries, the Council had before it two documents relating to problems of industrialization. One was entitled "Bibliography on the processes and problems of industrialization", and contained the bibliographies requested by the Council. The Council had also asked the Secretary-General to prepare a study on the processes and problems of industrialization designed to assist under-developed countries in preparing practical schemes of rapid industrialization. The Secretary-General submitted a progress report on this study, informing the Council that the study was completed in preliminary form and that he intended to make any necessary revisions and submit the report in final form to the Council in 1955.

On 5 August the Council unanimously

adopted a resolution taking note of the reports on integrated economic development and on methods to increase world productivity. "Bearing in mind the close relationship that exists between these two problems and their intimate relationship to the broader problems of eco-

nomie development", the Council asked the Secretary-General to complete his studies on the two problems as early as possible and agreed to postpone further consideration of them to its 19th session.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events **prior to** 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 320-23.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2604 and Corr.1 and 2. Efforts towards raising productivity in industry. Working paper by the Secretary-General.

E/2435. Problems of productivity in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Working paper by the Food and Agriculture Organization, 18 May 1953.

E/2440. The role of labour in programmes for increasing productivity, and measures needed to safeguard the interests of workers. Working paper by the International Labour Office, 22 May 1953.

E/2538. Bibliography on the processes and problems of industrialization in under-developed countries. Prepared by the Secretary-General.

E/2613. Integrated Economic Development. The processes and problems of industrialization. Progress report by the Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETING, 816.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 168, 169.

E/AC.6/L.116. Note by the Chairman, proposing text for inclusion in the Economic Committee's report to the Council stating that the Committee agreed to postpone further consideration of the two items until 19th session (adopted without dissent after note had been taken of views of Egyptian and Yugoslav representatives regarding future study of the question).

E/AC.6/L.117. Egypt draft resolution (not put to the vote).

E/2644. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 828.

E/L.640. Australia and Egypt draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 532C(XVIII), as submitted by Australia and Egypt, E/L.640, adopted unanimously by the Council on 5 August.

CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The Economic and Social Council at its 17th and 18th sessions had before it, for information, the Secretary-General's fifth and sixth reports on action on this matter taken under Council resolution 345(XII) adopted in March 1951.

As requested in this resolution, the Secretary-General furnishes each session of the Council with a statement on specific plans and on action taken under a programme "designed to promote the systematic survey and inventory of non-agricultural natural resources". He also reports on any investigations concerning the holding of international conferences on particular resources or resource problems.

The report presented to the 18th session referred to the final meeting in March 1954 of a Committee of Experts, established to study and prepare recommendations on standard concepts and terminology for use in surveys and inventories of iron-ore resources. Technical papers contributed by individual experts

were reviewed at that meeting and served as the basis for the Committee's report, Survey of World Iron Ore Resources, Occurrence, Appraisal and Use dated 18 October 1954. This report, which did not come before the Council in 1954, contained a series of recommendations for the systematic and uniform appraisal by countries of their iron-ore resources and a tentative world appraisal of such resources to show how these recommendations should be applied.

As their principal recommendation, the experts proposed that each country should in the near future see that an appraisal is made of its iron-ore resources. The national appraisal should be established, they said, on the basis of already existing data. After a certain period, to be fixed by the Economic and Social Council, the national appraisals could be collated by the Secretary-General and published as a world appraisal.

The experts also submitted a number of tech-

nical and economic suggestions for the drawing up of these first national appraisals. They pointed out that the preliminary world appraisal which they had made suffered from many unavoidable limitations because of incomplete knowledge at this stage. If reliable appraisals are to be made in future, they observed, these must be done on a national basis and with the aid of an internationally adopted standard terminology.

The experts' report also contained a study of the problems involved in the production of iron from iron ore and, to a lesser extent, in the production of steel.

The Secretary-General also reported to the

Council at its 18th session that attention was being given to the possibility of setting up, under Council resolution 345(XII), an ad hoc committee of experts on non-ferrous metals to survey the resources situation and related industry programmes in this field. Finally, the Secretary-General's report contained a synopsis of information on the technical assistance furnished to Member States by the United Nations during 1953 in connexion with the development of resources, as well as on related meetings of experts and technical conferences arranged by the regional economic commissions.

No action was taken by the Council in 1954 on the Secretary-General's reports.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 323-24.

E/2545; E/2615 and Corr.1. Reports by the Secretary-General on action taken under Council resolution 345(XII).

Survey of World Iron Ore Resources, Occurrence,

Appraisal and Use: Report of a Committee of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General (E/2655), U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.D.5.

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES

At its 18th session the Economic and Social Council had before it an interim report by the Secretary-General entitled "Development and Utilization of Water Resources". This had been prepared in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Council in June 1952 asking the Secretary-General to promote and co-ordinate international activities concerning water resource development and to report periodically to the Council on the activities of international organizations in this field. The report was prepared in the light of preliminary consultations with the specialized agencies most immediately concerned and of exploratory discussions with specialists attached to other organizations concerned with water resources.

The report noted that in many areas water supplies were currently inadequate to meet the growing demand, and it laid stress on the tendency for water requirements in many instances to increase even faster than the growth of population. This phenomenon was considered in part a reflection of population shifts from rural to urban areas but was also attributed to expanding needs for irrigation and a spectacular increase in the industrial use of water.

These trends towards an increasingly acute shortage of water in many areas were slowing down economic development, the report pointed out. There was therefore a need for full knowledge of all water resources, both surface and underground, as well as for knowledge of how water resources should be managed in order to get the most benefit from available supplies.

With two criteria in mind, namely, which are the most vital tasks to be done, and which among these are most feasible, the report examined three areas in which it felt that international action to help governments could and should be taken as soon as possible. These areas were: (1) the gathering and co-ordination of hydrological data; (2) the extension of knowledge of the techniques of watershed management; and (3) the study of industrial needs in any over-all plans for water development.

The report also examined ways and means of integrating and co-ordinating activities at the national, regional and international levels. At the country level, it suggested the organization of comprehensive and authoritative national water boards. At the regional level, it

stressed the helpful role of the regional economic commissions of the United Nations. On the international plane, it gave examples of various urgent tasks—largely in the nature of technical assistance—which might be assumed by the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies with the collaboration of other technical and scientific organizations interested in the problem. It suggested the holding of inter-agency meetings at regular intervals and also proposed the organization of less frequent but larger technical conferences attended by experts in all the various aspects of water development and utilization.

In the Council's discussion of the report there was general agreement with the Secretary-General's analysis of the problem, the conclusions drawn and the suggestions made for action on the national, regional and international levels.

The great economic importance of developing and utilizing water resources—both to the developed and the under-developed countries—was stressed by most speakers. Inadequate water supplies, it was pointed out in particular by the representatives of Argentina, Turkey and the United States, was often a serious obstacle to economic development.

There was general agreement on the importance of action in the three main areas suggested in the report. The importance of the collection of hydrological data was stressed by, among others, the representatives of Australia, Pakistan and Turkey.

The representatives of Pakistan, Turkey and the United States also noted the importance of rational management of watersheds. In this connexion the United States representative pointed out that the problem also involved drainage, irrigation, reafforestation and the promotion of inland fisheries. The representatives of Ecuador and Turkey stressed in particular the need for measures against erosion. Among the first steps which should be taken, said the Turkish representative, was the reafforestation of arid land.

The Australian representative drew attention to the danger that fish might be harmed by the construction of flood control, hydro-electric or other installations without due consultation with fisheries authorities in order to

provide such features as properly designed fish ladders.

Agreement was also expressed on the need for study of industrial uses of water; problems of pollution should also be considered in this connexion, said the representatives of Australia and the United States.

Referring to the Secretary-General's suggestion for the establishment, where they do not already exist, of national water boards, a number of representatives, supporting the suggestion, outlined the steps already taken in their own countries for co-ordinating water resources development. These representatives included those of Argentina, France, Norway, Pakistan and Turkey. The active association of the regional economic commissions with water development activities was also advocated by, in particular, the representatives of Argentina, China and the United States.

The need for international co-operation in developing water resources and for co-ordinating international activities in this field was universally stressed. References were made to the assistance which had been provided in the past and could be rendered in the future by FAO, UNESCO, in particular on arid land, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, WHO and WMO. The Australian representative considered that the International Association of Hydrology could undertake the dissemination of hydrological data.

General support was expressed for the pooling of technical information and the international exchange of experience gained in work on water problems for the benefit of both the developed and the under-developed countries. Emphasis was placed by, among others, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, France, Turkey and Yugoslavia on the help in training and technical assistance in other forms which United Nations organizations could render. The representative of France said his Government stood ready to assume part of the subsistence costs of water technicians on study tours in his country.

The need for financial assistance in utilizing water resources and developing arid lands was stressed by the representatives of Argentina and Ecuador.

In the course of the discussion statements

were made by representatives of FAO, UNESCO and WMO. They referred to the inter-agency meeting which was being held in conjunction with the Council's session and reaffirmed the desire of their organizations to co-operate in work for the development of water resources.

The representative of FAO emphasized the concern of his organization with the whole problem of water resources and their development. He pointed out that there were instances throughout the world of gross misuse of water. He concurred in general with the Secretary-General's report and the importance attached in it to watershed management but he questioned whether the industrial use of water was not somewhat over-emphasized at the expense of its use for agriculture. He also felt that some of the suggestions made in the report, for example concerning national water boards and regional co-ordination, should be studied further. He thought that WMO should assume the main international responsibility for assisting governments in assembling hydrological data.

The representative of UNESCO, commenting on the work of his organization dealing with arid zones, said it viewed watershed management as being of particular importance for the development of such areas. UNESCO of late had paid special attention to research concerning the utilization of subterranean waters. He stressed the working relations which UNESCO maintained with international scientific and technical organizations interested in water resource problems.

The representative of WMO outlined that agency's interest in water questions and its related organizational structure.

The Council had before it a draft resolution submitted jointly by Australia and the United States to which France submitted an amendment to recommend, among other things, that "all practicable steps", such as the arrangement of visits by experts and the convening of technical conferences, be taken by the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies to further international technical co-operation in this

field. The French amendment was incorporated in a revised version of the joint draft resolution of which France became a co-sponsor. Further modifications were made to the revised draft at the suggestion of Argentina, Belgium and the USSR. These were intended to emphasize the aspect of technical co-operation and provide for wide consultations with non-governmental organizations. The resolution as thus amended was adopted unanimously by the Council on 2 August.

It called to the attention of governments the urgent problems raised by the heavy demands upon the world's water supply as a result of population pressure and the need for water for both agricultural and industrial development. It recommended, among other things, that particular attention should be given by governments and the United Nations organizations concerned to: (1) the assembly of hydrological data; (2) the technique of watershed management in its broadest sense; and (3) domestic, urban, agricultural and industrial use of water and measures for conserving it through the lessening of pollution.

The Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned were invited to take all practical steps, in co-operation with governments, that would help strengthen international technical co-operation in the development and utilization of water resources. The Technical Assistance Board and the Technical Assistance Committee were also invited to give special attention to requests for technical assistance for that purpose.

Finally, the resolution asked the Secretary-General to continue along the lines suggested in his report the efforts for strengthening international technical co-operation in water matters and improving the co-ordination of related activities; to consult on these matters with governments, inter-governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations; and to report to the Council not later than 1956 on these consultations with suggestions for possible further action by United Nations organizations.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2603 and Corr.1. Report by Secretary-General of action initiated under Council resolution 417 (XIV).

PLENARY MEETINGS, 820, 822, 823.

E/L.629 and Rev.1. Australia and United States joint draft resolution and revision. France became co-sponsor of revised draft (revised draft adopted unanimously as amended orally by Argentina, Belgium and USSR).

E/L.630. France amendments to joint draft resolution (incorporated in revised draft).

RESOLUTION 533(XVIII), as submitted by Australia, United States, France, E/L.629/Rev.1, and orally amended, adopted unanimously by the Council on 2 August.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the report by the Secretary-General entitled 'Development and Utilization of Water Resources',

"Considering that international technical co-operation in regard to the development and utilization of water resources and to the development of arid land is important to economic development in many countries and regions,

"1. Calls to the attention of governments the urgent problems raised by the heavy demands upon the world's water supply as a result of increased population pressures and of the need for water both for agricultural and for industrial development;

"2. Recommends that governments study the report by the Secretary-General with a view to utilizing such suggestions as seem appropriate and effective in helping to meet national and international water problems in their technical and economic aspects;

"3. Recommends that governments and appropriate United Nations organizations give particular attention to the following problems:

"(a) Assembly of hydrological data;

"(b) Technique of watershed management in its broadest sense;

"(c) Water for domestic, urban, agricultural and industrial uses, including water conservation through pollution abatement;

"4. Invites the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the interested specialized agencies to take, in co-operation with governments, all practical steps, within the framework of their present budgets and the purview of conclusions in the Secretary-General's report, such as the arrangement of visits by experts, the convening of technical conferences and other means mentioned in the report, calculated to help strengthen international technical co-operation in regard to water resources development and utilization;

"5. Invites the Technical Assistance Board and the Technical Assistance Committee to give special attention to requests for technical assistance in respect of the development and utilization of water resources;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To pursue, along the lines suggested in his report, the endeavours towards strengthening international technical co-operation in water matters and improving the co-ordination of the related activities of all concerned;

"(b) To consult with governments having special experience in the field, with the intergovernmental bodies concerned and, as appropriate, with interested non-governmental organizations on ways and means of achieving this objective;

"(c) To report to the Council on the results of these consultations and to formulate recommendations concerning any further action that might be taken by the United Nations organizations, not later than 1956."

CHAPTER IV

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE AND
INTERNATIONAL PRICE RELATIONS

At its 17th session, during April 1954, the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the Committee of experts appointed by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 623(VII). The experts, who met from 15 September to 9 November 1953, had been asked to prepare a report on practical measures to overcome instability in the

prices of primary commodities and to ensure an adequate, just and equitable relationship between the prices of such commodities and those of capital goods.

REPORT BY COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

In their report, entitled *Commodity Trade and Economic Development*, the experts stated

that industrial as well as economically under-developed countries would be better off—in terms of real income and balanced growth—if excessive fluctuations in primary commodity markets were moderated.

The experts considered the concept of "fair" or "reasonable" prices in relation to the problems of the under-developed countries, emphasizing, at the same time, the importance of the terms of trade and of greater stability of price relations for the economic development of those countries. They concluded that the instability of the balance of trade of some of the poorer countries meant that, in the absence of large foreign exchange reserves, they were in no position to plan a continuing development programme involving imports.

In a section of the report dealing with commodity instability and economic growth the experts pointed out that: (1) changes in capital inflows have frequently accentuated the effect of commodity instability; (2) under-developed countries were particularly vulnerable to the inflationary or deflationary pressures arising from the marked instability of primary commodity markets; (3) these countries often, paradoxically, experienced inflationary pressure when foreign demand for their exports was in severe decline, due to the ensuing budget deficits; (4) their capacity for compensatory action was more limited, both for administrative reasons and because of their lack of diversification; and (5) even an improvement in terms of trade did not automatically produce greater investment: increased export earnings was only a potential source for financing economic development.

After analysing different patterns of price formation and behaviour, the experts concluded that measures must be directed towards stabilizing the prices of separate classes of goods and should be designed to reduce short-term fluctuations around long-term price movements.

Single commodity agreements, the experts stated, can prevent excessive short-run fluctuations in the price of the commodity. However, they stated, if such agreements were used to hold in check the long-run movement of prices, they would either break down or be maintained only by restrictions. This the experts considered wrong save in exceptional cases. The experts

saw no grounds for confidence as yet that a sufficient number of agreements for individual commodities would be concluded to meet the more urgent needs of under-developed countries for greater stability of earnings. They recommended examination of the possibilities of negotiating a number of commodity agreements simultaneously or a single agreement covering a number of commodities.

The experts proposed general compensatory measures which would enable countries experiencing a deterioration in their terms of trade to maintain their importing capacity. One such measure would operate through the International Monetary Fund and was described as "contra-cyclical lending" designed "to offset some of the international disturbances created by temporary business depressions in the main industrial countries". The second proposal was for what would amount to a "mutual insurance scheme", in which countries suffering from a shift in the terms of trade would receive, under defined circumstances, compensatory payments from countries which had benefited from such a shift.

With reference to national stabilization measures, the experts indicated various ways in which nations might, by measures within their domestic jurisdiction, help towards greater stability. Such measures included the establishment of buffer funds and an arrangement regarding contracts for heavy engineering goods designed to stabilize sales over the trade cycle. They also made recommendations as to the ways in which nations could avoid causing violent disturbance to the economies of other countries. For example, it was recommended that stockpiling countries should state publicly their intention to liquidate stockpiles only gradually and, preferably, after consultation with primary producing countries vitally affected by such liquidation.

As regards the position of the under-developed countries, the experts emphasized that favourable terms of trade alone were not sufficient to assure financing for economic development but must be accompanied by domestic savings for investment in productive projects. If the under-developed countries themselves could increase productivity and achieve economic progress, they would then be able to increase their real rewards from trade even

though their barter terms of trade might remain unchanged or even deteriorate.

The experts emphasized, however, that effective stabilization might require the simultaneous adoption of national and international measures, together with general commodity stabilization schemes as well as others relating to particular commodities. The current international procedure directed towards piecemeal action, commodity by commodity, was, in their view, insufficient. They therefore proposed that the Council should establish an intergovernmental trade stabilization commission to consider and make recommendations to it on general proposals for stabilization.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS 17th SESSION

The Council at its 17th session considered the experts' report concurrently with the following reports prepared by the Secretary-General, consideration of which had been postponed from the 16th session: (1) "Relative prices of primary products and manufactures in international trade", which confirmed the extreme instability in the export prices of many primary products and also demonstrated the wide divergencies in the price behaviour of various individual commodities, both primary and manufactured; (2) "Repercussions of changes in terms of trade on the economies of countries in process of development", which showed the primary and secondary effects of the changes which occurred in the terms of trade from 1948 to 1952 on the economies of primary-producing countries, and discussed the contribution of gains or losses arising from changes in terms of trade to the gross geographical product of those countries; and (3) "Impact of selected synthetics on demand for natural products in international trade", which dealt briefly with the influence of rayon and synthetic rubber on the production, consumption, price and international trade of cotton and natural rubber.

In the Council's discussions there was general agreement on the need for national and international stabilization measures.

The United States representative, however, declared that devices which temporarily reduced price fluctuations might retard healthy

economic growth if they interfered with long-term price trends and introduced restraints impairing the elasticity fundamental to economic progress. The United Kingdom representative agreed with the experts that it would be undesirable to regulate the prices of manufactured goods so as to keep them in line with those of primary products. Such regulation would hinder the operation of the price system as a means of bringing about the economic allocation of resources, and it would entail government interference with production contrary to the interests of producers and consumers alike. Both representatives felt that the report had properly stressed the importance of reducing the impact of price fluctuations on primary producing activities by sound fiscal, monetary and investment policies as well as by formulating and executing broad development programmes.

Some delegations thought that the report had unduly stressed the concept of stability in its interpretation of the reference in the General Assembly's resolution to "an adequate, just and equitable" relationship between the prices of primary products and those of manufactured goods. The representative of Ecuador, for example, declared that price stability was only one element of economic development. Prices of primary products—often artificially fixed by monopolies and only rarely set by the law of supply and demand—did not always parallel the steadily upward trend of prices of manufactured goods, he added. The representative of India thought the experts had failed in their main responsibility; they had made no recommendation on the relation of fair prices to wage levels, concentrating entirely on ways to stabilize price levels for important primary commodities. Others, however, including the representatives of Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered the experts justified in concentrating on stability problems, on which the interests of all countries coincided.

A number of delegations, including those of Argentina, Cuba and Venezuela, referred to the fall of commodity prices in the year preceding the 17th session of the Council, and to the data contained in the Secretary-General's report on the subject, to emphasize the urgency of a solution.

The representative of Czechoslovakia contended that the report should have mentioned the need to expand international trade relations and abolish discriminatory trade practices. The trade relations of the under-developed countries, he argued, should be freed from all restrictions, and the governments concerned should be enabled to conclude long-term trade agreements, guaranteeing not only outlets for their raw materials but also equivalent supplies of capital goods, machinery and other materials. The USSR representative thought that the terms of reference of the proposed international trade stabilization commission should extend to measures for the establishment and development of normal international trade relations.

Several representatives thought, in addition, that the report had underestimated the effectiveness of single commodity agreements. The following were among the points made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States in this regard: The difficulties experienced in negotiating agreements for a single commodity would be greatly multiplied in any attempt to deal with a number of commodities at the same time. Any agreement covering a number of commodities would magnify the danger of diverting production, consumption and trade from the channels they would be likely to assume under a more competitive and free enterprise system. The simultaneous negotiation of agreements concerning a number of commodities would pre-suppose an unlikely community of interest among the producing countries. Even if governments were anxious to join a network of agreements, they might have little or no prospect of persuading their legislatures to ratify them. The French representative considered that multilateral contracts were an attractive solution provided certain technical conditions were satisfied but if the views of governments about them were too far apart they were quite futile. The representative of India felt it might be best in the future to allow an element of flexibility to governments and to the main producers of primary commodities in working out single commodity agreements.

Some delegations, in particular those of France and India, thought that the report's analysis of a "commodity reserve currency

scheme" might well form the subject of further study by the International Monetary Fund including full examination of the financial implications of the scheme. Others, however, considered the scheme impractical, as governments would not be likely to accept a solution involving a change in existing monetary systems. The representative of Egypt felt that the Council should give careful consideration to the suggestions in the report on compensatory arrangements involving capital transfers between developed and under-developed countries in the event of extreme fluctuations in the terms of trade.

Supporting the report's recommendations on contra-cyclical lending, several representatives, including those of France, India and the United States, urged determined efforts to expand the International Monetary Fund's resources and introduce more flexible practices in their use, not only to help achieve convertibility but also to enhance the Fund's role in combating depression and meeting the need for credit to cope with unfavourable terms of trade. The representative of the Fund pointed out that the present rules and procedures of that agency were intended to allow appropriate contra-cyclical transactions. The Fund also believed that even with its existing resources, it could usefully aid its Members in lessening the balance-of-payments impact of any future depression. Moreover, in the event of a severe depression, the Fund would probably consult its Members on the desirability of additions to its resources and would consider possible changes in its modes of operation.

The representative of Indonesia, speaking as an observer, suggested that the only effective remedy would be an over-all solution under which the commodity agreements, thus far concluded in a somewhat haphazard manner to stabilize the price of particular commodities, would be replaced by a universal stabilization scheme covering all primary commodities in international trade.

The representative of FAO stated that his organization had always regarded adequate national action as a first requirement for ensuring reasonable stability of income for the producer with appropriate safeguards for the consumer. FAO, at its 1953 Conference, had reaffirmed its faith in international commodity agreements

as a means of achieving greater stability in an expanding economy; and, while recognizing that consideration should also be given to multi-commodity arrangements, the Conference had concluded that, simultaneously with the active exploration of other avenues, the commodity-by-commodity approach to international stabilization arrangements should continue to be pursued, especially in the initial stage.

The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions emphasized the need for international agreements on primary commodities and supported the proposal for a new intergovernmental body in this connexion.

Opinions on the report's recommendation for an intergovernmental trade stabilization commission were divided — on the need for new machinery and on the time most appropriate for considering the establishment of any new body.

Several delegations, including, in particular, those of Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela, argued in favour of establishing such a commission. Its establishment, in their view, would denote real progress towards price stabilization, which was essential to the strengthening and development of international economic ties. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, while in favour of establishing the commission, suggested that it should also consider measures for developing normal international trade relations.

The representative of the United States, in particular, took the position that the present machinery was quite adequate. The United Nations, he said, already possessed in the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements the means necessary for considering the problem of price stabilization. He also argued that it would be unwise to create a new organ that would duplicate the Council's discussions of broad economic policies.

As to the appropriate time for considering the establishment of new machinery, the representatives of Argentina and Ecuador, among others, thought that the proposed commission should be set up immediately. They stressed the urgency of the problem as one requiring action on an international basis.

Other representatives, including those of

Australia, Belgium, India, the United Kingdom and the United States, felt that the matter was of such importance that it required further study and favoured postponement to a later session of the Council. The United States representative, in particular, thought that it would be unwise to establish such a new body without making a preliminary survey of the work of existing bodies and without adequate consideration of the functions that might properly be assigned to it.

At the conclusion of its debate, the Council, by a roll-call vote of 12 to 5, with 1 abstention, decided on 30 April to establish a Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade to examine and make recommendations on measures designed to avoid excessive price fluctuations, including measures aiming at the maintenance of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and those of manufactured goods in international trade. However, the actual setting up of the Commission was postponed to the Council's 18th session, for consideration in connexion with its own organization and that of its commissions. Governments were asked to send to the Council before that session their comments regarding the proposed Advisory Commission and their participation in it.

By August 1954 the following Governments had indicated their views on this question: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The majority of these replies were favourable to the establishment of a commission, and many governments expressed a desire to take part in its work. However, a number of countries, including the Netherlands and New Zealand, made certain reservations as to its establishment at the Council's 18th session. Some, including Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom, suggested that further action should be postponed until an examination had been made of the relationship of the proposed commission to any activities which GATT might undertake as a result of the 1954 review

of its operations. Denmark, Sweden and the United States considered that no new international machinery was required in this field.

FAO submitted a statement of the functions and activities of its Committee on Commodity Problems. That Committee at its meeting in June had considered the Council's action in deciding to establish a Permanent Advisory Commission and presumed that arrangements would be made for it to collaborate with FAO.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS 18th SESSION

At its 18th session, the Council considered the subject in the light of the views of governments and of FAO, as one aspect of the problem of the organization and operation of the Council and its commissions.

All delegations expressed grave concern at the adverse effects, both on the under-developed countries and on industrialized countries, of violent fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities. Considerable support was expressed for international action to remedy the situation, but differences of view developed as to the nature of such action and the international authority best suited to assume this responsibility.

On the one hand it was urged that practical measures embodied in specific governmental undertakings would alone achieve results and that such progress could best be secured if the subject could be brought within the ambit of GATT. The representative of the United Kingdom presented a specific proposal on this latter point and undertook to raise the matter at the forthcoming review by the Contracting Parties of GATT. The United Kingdom proposal was supported by, among others, Australia, Belgium, Norway and the United States.

Against this view it was pointed out that the Council had already decided by the resolution adopted at the previous session that a new commission could best advance international action in this field, and that the problem was urgent and did not permit indefinite postponement while other bodies re-examined it, although the situation could always be reviewed if GATT was able and willing to assume a role in this field. In particular, it was urged that the proposed commission would be a practical

and technical body of experts whose recommendations would be of real importance to governments. A proposal for its immediate constitution was submitted by Argentina. In a revised form, the proposal was supported by the representatives of, among others, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Turkey, the USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

On 5 August the Council, by 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions, adopted the proposal. Provision was made in the operative part of the resolution for the immediate constitution of the Commission on International Commodity Trade with 18 members to be elected by the Council. The Commission was to meet as frequently as it considered necessary to discharge its work efficiently, but it was only to meet when specific items were proposed for discussion. It was to report to the Council on its activities and might make recommendations; its first report was to be submitted to the 20th session and was to include, among other things, its observations on its terms of reference.

The members of the Commission (see APPENDIX II) were elected at the resumed 18th session of the Council on 23 November 1954. The term of office is for three years but, to provide for overlapping, differing lengths were provided for those appointed at the first election.

The United States, which was one of the members elected, informed the Council in December 1954 that it was not at that time prepared to take part in the Commission's work. It would keep in close contact with that work as it developed and would re-examine the question of its eventual participation after the Commission's terms of reference and its scope of activities had been defined.

QUESTION OF CONVENING A STUDY GROUP ON STEEL

The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA) was asked by the Economic and Social Council in 1953 to consult with governments on the desirability and usefulness of convening an intergovernmental study group on steel. The Committee's report was before the Council at its 17th session; it contained an account of the action it had taken and sum-

marized the replies of the following 17 Governments: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Committee referred to recent studies on problems relating to steel made by various international organizations and also examined the possibility of intergovernmental negotiations for an agreement on steel. It did not recommend that further steps should be taken at that stage to create international machinery to deal with steel, but proposed to include in its future reviews a summary of the information collected by the various international bodies interested in steel.

During the Council's discussion a number of representatives, including those of Australia, Belgium, France, India, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, expressed

satisfaction with the report and general agreement with the views of those governments which had opposed the formation of a study group. Some representatives, however, including, in particular, those of Argentina and Egypt, disagreed with the reasons given by governments for opposing the proposal. In their view the argument that a study group should not be set up because the problem was too complex was a poor reason for doing nothing. Another argument that steel was not a primary product in the sense understood by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee showed that the Committee's terms of reference were at fault. They also considered that the specific subject of the price of steel in relation to the prices of other primary products had not been adequately studied.

On 30 April the Council adopted a resolution taking note of the report.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 341-44.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

- Commodity Trade and Economic Development: Report of a Committee appointed by the Secretary-General (E/2519). U.N.P., Sales No.: 1954.II.B.1.
- E/2438 Impact of selected synthetics on demand for natural products in international trade. Study by the Secretariat.
- E/2455. Relative prices of primary products and manufactures in international trade. Report by Secretary-General.
- E/2456 and Add.1. Repercussions in changes in terms of trade on the economies of countries in process of development. Report by Secretary-General.
- E/2438. Impact of selected synthetics on demand for natural products in international trade. Report by Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 762, 764-769.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 142-145, 149-151, 156.

United Kingdom motion that Economic Committee recommend no decision be taken at current session. Motion rejected by roll-call vote of 9 to 9 as follows: In favour: Australia, Belgium, China, France, India, Norway, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia. Against: Argentina, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela.

E/AC.6/L.78 and Rev.1. Argentina draft resolution and revision (revision, as amended by Pakistan,

adopted by roll-call vote of 12 to 5, with 1 abstention).

E/AC.6/L.78/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

E/AC.6/L.83. Czechoslovakia amendment to original draft by Argentina (withdrawn).

E/AC.6/L.86. Egypt amendment to original draft by Argentina (accepted by Argentina).

E/AC.6/L.78/Rev.1/Add.1. Note by Secretariat, stating oral amendment by Czechoslovakia to revised draft by Argentina (accepted by Argentina).

E/AC.6/L.96. Pakistan amendment to revised draft by Argentina proposing new text for operative paragraphs (accepted by Argentina).

One paragraph of amendment stating that proposed Commission should "deal with the normalization and development of international trade in primary commodities" voted on separately and rejected by roll-call vote of 8 to 6, with 4 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, USSR. Against: Australia, Belgium, China, France, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Cuba, Pakistan, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

E/AC.6/L.82 and Rev.1. Australia and India joint draft resolution and revision (not voted on).

E/AC.6/L.84 and Rev.1. Norway amendment and revised amendment to joint draft (not voted on).

E/AC.6/L.91. Note by Secretariat, stating Australia and United Kingdom joint oral amendment to revised joint draft.

E/2588. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 791.

RESOLUTION 512A(XVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2588, adopted by the Council on 30 April by roll-call vote of 12 to 5, with 1 abstention, as follows: In favour: Argentina, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Turkey, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Against: Belgium, France, Norway, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Australia.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having regard to the report entitled Commodity Trade and Economic Development, submitted by the group of experts appointed under General Assembly resolution 623(VII), and the reports prepared by the Secretary-General in response to that General Assembly resolution and Council resolution 427 (XIV), paragraph 7,

"Considering:

"That all the reports emphasize the need for devising effective measures of international co-operation to solve the grave problems of the inadequacy and instability of the proceeds of primary commodity exports which affect the majority of the countries in process of development,

"That, in order to facilitate the adoption of measures to solve these problems on a just and equitable basis, it is necessary to establish specialized machinery, within the framework of the United Nations, permanently concerned with the examination of proposals capable of offering satisfactory solutions,

"That, as is noted in the report, Commodity Trade and Economic Development, there is at present no effective international procedure for the study of such problems,

"That it is urgent and essential, both for the under-developed countries and for the international economy as a whole, to find a solution of the grave and persistent problem of the instability of primary commodity markets and the secular deterioration of the terms of trade between primary commodities and manufactured goods in international trade,

"Bearing in mind the need for adopting all measures likely to create the conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

"I. Resolves that:

"(a) There shall be established an Advisory Commission to the Economic and Social Council, to be known as the Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade;

"(b) The main task of the Commission shall be to examine measures designed to avoid excessive fluctuations in the prices of and the volume of trade in primary commodities, including measures aiming at the maintenance of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and the prices of manufactured goods in international trade, and to make recommendations. Any Member of the United Nations not represented on the Commission may bring to the Commission's attention any aspects of the above problems affecting it and may take part in the Commission's discussion of the problem;

"(c) The Commission shall also have the following functions:

"(i) To keep constantly under review the movement of world primary commodity markets by the assembly and analysis of appropriate data;

"(ii) To submit periodic reports to the Council on its work and to propose without delay measures for the solution of problems within its terms of reference;

"(iii) To publish studies and statistical reports on prices, terms of trade and other matters relating to international trade in primary commodities;

"2. Decides to postpone the organization and establishment of the Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade until the eighteenth session, and to deal with it in connexion with consideration of the organization of the Council and its commissions at that session;

"3. Invites the governments of the Member States to transmit to the Council before its eighteenth session any relevant comments on the Advisory Commission and their views concerning their participation in the Commission."

E/2623 and Add.1-3. Replies of governments to a note verbale from the Secretary-General, dated 17 May 1954, on a permanent advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade.

E/2625. Communication from FAO.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 796-798.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, meetings 125, 127-132.

E/AC.24/L.97 and Rev. 1-4. Argentina draft resolution and revisions (fourth revision, as orally amended by Pakistan, adopted: operative paragraph 7 by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; reference to discussions by Contracting Parties to GATT in operative paragraph 9 by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions; revised draft as a whole by 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions).

E/AC.24/L.97/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

E/AC.24/L.101. United Kingdom draft resolution (withdrawn).

Pakistan oral amendment to provide that in submitting its observation on its functions, etc., the Commission should take into account the discussion in the Council (accepted by Argentina).

E/2649. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 829.

RESOLUTION 557F(XVIII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee E/2649, adopted by the Council on 5 August by 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind that Council resolution 512A (XVII) provided for the creation of a permanent advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade and postponed its constitution and organization until the eighteenth session of the Council,

"Taking note of the comments from governments contained in documents E/2623 and addenda 1 to 3,

"Noting that a majority of governments, either in their written comments or in their statements during the debates on this question in the Council have expressed the view that the Commission should begin its work as soon as possible, especially in view of the urgency of problems in international commodity trade which was recognized in the debates on the world economic situation and economic development,

"Noting furthermore that several governments have expressed the view that, before the Commission is established, an opportunity should be given to the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to consider to what extent the problem of instability in primary commodities should be dealt with under the auspices of that Agreement,

"Noting that this question will be raised at the forthcoming review of the General Agreement,

"Noting also the communication from the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, transmitting the views of the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems concerning the relationship between its work and that of the Commission, together with the statement of the functions and activities of the said Committee in regard to international commodity problems and trade,

"Mindful of the need to provide the Commission with an efficient and adequate organization to enable it to accomplish its mission satisfactorily,

"Considering that the Commission will be called upon to study some of the problems hitherto entrusted to the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements,

"Decides:

"1. To proceed with the immediate constitution of the Commission on International Commodity Trade on the following basis:

"2. The arrangements for membership shall be as follows:

"(c) The Commission on International Commodity Trade shall be composed of one representative of each of eighteen States Members of the United Nations elected by the Council, bearing in mind the need to ensure adequate representation of all geographical regions and of countries in various stages of development which participate to an important extent in international commodity trade and/or are closely dependent thereon;

"(b) With the exception of the initial period, the term of office of members shall be three years;

"(c) When a representative of a State member of the Commission is unable to serve for the full term of three years, the vacancy shall be filled by another representative designated by the same member State;

"(d) Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election;

"(e) The original members of the Commission shall be the eighteen States elected by the Council as early as possible at its resumed eighteenth session;

"(f) The term of office of one-third of the members shall end on 31 December 1956, one-third on

31 December 1957, and one-third on 31 December 1958;

"(g) Subsequent elections shall be conducted in accordance with the usual procedure for elections to functional commissions of the Council;

"3. In carrying out its work, the Commission shall be guided by the following principles:

"(a) Any Member State not represented on the Commission may bring to the Commission's attention any problem connected with international commodity trade within the Commission's terms of reference which it considers to be of special importance;

"(b) Any Member State not represented on the Commission may participate in the Commission's debates on problems in which it has a direct concern; similarly, the Commission, subject to prior authorization by the Council, may invite States which are not Members of the United Nations to take part in its discussions when their presence appears advisable for further clarification of the problems under study;

"(c) The Commission shall establish and maintain through the Secretary-General relations with other United Nations organs, specialized agencies, international study groups and inter-governmental bodies concerned with the problem of primary commodities or with related questions; more specifically, in the interpretation of its terms of reference and in the organization of its work, the Commission shall consult on a continuing basis with various specialized agencies and their subordinate bodies having responsibilities in the field of international commodity trade, and in particular, with the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, so as to ensure that the most effective use is made of the work already being done in that field and to prevent duplication or over-lapping with the activities of these agencies;

"(d) Within the above framework, the Commission shall be authorized to inform Member and non-member States of the conclusions of its studies, to send them its reports, and to seek from them the available information it requires for its work, all such relations being conducted through the Secretary-General;

"(e) The Commission shall meet as frequently as it considers necessary to discharge its work efficiently; the Commission shall meet only when specific items have been proposed for discussion;

"(f) The Commission shall be authorized to hold private meetings when it considers this to be in the best interests of its work;

"(g) The States members of the Commission should appoint representatives who are qualified experts familiar with the technical and practical problems of international commodity trade;

"(h) Neither travel nor subsistence expenses of the representatives of members of the Commission shall be paid out of United Nations funds;

"4. Subject to prior authorization by the Council, and in accordance with the decisions of the General Assembly, the Commission may hold meetings away from Headquarters when it considers this to be in the best interests of its work;

"5. The Commission shall submit to the Council reports on its activities, in which it may include its own recommendations;

"6. The Commission may submit to the Council its views and recommendations on any changes it may consider desirable in its terms of reference, organization and rules of procedure, so as to ensure the most practical development of its work;

"7. The Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements shall, for the present, continue to discharge its functions of convening intergovernmental study groups, of making recommendations to the Secretary-General on the convening of commodity conferences, and of co-ordinating the activities of the individual commodity study groups and councils; the Commission shall assume all other responsibilities hitherto discharged by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee;

"8. The Council, in consultation with the Secretary-General, shall consider the status and functions of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee at its twentieth session;

"9. The Council shall consider in the future the status and functions of the Commission on International Commodity Trade in the light of any important development in its field, including the results of the discussions by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which shall be taken into account as soon as possible after these results are known;

"10. The Secretary-General shall convene the first session of the Commission as early as possible in 1955; the agenda for this session shall include the following:

"(a) Survey of the current situation in international commodity trade;

"(b) Consideration of proposals by governments regarding international commodity problems;

"(c) Consideration of terms of reference, rules of procedure and programme of work;

"11. The Commission shall submit to the Council

at its twentieth session the first report on its specific activities concerning international commodity trade, and include therein its observations on its terms of reference, organization, rules of procedure and work programme, taking into account the records of the discussions of the Council on this subject."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — RESUMED 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 831, 832, 834.

E/CN.13/6. Note verbale from representative of United States regarding participation in work of Commission on International Commodity Trade.

QUESTION OF CONVENING A STUDY GROUP ON STEEL

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, p. 343.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2537. Report of Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements on the question of a study group on steel.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 141, 142.

E/AC.6/L.80. Australia and United Kingdom joint draft resolution (adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, after being amended orally by sponsors to delete paragraphs (1), deciding that no further steps be taken at present in connexion with establishment of study group, and (2), approving Committee's proposal to include in future reviews summary of information collected by international organizations interested in steel).

E/2574. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 791.

RESOLUTION 519(XVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2574, taking note of the report, adopted by the Council on 30 April by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

CHAPTER V

QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING A WORLD FOOD RESERVE

The question of establishing a world food reserve was discussed at the General Assembly's ninth session on the proposal of Costa Rica.

An explanatory memorandum accompanying the proposal suggested that the debate in the Assembly should serve to determine the structure, method of operation and international character of the suggested world food reserve. This organ, the memorandum indicated, should

make it possible to achieve equitable food distribution among the peoples of the world by fulfilling the following general functions: (1) to prevent any diminution of production and to stimulate increased consumption; (2) to establish international foodstuff prices; (3) to promote exchanges of regional and seasonal surpluses; (4) to encourage transfer of the production of foodstuffs to the areas in which they can be raised most cheaply and efficiently,

due regard being paid to the main factors affecting the national economy of each country; (5) to handle any serious shortages that might temporarily affect any sector of the world population.

Opening the general debate on the subject in the Assembly's Second Committee, the Costa Rican representative said that his Government, like other governments in recent years, had endeavoured to solve food problems on a national basis. Despite domestic successes, however, its efforts had suffered from the absence of an international price stabilization policy. Costa Rica had therefore decided to bring the subject to the Assembly's attention, having previously urged FAO and the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of establishing a world food reserve to stabilize international prices and to encourage the rational distribution of regional surpluses. It had done so in order that attention might be focused on the subject.

Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Uruguay submitted a joint draft resolution proposing that the Assembly ask the Secretary-General, working in co-operation with FAO, to study the desirability of setting up a world food reserve within the framework of the United Nations and the possibility of that reserve acting to relieve emergency situations and to stabilize prices. Previous proposals on the subject were to be borne in mind in making this study, the results and conclusions of which were to be reported to the Assembly's 10th session.

Among those who favoured the establishment of a world food reserve were the representatives of Haiti and Israel. The former felt that in discussing such a reserve consideration should also be given to the problem of agricultural commodities for industrial use. An international reserve, in his view, could be set up to offset temporary seasonal or other temporary shortages of foodstuffs and raw materials by combining the system of subsidizing prices by governmental purchases with international commodity arrangements. The representative of Israel thought that the United Nations should establish the suggested food reserve on a small scale. In this way it would have the machinery for coping with crises, gain experi-

ence in overcoming any administrative and financial difficulties and learn what potential influence a food reserve could have on the stabilization of world prices.

According to the representatives of the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, an expansion of international trade was essential to improve the world food situation, for it would result in a fairer distribution of foodstuffs. In this connexion, the representative of the Ukrainian SSR urged that the discriminatory trade practices followed by certain countries be ended.

The representative of FAO said that his agency had been striving since 1946 to carry out a programme which was less ambitious though perhaps more realistic than that envisaged by Costa Rica. But it had been found impossible even to set up an emergency food reserve as an international measure to relieve food shortages.

Among those who questioned the feasibility of setting up a world food reserve were the South African and United States representatives. Their arguments included the following points: In the absence of evidence that States would provide the necessary resources, it would be impracticable to set up an international famine food reserve. The only way to combat famine was through a steady expansion in food output or foreign exchange earnings of the countries likely to be affected. A world food reserve would require substantial initial capital and enormous buffer stocks, and these were not likely to materialize. The only practical way to stabilize prices within reasonable limits and over a reasonable period of time was to continue the negotiation of individual commodity arrangements between producer and consumer countries. The aims for the food reserve envisaged by Costa Rica were among the main objectives of FAO. There was no need to duplicate the responsibilities of that organization; to make use of existing machinery would be more profitable than to create new institutions. Moreover, new studies were unlikely to lead to conclusions substantially different from those already reached by FAO.

Others who maintained that it would be best at this stage to leave a study of the problem to FAO included the representatives of Belgium, the Netherlands and Yugoslavia. The

Netherlands representative thought the Assembly could take action after a further report from FAO.

The connexion between a world food reserve and the problem of surpluses, which had showed signs of developing in recent years, was also discussed. Thus, the Yugoslav representative maintained that while such a reserve would help to relieve shortages, it would aggravate rather than solve the problem of surpluses. The Australian representative felt that not enough consideration had been given to the possibilities of disposing of surpluses by non-trade means. While not prepared at this stage to support the establishment of a world food reserve, he hoped that the Assembly would follow up the Costa Rican proposal by referring the problem to the Economic and Social Council for appropriate action in consultation with FAO. The Haitian representative thought minimum prices should be established to offset over-production of food-stuffs in certain countries.

A revised version of the original joint draft resolution was submitted in the light of the discussion, with the additional sponsorship of Australia, France, the Netherlands and Peru. After further changes had been suggested by the representatives of Australia, Iraq, the

Union of South Africa, and others, the draft resolution was revised a second time.

The second revised version was adopted in the Second Committee and, subsequently, by the General Assembly on 14 December by 46 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

In the resolution, the Assembly stated that it was convinced of the need for continued national action and international co-operation to raise food production and consumption levels in areas where famine or chronic malnutrition is a major problem and to prevent unduly large short-term fluctuations in agricultural prices and thereby to promote the rational disposal of intermittent surpluses. It pointed out that no comprehensive factual report had yet been made on the feasibility of establishing a world food reserve within the United Nations framework to help relieve emergency situations and to counteract excessive price fluctuations. It expressed its appreciation of FAO's work in these fields, and asked the Secretary-General to invite FAO, taking into account the Assembly's discussions and previous proposals, to prepare a comprehensive report on what had been and was being done in this connexion, for submission to the Economic and Social Council, which was asked to report on the matter.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2710 and Corr.1 and 2. Letter of 22 August from representative of Costa Rica to Secretary-General requesting inclusion of item and forwarding explanatory memorandum.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 328, 329, 333-335, 337, 339.

A/C.2/L.250 and Rev.1 and 2. Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay joint draft resolution and revision. Revisions co-sponsored by Australia, France, the Netherlands and Peru. Second revision adopted: second paragraph of preamble by 38 votes to none, with 6 abstentions; fourth paragraph of preamble by 35 votes to none, with 9 abstentions; and operative paragraph 1 by 39 votes to none, with 6 abstentions; draft resolution as a whole by 43 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

A/C.2/L.250/Rev.2/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications (see also A/C.5/619).

A/2855. Report of Second Committee.

A/2863. Report of Fifth Committee (on financial implications).

PLENARY MEETING, 511.

RESOLUTION 827(IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2855, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 46 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Being convinced of the need for continued national action and international co-operation:

"(a) To raise the levels of production and standards of consumption of food in many areas of the world where famine or chronic malnutrition is a major problem,

"(b) To prevent unduly large short-term fluctuations in agricultural prices and to this end to promote the rational disposal of intermittent agricultural surpluses,

"Considering that in some countries a food reserve has been established for various purposes and has operated efficiently,

"Recalling the various resolutions adopted by international institutions on this subject in the past,

"Considering that no factual report has been made dealing comprehensively with the following:

"(a) The feasibility of establishing a world food

reserve within the framework of the United Nations,
 "(b) The feasibility of such a reserve acting as an institution which would contribute to relieve emergency situations and to counteract excessive price fluctuations,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the valuable work being done in these fields by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Food and Agriculture Organization, taking into ac-

count the discussions at the ninth session of the General Assembly and the proposals previously made on this subject, to prepare a factual and comprehensive report of what has been and is being done in this connexion, for submission to the Economic and Social Council;

"3. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to report upon this matter, with its conclusions, to the General Assembly."

CHAPTER VI

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In accordance with Council resolution 414 (XIII) of September 1951, the Transport and Communications Commission meets once every two years. It did not meet during 1954 and the preparatory work continued for the Commission's seventh session, scheduled for February 1955. The main activities in the field of transport and communications during 1954 are summarized below. (For developments regarding the ratification of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization [IMCO], see PART TWO, CHAPTER XI.)

ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

At its 17th session the Economic and Social Council had before it a report from the Secretary-General on his consultations with governments, undertaken at the Council's request (resolution 468D(XV)), concerning the contents of the Protocol on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals and its opening for signature. The report contained the views of the following Governments: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Luxembourg, Monaco, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, the Vatican City, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

With few exceptions, they expressed themselves as in favour of the principle of world-

wide unification of road signs and signals and a number stated their agreement, with or without reservations, with the Protocol. However, a number of governments considered that the Protocol required revision; suggestions that the questions should be studied further were made, for example, by Australia, Belgium, France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The United States, although approving the Protocol in principle, stated that it was unable to sign it because of the particular administrative position in that country regarding road matters.

The Council on 31 March adopted, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, a resolution proposed jointly by France and the United States, noting that many governments had not yet submitted their observations on the Protocol, and that there was a considerable divergence of views among those that had. It asked the Transport and Communications Commission to examine the matter at its next session and recommend any further action that might be considered desirable. It also requested governments that had not yet done so to submit their observations on the Protocol as soon as possible.

CUSTOMS FORMALITIES FOR TOURING

As requested by the Council in April 1953 (resolution 468F(XV)), the Secretary-General called a conference of governments to conclude two world-wide conventions on customs formalities: (1) for the temporary importation of private road motor vehicles carrying persons

and the equipment of such vehicles; and (2) for tourism (i.e., the personal effects of tourists travelling by any means of transport).

The United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles and for Tourism was held at United Nations Headquarters from 11 May to 4 June and was attended by representatives of 47 governments and observers from eight other governments. In addition to its Final Act, the Conference drew up and adopted three instruments: (1) Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring; (2) Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material; and (3) Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, with five technical Annexes.

Each Convention will come into force when ratified or acceded to by 15 States and the Additional Protocol after five ratifications or accessions.

The Council discussed the report on 1 July. The French and United Kingdom representatives raised in this connexion the question of the effect which the entry into force of the new world-wide road vehicles Customs Convention might have upon some facilities provided under a regional European Agreement of 1949. It was agreed by the Council that the matter should be placed before the appropriate body of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The Council adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, a joint draft resolution submitted by Belgium, France and the United Kingdom which noted with appreciation the results achieved by the Conference and expressed the hope that the instruments it had prepared would soon enter into force upon ratification by the required number of governments.

By 31 December 1954, 43 States had signed the Final Act, 32 had signed the Touring Convention, 25 the Additional Protocol and 32 the road vehicles Customs Convention.

POLLUTION OF SEA WATER

At its 17th session the Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General stating that the United Kingdom Government had con-

vened an ad hoc diplomatic conference on the problem of the pollution of sea water. The conference was to meet on 26 April in London and the Secretary-General had been invited to be represented.

The Council took note of this report and also noted that any convention which might be agreed upon at this conference would be brought within the scope of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), if and when that organization were set up. It instructed the Secretary-General pending the outcome of the conference to postpone any further action regarding the convening of a committee of experts, as authorized by the Council in April 1953. The Secretary-General was asked to report on the results of the conference to the Council at its 18th session so as to enable it to decide whether it was any longer necessary to establish the committee of experts.

The Conference met in London from 26 April to 12 May and was attended by representatives of 42 countries. It adopted a Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil and a Final Act embodying eight resolutions. In one of these, the United Nations was asked to undertake the collection, analysis and dissemination of technical information about oil pollution in various countries—a problem already under study by the Secretariat. The Convention will come into force 12 months after the date on which 10 States have become parties to it; five of these must have not less than 500,000 tons each of tanker tonnage.

Following a brief discussion during which the representatives of France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia stressed the importance of the problem and welcomed the work of the London Conference, the Council on 30 June unanimously adopted a resolution which had been proposed by France, the United Kingdom and the United States and orally amended by France. It stated that the Council considered it was no longer necessary to establish the committee of experts. It therefore asked the Secretary-General to discontinue action regarding the convening of this committee. It also requested him to give effect to the request of the Conference for the collection and dissemination of technical informa-

tion on oil pollution. In this connexion he was asked to consult with the governments represented at the London Conference and to keep the Transport and Communications Commission informed of the work so long as IMCO had not been established.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

The committee of experts appointed by the Secretary-General under resolution 468G(XV) to study the problem of transport of dangerous goods met in Geneva in August and September 1954. It prepared a report for submission to the Transport and Communications Commission in 1955. The report contained recom-

mendations concerning the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods, and also recommendations concerning the procedure which should be followed in working out uniform regulations regarding the various aspects of the problem of packing dangerous goods.

The report dealt with explosives; compressed gases; inflammable liquids; inflammable solids; oxidizing; toxic, infectious, and radio-active substances; and corrosives and such other substances as became dangerous on the addition of certain substances. It also gave a list of dangerous goods other than explosives. Designs for labels to be used on different types of dangerous goods were also given.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

ROAD SIGNS AND SIGNALS

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 347, 690.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2523 and Add.1-3. Notes by Secretary-General on Protocol on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals, containing views of governments on Protocol.

PLENARY MEETING, 757.

E/L.580. France and United States joint draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 518A(XVII), as submitted by France and United Kingdom, E/L.580, adopted by the Council on 31 March by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

CUSTOMS FORMALITIES FOR TOURING

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 349-50.

E/CONF.16/19. Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles and for Tourism.

E/CONF.16/21. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material.

E/CONF.16/22. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, with five technical Annexes.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2617. Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles and for Tourism.

PLENARY MEETING, 795.

E/L.609. Belgium, France, United Kingdom joint draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 537B(XVIII), as submitted by Belgium, France, United Kingdom, E/L.609, adopted by the Council on 1 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

POLLUTION OF SEA WATER

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 352-53.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2522. Report by the Secretary-General on developments since the adoption of Council resolution 468B(XV).

PLENARY MEETING, 757.

E/L.581. United Kingdom draft resolution (adopted, as amended orally by Pakistan).

Pakistan oral amendment to United Kingdom draft, designed to avoid anticipating establishment of IMCO (accepted by United Kingdom).

RESOLUTION 518B(XVII), as submitted by United Kingdom, E/L.581, and amended, adopted by the Council on 31 March by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2609. Report by Secretary-General on results of London Conference on Pollution of Sea Water.

PLENARY MEETING, 794.

E/L.608. France, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended orally by France, to avoid anticipating establishment of IMCO).

RESOLUTION 537A(XVIII), as submitted by France, United Kingdom, United States, E/L.608, and amended, adopted unanimously by the Council on 30 June.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 350-51.

E/CN.2/143. Report submitted by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods to the Transport and Communications Commission at its seventh session.

CHAPTER VII

STATISTICAL QUESTIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR STATISTICS

The Economic and Social Council at its 18th session considered the report of the eighth session of the Statistical Commission which met from 5 to 22 April 1954. The Commission placed special emphasis on the advances in international comparability achieved in external trade statistics resulting from recommendations made by the Commission at earlier sessions. Thirty-two countries, representing nearly 70 per cent of world trade, currently presented their statistics according to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), and over 20 more countries had arranged to do so. The Commission expected that most countries would be able to accept the major point of the definition of "transaction value", recommended by the Commission at its seventh session for the valuation of exports and imports for statistical purposes. It asked the Secretary-General to report upon the valuation practices actually in use and to study methods of obtaining supplementary data referring to transaction value in cases where countries were not now able to adopt the standard definition for national purposes.

Other recommendations designed to improve the comparability of external trade statistics related to the statistical treatment of fish landings, bunkers and stores for ships and aircraft, and transactions in new and second-hand ships and aircraft. The Commission also asked that a further study be made of the possibility of reaching agreement on the definition and treatment of re-exports and transit trade and on attribution of imports by country of provenance.

When the Committee of Ministers on the

Economic Co-operation of the Central American Isthmus (at its second meeting) approved the Uniform Central American Customs Nomenclature (NAUCA) based on the SITC, recommending its adoption by each of the five Central American countries, it requested that a Coding Manual to the NAUCA be prepared to facilitate the use of the Nomenclature. This has been completed and will be recommended for adoption by the five Central American countries. In addition a Uniform Central American Nomenclature for Export Products (NUECA) has been drafted and forwarded to the Committee of Ministers for its consideration for uniform adoption in the five Central American countries. Thus, if the NUECA is adopted, these countries will have a uniform export statistics nomenclature as well as a uniform import statistics and customs tariff nomenclature, all of which are based on the SITC.

The second plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians, sponsored by the Statistical Commission and the Economic Commission for Europe, was held in Geneva from 14 to 19 June. The Conference considered and approved the reports of its working groups on statistics of stocks and work in process, on statistics of fixed capital formation and on manpower statistics by sample surveys; future work would include, among other subjects, proposals on current statistics on wholesale and retail trade and on input-output analysis. These working groups, which are composed of statisticians of national governments, came into being because of an expressed desire that national statistical offices should be associated more closely than hitherto at all stages in the development of international statistical standards, in order to provide opportunity for discus-

sion of practical operating problems at the working level. Recommendations on standards of world-wide applicability will ultimately be forwarded to the Statistical Commission for consideration and action.

In accordance with a resolution (434B(XIV)) adopted by the Council in July 1952 a committee of experts was convened in June 1953 by the Secretary-General jointly with ILO and UNESCO, and in co-operation with FAO and WHO, to prepare a report on the most satisfactory methods of defining and measuring standards of living and changes therein in the various countries, with a view to the possibility of establishing a basis for international comparisons. A report entitled *International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living* was prepared by the committee and was issued during 1954. It sets forth the following main conclusions: from an international point of view, levels of living must be approached in terms of a series of components (health, nutrition, education, etc.) and their statistical indicators, rather than in terms of any unitary monetary index, such as per capita national income; numerous improvements are necessary and desirable in existing types of indicators of levels of living, but an adequate and comprehensive analysis will only be possible through a considerable expansion of direct surveys of living conditions at the family level.

The Statistical Commission reviewed and commented on the report and expressed its general agreement with the major conclusions of the experts; the report will be submitted to the Social Commission in 1955. In the meantime it has been circulated to governments for both general comments as to applicability, and for specific comments about the possibility of providing the statistics indicated.

The Commission recommended for general use the definitions of terms adopted by the experts: "level of living" refers to actual conditions; "standard of living" refers to the conditions people regard as fitting and proper; "norm" refers to desirable conditions as defined for specific purposes. The experts confined their study to existing conditions; they did not seek to establish standards and norms.

In conjunction with this report the Commission, for the first time, made a comprehensive survey of the whole field of social statistics.

The subjects covered were: population and vital statistics, social stratification and social mobility, family and household structure, distribution of income and wealth, levels of living, health, nutrition, housing, education and culture, conditions of work and employment, rural welfare, social security, child welfare, care of the aged and destitute, social defence and social expenditures. The Commission had before it basic documentation giving a general account of the situation and the needs for improvement of social statistics; this was subsequently issued, in a slightly revised form, as *Survey of Social Statistics*.

The Commission emphasized the importance of the further study of social statistics with a view to the ultimate formulation of international standards. It felt that work in both social statistics and on measurement of the components of the levels of living was important and should receive high priority in the over-all statistical work programme. The Commission also considered reports on housing and education statistics and urged the continuation of study in these fields.

In addition, the Commission approved reports on a number of subjects in which it has continuing interest, such as wholesale prices, industrial statistics and distribution statistics. It continued its discussion on what system of wholesale price index numbers should be recommended to countries—whether the traditional approach or the sector approach. No definite recommendation was made, but the Commission drew attention to the desirability of experimenting with index numbers compiled on the sector principle. This question will be further considered together with proposals for the compilation of statistics of enterprises (as distinguished from statistics based on individual plants as the reporting units). The Commission also decided that the Secretary-General should continue work on the development of international standards for censuses of distribution and on statistics of retail and wholesale trade in collaboration with the International Chamber of Commerce and the Conference of European Statisticians.

In view of the forthcoming programme of censuses of population to be taken in 1960 the Commission recommended the continuation of the study of methods, definitions and classifica-

tions used in recent censuses with special attention to the experience gained in the use of sampling in various stages of the census processes.

During its discussion on the development of standards, the Commission had before it a comprehensive report which dealt with all fields of economic and social statistics, discussing the status of work and the next steps to be taken. In addition to describing the status of work undertaken by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, this report dealt with the work of FAO, ILO, WHO, UNESCO, ICAO and the International Monetary Fund (as regards balance-of-payments statistics). The Commission stressed the usefulness of such a comprehensive report, as it was important to be sure that consistent concepts and definitions were employed in every instance where they would be applicable and that the schemes of work of the different agencies should fit together. As standards were developed, especially with the requirements of the under-developed countries in mind, it might be possible for a basic list of important statistical series to be drawn up for use by such countries, where they might prove helpful in their economic analyses.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

Associated with the development of international standards is their application to national statistics, and the preparation of training manuals and handbooks is considered to be particularly useful for furthering such application. The almost complete lack of training materials encountered at the outset of their work stimulated the international agencies to begin the systematic compilation of manuals, handbooks and similar guides. This activity was supported by a resolution of the General Assembly at its fifth session (407(V)) which recommended "that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies, taking into account the different institutional circumstances in the under-developed countries, prepare material which may serve to guide governments wishing to make use thereof". During 1954 the Statistical Office issued manuals on statistical methods relating to population censuses, statistical organization and estimation of national income. A Coding Manual (with an alphabetical index) for the Central American Customs Nomenclature (NAUCA) was issued as a guide for the classification of commodities for export and import statistics as well as for customs purposes. Manuals and handbooks in preparation include those on vital statistics methods; weights, measures and conversion factors (in co-operation with FAO); wholesale prices, external trade and a French translation of the Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification (showing the position in the SITC of 20,000 articles).

In order to provide governments with a convenient list of currently applicable international statistical standards, the Statistical Office has issued the Directory of International Standards for Statistics. The references contained in the Directory include all manuals, handbooks and similar materials issued up to September 1954. A further aid has been provided in the form of a revision of the List of Statistical Series Published by International Organizations, which has been enlarged and brought up to date to serve as a comprehensive guide to international statistical series.

In 1954 the United Nations programme for the development and application of international statistics included several types of activities: the provision of statistical consultants to governments, fellowships, education centres and training centres. The United Nations Statistical Office, in collaboration with the Technical Assistance Administration and various Member Governments and specialized agencies, has taken part in training centres and seminars for statistics. A permanent Statistical Training Centre was inaugurated in the Philippines. This Centre, sponsored by the University of the Philippines, was set up by the Philippine Government with the assistance and co-operation of the United Nations. Its work is two-fold, consisting of in-service training and a programme of instruction. The first term was attended by 71 participants. A training centre, organized jointly by the United Nations and WHO, in vital and health statistics was held in Afghanistan and was attended by 38 participants. The Inter-American Centre for Bio-statistics (established in Santiago, Chile, in 1952) completed its second term with 45 participants from 15 Latin American countries.

To facilitate study abroad, 15 fellowships were granted in statistics during 1954 under the

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. Arrangements were made for these fellows to study in 11 different host countries, efforts being made to direct them to countries where they could expect to receive training most nearly corresponding to their needs, their language capacities and the social and cultural patterns of their own countries.

In 1954, 38 experts assigned under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme provided technical assistance in statistics to 22 countries.

COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICAL DATA

The Statistical Office continued the regular collection and publication of data in the fields of external trade, production and prices, transport, national income, population and vital statistics as well as such other special fields as were required.

The Statistical Yearbook, 1954, containing the more important economic and social series, the Demographic Yearbook, comprising principal demographic series (the 1954 issue was focussed upon natality) and the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1953, containing detailed statistics for 90 countries were prepared during the year.

The following additional publications, appear-

ing monthly or quarterly, supplement the three yearbooks which are intended to be used as basic reference books: the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics which contains detailed current statistics for over 120 countries and territories; the Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics which provides more detailed definitions and fuller explanatory notes than can be incorporated in the Bulletin itself concerning scope, coverage and methods of compilation; Commodity Trade Statistics (quarterly) which provides statistics on imports and exports classified according to the 150 groups of the SITC; Direction of International Trade (monthly issues with an annual summary; published jointly by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) which contains statistics of total exports and imports by direction; Population and Vital Statistics Reports (quarterly) which provides most recently available birth and death rates and population totals with mid-year estimates for more than 250 countries and territories; Statistics of National Income and Expenditure (semi-annual) which contains the latest data on national income and product; and Statistical Notes which describes current international events of interest to statisticians.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 359-63.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2569. Report of eighth session of Statistical Commission (5-22 April 1954).

PLENARY MEETING, 793.

RESOLUTION 536(XVIII), taking note of the Commission's report, adopted by the Council on 29 June, without vote.

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS OF STATISTICS

E/CN.12/AC.17/25. Uniform Central American Customs Nomenclature (NAUCA).

E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/3. Coding Manual to the Uniform Central American Customs Nomenclature (includes the NAUCA).

E/CN.12/CCE/SC.1/4. Uniform Central American Nomenclature for Export Products (NUECA).

CONF.EUR.STATS/19. Report of the Second Plenary Session of the Conference of European Statisticians.

Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living (E/CN.3/179). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.5.

Survey of Social Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XVII.8.

E/CN.3/170. Review of International Statistics.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

Handbook of Population Census Methods. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XVII.4.

Handbook of Statistical Organization. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XVII.7.

Methods of National Income Estimation. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.XVII.5.

Directory of International Standards for Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.XVII.4.

List of Statistical Series Published by International Organizations. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.XVII.6.

COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICAL DATA

Statistical Yearbook, 1954. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XVII.5.

Demographic Yearbook, 1954. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XIII.5.
 Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1953. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XVII.3.
 Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
 Commodity Trade Statistics, Statistical Papers, Series D.

Direction of International Trade, Statistical Papers, Series T.
 Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Statistical Papers, Series A.
 Statistics of National Income and Expenditure, Statistical Papers, Series H.
 Statistical Notes, Statistical Papers, Series B.

CHAPTER VIII

FISCAL QUESTIONS

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE FISCAL COMMISSION

At its 18th session, during its review of the organization and operation of the Council and its commissions, the Economic and Social Council decided to abolish the Fiscal Commission.

A Czechoslovak draft resolution, by which the the Council would decide to discontinue the Commission's activities as no longer useful, was adopted by the Council's Co-ordination Committee by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions. A Cuban amendment was adopted by the Council, chiefly designed to stress the importance of the fiscal aspects of economic problems and to recognize that the Secretariat was now responsible for the work of the United Nations in the fiscal field. The Council adopted the amended resolution on 5 August by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

The Secretariat continued to carry forward the programme of work laid down by the Council in July 1953.

TAX PROBLEMS

The Secretariat continued its study on the effects of tax measures in capital-exporting and capital-importing countries on the flow of private capital for investment in under-developed countries. This study is intended to analyse the tax measures to which foreign capital is subject both in the country of its origin and in the country in which it is invested, with special regard to the potentialities of tax techniques in promoting an increased flow of private capital to under-developed countries. The first volume was issued in 1953.

During the discussions on the financing of

economic development at the Assembly's ninth session (see above, INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES Under CHAPTER III), Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Iraq, Mexico, the Philippines and Venezuela submitted a draft resolution on international tax problems. The sponsors accepted a number of amendments, and the revised joint draft resolution was adopted by the Second Committee, and subsequently, by the Assembly on 11 December by 51 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Under this resolution, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to continue his studies on taxation imposed by capital-exporting and capital-importing countries on the income from investments abroad, particularly those made in under-developed countries; the studies were to go to the Economic and Social Council, which was asked to transmit the results of its deliberations to the General Assembly.

As a further inquiry into the contribution of appropriate tax measures to economic development, a study was begun during the year on the use of tax incentives for capital formation.

Work was continued on the series, International Tax Agreements; a fourth volume, bringing up to 1 June 1953 the texts of bilateral agreements for the avoidance of double taxation, is scheduled for publication in the early summer of 1955, together with the fifth volume in the series, containing comprehensive information on the status of all known agreements also as of 1 June 1953.

The study on the taxation of agriculture in under-developed countries, which has been

carried on jointly by the secretariats of the United Nations and of FAO, received the co-operation of the International Program in Taxation of Harvard University Law School. In January a Conference on Agricultural Taxation and Economic Development was held at Harvard University in which both organizations participated. The Conference sought to marshal available knowledge and experience in the field and to develop guidelines for future research chiefly on the relation of agricultural taxation to land tenure and to economic development in general, as well as the administrative and legal structure of such taxation and its quantitative incidence and effects. Papers on the methods of taxing agriculture in under-developed countries prepared as part of the joint United Nations-FAO study were included in the papers and proceedings of the conference published by Harvard University Press in November 1954.

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT

Early in 1954 the Secretariat published the report of the Workshop on Problems of Budgetary Classification and Management, which had been held in Mexico City in September 1953. The report summarizes the discussions of the participants — budget officials from the Central American Republics, the Antilles, Mexico and the United States — on the use of new techniques of budgetary presentation and procedures in fiscal programming for economic development. The presentation of classification schemes adopted by the Secretariat in the course of the preparation of a Manual for the Classification of Government Accounts was tested at the Workshop.

A revised version of the Manual was used as a reference document at the Working Party of Experts on Financial Aspects of Economic Development of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, which was held in Bangkok in October 1954. Part of the discussions of the Working Party were based on a document prepared by the Secretariat on Economic Concepts of Budget Deficits.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PUBLIC FINANCE

Technical assistance in a variety of forms was provided to Member Governments at their

request. During 1954 United Nations experts in fiscal subjects were on mission in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq and Nicaragua.

There was considerable demand by Member Governments for the training of their officials in universities and government services abroad. Sixty technical assistance fellowships and scholarships were awarded in public finance subjects during the year; 29 of these were in fiscal policy, 6 in government accounting and auditing and 25 in public finance administration. The trainees came from 23 different countries and used training facilities in 13 host countries. A number of special international training programmes were available for technical assistance fellows and scholars; among these were the International Program in Taxation of Harvard University, the Course in Taxation organized by the British Council in the United Kingdom Revenue Services and the School of Public Administration established by the Technical Assistance Administration in San Jose, Costa Rica.

A Manual on Income Tax Administration was prepared by Harvard University in co-operation with the Secretariat. It provides detailed guidelines for the organization and operation of income tax administrations in under-developed countries and is intended for use by technical assistance experts as well as by governments.

PUBLIC FINANCE INFORMATION SERVICE

The Secretariat continued to publish public finance data. The public finance chapter of the United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1954, presented data on public debt and on major categories of central government expenditures and receipts for about 60 countries. Similar data on local government transactions were added for a limited number of countries. The chapter also included global data on central government cash transactions based on replies to a joint United Nations-International Monetary Fund questionnaire.

A statistical and analytical study of the finances of the public sector of Brazil was prepared as part of a comprehensive survey of the Brazilian economy undertaken by the Secretariat.

In response to a request of the Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America, a study was initiated on economic development aspects of the tax structure and expenditure patterns of the countries represented on that Committee.

In the summer, arrangements were completed between the Secretariat and Harvard University

for the latter to take over the preparation and publication of the World Tax Series, along the lines set out in the Council's resolution 378G(XIII). The Series will consist of country reports which are designed to provide comprehensive descriptions of national tax systems and administrations. Publication of these reports is expected to start late in 1955.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1953, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 355-59.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE FISCAL COMMISSION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 796-798.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, meetings 120-122, 126.
E/AC.24/L.98 and E/AC.24/L.104. Czechoslovakia draft resolution and revised draft resolution on organization and operation of the Council and its Commissions (adopted, as amended, by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions).
E/2649. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 829.

E/L.643. Cuba amendments to Committee's draft resolution (adopted: paragraph 1 by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions; paragraph 2 by 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention; remainder by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

RESOLUTION 557C II (XVIII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/2649, and amended by Cuba, E/L.643, adopted by the Council on 5 August by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind the major economic and social problems on which the Council should concentrate its attention and efforts in the immediate future,

"Recognizing that the fiscal aspects of economic problems are important; that the fiscal work of the United Nations is well established; and that the Secretariat has received adequate guidance from the Fiscal Commission and the Council.

"1. Considers that the activity of the Fiscal Commission is no longer necessary;

"2. Decides to discontinue the activity of this Commission."

TAX PROBLEMS

United States Income Taxation of Private United States Investment in Latin America, U.N.P. Sales No.: 1953.XVI.1.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 329-330.

A/C.2/L.241 and Rev.1. Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Iraq, Mexico, Philippines, Venezuela joint draft resolution

and revision (revised draft, as amended, adopted by 30 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/C.2/L.245. Egypt amendments to joint draft resolution, A/C.2/L.241, (withdrawn in favour of revised joint draft, A/C.2/L.241/Rev.1).

A/C.2/L.246. Chairman of Second Committee text for new draft of paragraph 1(a) of revised joint draft resolution in light of oral amendments by Cuba, Egypt, and Union of South Africa.

A/2847. Report of Second Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 510.

RESOLUTION 825(IX), as recommended by Second Committee, A/2847, adopted by the Assembly on 11 December by 51 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that in resolution 486 (XVI) the Economic and Social Council, in addition to establishing the future lines of work of the Secretariat in the fiscal field, stated that it expected a report by the Fiscal Commission on the results of its future studies on the problem of the imposition by capital-exporting countries of any further taxes on the income from investments in under-developed countries beyond those applied by these latter countries,

"Considering that, as one of the results of its review of the organization and operation of its commissions, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 557C(XVIII), section II, decided to discontinue the activity of the Fiscal Commission before it could complete the studies envisaged under resolution 486 (XVI) mentioned above,

"Noting with satisfaction that the Secretary-General intends to continue his studies on the fiscal aspects of economic problems referred to in Economic and Social Council resolutions 486(XVI) and 557C(XVIII), section II,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) With a view to accelerating the rate of economic development of under-developed countries, to continue his studies of the taxation by capital-exporting and capital-importing countries on the income from foreign investments, particularly those made in the under-developed countries, making use in such studies of an analysis of replies of Governments to his questionnaire concerning the taxation of foreign nationals, assets and transactions;

"(b) To submit his studies to the Economic and Social Council;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the reports of the Secretary-General mentioned in paragraph 1 above and to transmit the results of its deliberations to the General Assembly."

International Tax Agreements, Vols. IV and V. U.N.P. Sales Nos.: 1954.XVI.1 and 1954.XVI.3.

Fiscal Division, United Nations. "Survey of Principal Methods of Taxing Agriculture in Under-developed Countries." Papers and Proceedings of the Conference on Agricultural Taxation and Economic De-

velopment (Cambridge, Harvard Law School, 1954).

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT
Budget Management: Report of the Workshop on Problems of Budgetary Classification and Management (Mexico City: 3-11 September 1953). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XVI.2.

ECAFE/I and T/FED.2/2. Economic concepts of budget deficits.

PUBLIC FINANCE INFORMATION SERVICE
United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1954. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XVII.5.

CHAPTER IX

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)

During 1954 the Economic Commission for Europe continued to provide a forum for the exchange of views on economic policies in the region and for the collective study of and practical co-operation in a wide range of subjects. This was the first year when all the committees benefited from active participation by representatives of virtually every Eastern European government, thus enabling the Commission to pursue its original objective of economic co-operation on an all-European basis. The Commission worked more intensively and effectively on immediate as well as longer-term problems. Collaboration on economic and trade issues was supplemented by joint efforts to solve technical problems of common interest in each major field of activity. Practical work on problems of the economic development of southern European countries got under way, and co-operation with the other regional economic commissions was extended.

The Commission held its ninth session from 9 to 25 March at Geneva; representatives of 24 European countries, the United States and various specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations participated.

At this session the Commission considered the reports of its committees and their activities during the preceding year, adopted resolutions concerning the activities of some committees and approved the work programmes of all.

In one resolution the Commission, attaching great importance to the expansion of trade between all European countries, approved the convening on 20 April by the Executive Secretary of a second Consultation of Experts on East-West trade. It also invited the Executive Secretary to consult with the governments concerned to ascertain their opinions on the question of convening in 1954 the Committee on the Development of Trade.

In another resolution it requested the Executive Secretary to continue his consultations with governments to obtain their views on the appropriateness of convening the Industry and Materials Committee in full session.

A further resolution instructed the Steel Committee to examine questions relating to the expansion of steel consumption in the basic steel consuming industries.

In a fourth resolution the Commission expressed the belief that it is important to increase European agricultural production and trade in agricultural products and to improve agricultural techniques, and decided to convene in 1954 its dormant Committee on Agricultural Problems.

The Commission had before it the secretariat's Economic Survey of Europe in 1953 and a study prepared jointly by the secretariats of ECE and FAO entitled European Agriculture — a Statement of Problems.

In connexion with its discussion of the economic situation in Europe, the Commission adopted a resolution in which it took note of a secretariat study on the economic development of Southern Europe and declared it necessary to give urgent attention to the solution of the development problems of this region. The resolution requested the Executive Secretary to set up and collaborate in the work of a special group of experts to be nominated by Greece, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The group was to examine the problems further and to draw up recommendations for raising standards of living in those countries as well as to explore specific possibilities for development action as regards production and foreign trade and their financing.

In a further resolution the Commission, referring to the positive experience gained in the intra-European Trade Consultation organized under ECE auspices, expressed the belief that "similar consultations of trade experts within the framework of the United Nations between, on the one hand, countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe and, on the other, countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America, respectively, organized under the auspices of the regional economic commissions, might be useful for strengthening inter-regional trade relations and could contribute to the expansion of world trade". The Executive Secretary was invited to bring this resolution to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at its 18th session and thereafter to take any action which might be appropriate in the light of the Council's decisions.

Following a resolution adopted by the Council on 22 April, Italy became a member of the Commission on 19 July.

WORK OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE COMMISSION⁴

Following is a summary of the work of the Committees during 1954:

⁴ The work of the Committees is summarized in the ECE annual reports to the Economic and Social Council (E/2556 and E/2706). Fuller statements of their activities are in the Committees' reports to the Commission (E/ECE/177 and E/ECE/195).

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

The Committee on Agricultural Problems, which had not met since 1950, held its third session in June and its fourth in November. The Committee carried out a general exchange of information on agricultural measures adopted by the various countries concerning leading vegetable and animal products and on major production, consumption and trading problems. It also examined in detail recent changes in the market outlook for grains, meat and livestock for slaughter and various dairy products and fruits. The Committee decided to continue its examination of market outlooks at future meetings, adding additional farm products, and thought that in the near future it should study long-term production and trade prospects for the main agricultural and food products. The Committee also considered certain obstacles to trade and the question of long-term trade arrangements, as well as the establishment of standard conditions of sale for certain agricultural products.

The Committee set up a Working Party on Mechanization of Agriculture, which, in December, laid down the general lines of its future activities.

The various countries were recommended by the Committee to pursue by all possible means the exchange of technical information and documentation; to organize visits to agricultural centres or regions of special interest; and to promote contacts between specialists.

The Committee's Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs, at its fifth session in September, approved recommendations on the standardization and quality control of four additional products — tomatoes, table grapes, lettuce and eggs. A protocol was drafted containing certain general provisions applicable to all perishable foodstuffs and submitted to governments for their approval and application.

COAL COMMITTEE

The Coal Committee held its 31st, 32nd and 33rd sessions in March, September and December. It continued its efforts to promote stability in the coal market, to encourage the rational utilization of solid fuels and to work out an international classification system for solid fuels. Certain of the Coal Committee's activities were

carried out by its subsidiary bodies: the Coal Trade Sub-Committee, the Utilization Working Party, the Classification Working Party and the Working Party on Coal Statistics.

The Committee continued its study of consumption of solid fuels by consuming sectors; documentary material on consumption in the domestic sector was examined and a study of consumption trends in the transport sector was undertaken. The Committee, in studying coal in relation to other forms of energy, considered a report on the "Relationship between coal and black oils in the west European fuel market".

The Coal Trade Sub-Committee at its regular quarterly meetings reviewed import requirements and export availabilities of solid fuels for the following quarter. Where discrepancies were found these were adjusted on the basis of agreement between the importing and exporting countries without proceeding to a formal allocation. The Sub-Committee also reviewed the coal markets for the 1953-1954 winter and 1954 summer periods.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTRIC POWER

The Committee on Electric Power held its 11th session in May. The Committee was aided by expert groups on the study of gross hydro-electric potential, on the prospects of exporting electric power from Yugoslavia, on legal questions and on methods employed for determining electric power consumption forecasts, as well as by a working party for the study of rural electrification. The Committee pursued its general policy of assisting co-operation on problems common to national supply services, and provided a forum for the exchange of views and a medium for negotiation between governments on specific issues. It made a recommendation to governments with a view to reducing the formalities impeding the free movement of electric power across frontiers.

An intergovernmental body known as "Yougelexport", set up under the auspices of the Committee and composed of representatives of Austria, Italy, the Western Zones of Germany and Yugoslavia, carried out work on the technical, economic, financial and legal aspects of exporting electric power from Yugoslavia; its final report was approved in December. The main project comprises the construction of four

hydro-electric power plants and a high voltage transmission network on Yugoslav territory. The Committee studied other possibilities for guaranteed export supplies of electric energy, notably from Austria, Luxembourg and Turkey.

A working party enumerated 29 subjects in the field of rural electrification on which studies will be prepared by rapporteurs. A general report on rural electrification problems was published.

The Committee also continued its work on problems connected with the hydro-electric development of rivers of common interest. After two years' negotiations, conducted with the assistance of the ECE secretariat, between Austria and Yugoslavia, the two countries on 25 May signed a treaty regulating the conditions under which existing power stations on the Drava river are to be operated and establishing a Joint Commission of the Drava consisting of representatives of both countries. They also entered into a commercial agreement providing for the practical settlement of claims for damage suffered by the countries in the past.

The Committee decided to consider at its next session the question of production of electric power by nuclear reactors.

INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS COMMITTEE

The Industry and Materials Committee did not meet in 1954.

Its ad hoc Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering met in February and October and made progress in drafting contract clauses on the erection of plant and machinery.

The secretariat continued its studies of certain sectors of industry, in consultation with experts. Problems arising in the motor-vehicle industry, the shipbuilding industry, the railway-equipment industry and the containers industry were examined as part of the study of "Competition between steel and aluminium" prepared for the Steel Committee. These and other industries were also examined in connexion with a study in preparation on tubes and the review of trends in the steel market in 1953.

HOUSING SUB-COMMITTEE

The Housing Sub-Committee held its eighth session in May and its ninth session in October. During the year meetings were also held by its

Working Party on Housing Statistics, Working Party on Development of Housing Policies and Working Party on Cost of Building.

The Housing Sub-Committee discussed fully the current housing situation and, in the light of the observations made, the secretariat revised, completed and published a report on "European housing progress and policies in 1953". The Housing Sub-Committee decided to include in its future work programme the housing problem in less industrialized countries of Europe.

After studying a secretariat paper on the cost of house construction, the Working Party on Cost of Building undertook a series of specific projects, among which work is proceeding on: development of model building codes and regulations; promotion of standardization and modular co-ordination; trends in mechanization of house building; methods of awarding building contracts and placing of orders; use of reinforced and prestressed concrete, and cost of various types of construction. The Working Party also examined provisional reports on mechanization trends in the handling of materials and in earth-moving operations, as well as on contract practices in the building industry, including recommendations for improving current methods and procedures.

INLAND TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

The Committee held its 11th and 12th sessions in January and November, respectively; its subsidiary bodies met regularly to deal with specific problems. The Committee continued its economic studies, required for the systematic development of transport in Europe; its regular negotiation of agreements, necessitated by the extremely rapid development of road transport; and its efforts to solve problems of unifying and standardizing methods and modes of transport and of standardizing and simplifying transport formalities.

Complex studies were continued on tariff and cost problems in rail, road and waterway transport, partly with a view to improving transport co-ordination.

Progress was noted in the standardization of railway rolling stock and governments were requested to urge railway administrations to order only the standard types in the future. Note was also taken of the enlargement of the

EUROP wagon pool and its extension to additional railway networks, which has led to a considerable reduction in empty hauls. The concentration of international goods traffic on the most rational rail routes continued to be studied; this question is important both for the reduction of railway operating costs and for the choice of the routes to be modernized. Problems of standardization and other problems raised by the use of combined transport equipment and trailers continued to receive attention.

In the field of road transport, work on the prevention of road traffic accidents concerned mainly questions relating to signs and signals and the unification of rules and practices. Attention was given to various problems connected with the construction of vehicles. Also studied were: the question of fiscal charges payable by commercial vehicles engaged in international transport, including the question of double-taxation; and the question of extending the period of exemption from taxation for private vehicles abroad. Applications for licences by carriers for international bus services continued to be examined and a General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport was signed by 11 governments on 17 March.

The Committee called for the convening of an ad hoc meeting to consider the extent to which inland waterway problems required international attention, and procedures for dealing with them.

As regards matters relating to customs, the Committee dealt with various particular questions as well as a number of more or less permanent problems, such as customs office hours and simplifying frontier formalities.

A protocol on the standardization of wooden packaging for fruit and vegetables was drawn up in co-operation with the competent working party of the Committee on Agricultural Problems. On 1 July a number of countries signed an annex on equipment and standards for transport of certain perishable foodstuffs to accompany the set of rules appended to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport.

Work continued on the preparation of a European agreement on the transport of dangerous goods by road.

STEEL COMMITTEE

The Committee held its 12th and 13th sessions in March and December, respectively. Meetings were also held of the Committee's Working Party on Steel Statistics, its ad hoc Working Party on the Definition of Theoretical Iron and Steel Capacity and its ad hoc Working Party on the Annual Review of the Steel Market.

Besides discussing thoroughly the secretariat's study, "European steel market in 1953", the Committee examined the provisional versions of studies on "Substitution between steel and plastics" and "The European pipe and tube industry". A study on "Competition between steel and aluminium" and a report entitled "Some important developments in 1953 in iron and steel technology" were circulated.

The Committee also examined the principal developments in the field of flat products during the two preceding years and agreed to keep this question under review. It continued to seek a definition of iron and steel-making capacity applicable to the whole of Europe.

At both of its sessions the Committee discussed the study of market research in the steel industry, with particular emphasis on the development of steel consumption and the rational utilization of steel. The Committee considered possibilities in Europe's internal trade and exports to non-European countries of semi-finished and finished steel, and expressed interest in the possibility of long-term arrangements.

TIMBER COMMITTEE

At its 12th session in November the Committee conducted its usual review of the market for sawn softwood, pit-props and pulpwood, including a survey of market requirements and export availabilities for 1954 and 1955. It decided to consider at its next session medium and long-term trends and forecasts for the European timber trade. Delegates indicated their willingness to consider the possibility of presenting estimates of the levels likely to be attained around 1960 of imports and exports of the main timber categories.

The Committee also examined the question of substitution between timber and other materials, and urged that high priority be given to the further study of this problem.

It called for the convening of a working party

on commercial grading to recommend methods for reducing the great diversity in timber grades and sizes. It also set up an ad hoc working party to consider the drawing up on an international basis of optional standard conditions of sale for timber and timber products.

The Committee approved the report of a joint FAO-ECE Working Party on Logging Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, which had met in June. It agreed, as did the FAO European Forestry Commission, to transform the joint Working Party into a Joint Committee of FAO and ECE on Forest Working Techniques and the Training of Forest Workers.

COMMITTEE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE

This Committee, which had not met since 1949, held its third session in October. It reviewed developments in intra-European, especially East-West, trade and discussed obstacles of an economic, administrative or trade policy character, as well as possibilities of trade expansion.

The Committee agreed that long-term arrangements in the form of intergovernmental agreements or contracts might contribute to the expansion and stabilization of East-West trade. A number of countries put forward lists of commodities on which they were prepared to negotiate such arrangements.

An ad hoc Working Party of Financial Experts was established to consider whether it was possible to make arrangements, additional to the existing facilities afforded by certain transferable currencies, for a voluntary multilateral compensation of balances arising in bilateral payments agreements.

The Committee recognized the value of international standardization of general conditions of sale for the development of international trade. It believed it might be useful to extend this work, already undertaken in the field of engineering, to other selected products of importance in European trade. It also set up an ad hoc working group to consider problems of commercial arbitration.

International trade fairs, the Committee felt, should be facilitated and concrete measures should be considered for overcoming any difficulties which might arise in that connexion. It decided to include a review of international fair activities in its programme of work.

The Committee considered that inter-regional trade consultations might be useful for strengthening inter-regional trade relations and contributing to the expansion of world trade.

A second Consultation of East-West Trade Experts was held from 20 April to 3 May. During the first week of this Consultation multi-lateral discussions took place on developments in East-West trade over the past year, and on problems and possibilities of expanding that trade on a stable basis in the future. During the second week of the Consultation, 133 sets of bilateral talks were held between Eastern and Western European countries; specific trade opportunities and problems were examined. In the final phase of the Consultation, the results of the bilateral talks were reviewed and procedures for further practical action were considered.

SOUTHERN EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT

The Special Group of Experts on Southern Europe, composed — in accordance with a resolution of the Commission's ninth session — of experts nominated by Greece, Italy, Turkey and Yugoslavia, met in July and October to consider and make recommendations concerning the economic development of those countries. An ad hoc Sub-Group on Agricultural Problems met in December. The study of a variety of questions was begun and proposals were made for co-operative action on specific economic, industrial and agricultural tasks.

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

The second plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians met in June. The Conference was sponsored jointly by the United Nations Statistical Commission and ECE. Meetings were also held of its working groups on statistics of stocks and work in progress, on manpower statistics by sample surveys, and on statistics of fixed capital formation, as well as of an ad hoc group of experts on input-output statistics.

ECONOMIC SURVEY AND BULLETINS

The Economic Survey of Europe in 1953, prepared by the secretariat and published early in 1954, contains three major parts. The first part analyses economic developments in Western Europe, the second part economic developments

in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the third part the problems of economic development in Southern Europe. This third part suggests ways by which economic development in the relatively poor regions of Southern Europe could be accelerated. Conclusions are presented under two headings: measures within the purview of the Southern European governments themselves and measures on the international plane.

The secretariat also published in May, July and November its quarterly Economic Bulletin providing a review of current developments in the European economy. Special articles were included on Europe's trade in agricultural products and on East-West trade.

The secretariat continued the publication of quarterly bulletins of statistics for steel, coal, housing and building, transport and timber. An Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics was also published.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES

In addition to increased co-operation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies, in particular FAO and the ILO, co-operation continued with other organizations. Thus the Commission and its subsidiary bodies collaborated with various intergovernmental technical organizations and the secretariat continued informal contacts on a technical level with the secretariats of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and of the Council of Europe, as well as that of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations was maintained, particularly in the fields of electric power, housing, transport and agriculture.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council considered ECE's annual report at its 18th session. The Council heard a statement from the Executive Secretary reviewing the developments which had taken place in the Commission's activities.

General satisfaction was expressed with the Commission's work, among the matters singled

out being: the high quality of research, particularly the work done in preparing the Economic Survey of Europe; measures for the development of Southern Europe; increased efforts to promote international trade; the international exchange of technical information; and the standardization of economic statistics. On 4 August the Council unanimously adopted a resolution taking note with satisfaction of ECE's annual report.

In considering recommendations by ECE concerning inter-regional co-operation in trade, some members of the Council, in particular, the representative of the United Kingdom, expressed the view that the Council should wait to consider ECE's proposals until it had before it the global study on obstacles to trade which it had requested. The United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution to this effect. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, on the other

hand, felt that, in the light of the positive experience gained by ECE in its intra-European trade activities, the Secretary-General should take immediate steps to extend such activities on an inter-regional basis.

Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution accordingly. Both proposals were withdrawn in favour of a joint draft resolution by Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France which was unanimously adopted by the Council on 5 August.

In this resolution the Council asked the Secretary-General to prepare a technical report on the practical conditions under which effect might usefully be given to ECE's resolution concerning inter-regional co-operation in the field of trade, invited the Secretary-General to communicate this report to the three regional economic commissions for comment and decided to resume consideration of the question at its 20th session.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 363-72.

REPORTS AND STUDIES

E/2556 Economic Commission for Europe, Annual Report, 19 March 1953-25 March 1954.
 E/2706. Economic Commission for Europe, Annual Report, 26 March 1954-30 March 1955.
 Economic Survey of Europe in 1953. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.E.2.
 Economic Survey of Europe in 1954 U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.II.E.2.
 Economic Bulletin for Europe (quarterly)
 E/ECE/188. Report on the Proceedings of the Consultation on East-West Trade.
 E/ECE/177. Reports from the Committees to the ninth ECE session, and an additional Note by the Executive Secretary.
 E/ECE/178. Note by the Executive Secretary on other activities of the Commission.
 E/ECE/179. Note by the Executive Secretary on Inter-regional Co-operation.
 E/ECE/180. Note by the Executive Secretary on the resolution concerning the Committee on Agricultural Problems.
 E/ECE/196. Note by the Executive Secretary on other activities of the Commission and Secretariat.
 E/ECE/195. Reports from the Committees to the tenth ECE session, and an additional Note by the Executive Secretary.
 E/ECE/198. Report of the Special Group of Experts on Southern Europe.
 Documents issued by ECE during 1954 are listed in E/ECE/INF/68 and E/ECE/INF/69.
 The following are among the principal studies referred to in the text:

European Agriculture — a Statement of Problems. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.E.4.
 E/ECE/171. Some important developments in 1953 in iron and steel technology.
 E/ECE/173 Vol.1. Rural electrification.
 E/ECE/183. European steel market in 1953.
 E/ECE/184. Competition between steel and aluminium.
 E/ECE/186 & Add.1. General agreement on economic regulations for international road transport.
 E/ECE/189. European housing progress and policies in 1953.
 E/ECE/191. Relationship between coal and black oils in the West European fuel market.
 E/ECE/192. Prospects of exporting electric power from Yugoslavia.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 825, 826, 828, 829.

Ecuador oral draft resolution, to take note of the report with satisfaction, amended orally by Pakistan, to delete a reference to the views expressed in the Commission (adopted).
 E/L.638. United Kingdom draft resolution (withdrawn).
 E/L.642. France amendment to United Kingdom draft resolution, providing, inter alia, for a supplementary report to the World Economic Report (accepted by United Kingdom).
 E/L.639. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (withdrawn).
 E/L.644. Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France joint draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 535A(XVIII), as submitted by Ecuador and revised, adopted unanimously by the Council on 4 August.

RESOLUTION 535B(XVIII), as submitted by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and France, E/L.644, adopted unanimously by the Council on 5 August.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of resolution 5(IX) concerning inter-regional co-operation, which was adopted unanimously by the Economic Commission for Europe at its ninth session, and of the proposal contained therein for the organization of consultations of trade experts, within the framework of the United Nations, between, on the one hand, countries participating in the work of the Economic Commission for Europe and, on the other, countries participating in the work of the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America respectively.

"Recalling that, by resolution 531C(XVIII) adopted by the Council on 4 August 1954, the Secretary-General was requested to include in his next World Economic Report an analysis of factors

tending to limit expansion of international trade, and to include in such an analysis a study on a global basis of the problems involved in promoting the development of trade within and between various geographical and currency areas, it being understood that the Secretary-General would, in the preparation of that analysis, make use of the valuable work being done by experts under the auspices of the regional economic commissions.

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a technical report on the practical conditions under which effect might usefully be given to resolution 5(IX) of the Economic Commission for Europe;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate this report to the three regional economic commissions, so that they may give their opinion on the whole question at their next session;

"3. Decides to resume consideration of the question at its twentieth session on the basis of (a) the next World Economic Report, (b) the Secretary-General's technical report, and (c) the comments of the regional economic commissions."

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

The 10th session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held at Kandy, Ceylon, from 8 to 18 February. At this session the Commission reviewed the economic situation in the countries of the region; examined and approved the work of its various committees, sub-committees, working parties, and conferences held under its auspices, as well as the activities of its secretariat; and discussed co-operation with other United Nations agencies. It urged the Economic and Social Council to admit to membership in the Commission associate members responsible for their own international relations and endorsed Afghanistan's request to be included in the geographical scope of the Commission. It also endorsed the establishment by ECAFE's Committee on Industry and Trade of two new sub-committees dealing, respectively, with mineral resources development, and trade; and approved a programme of work for the coming year.

The Commission recognized with satisfaction that the development of its work had increased the association of governments with the Commission's work in the many fields of its activity. This had enabled ECAFE to concentrate mainly on broad policy problems and on important questions bearing on the general direction of the work of its subsidiary bodies. Additional impetus had been given to the Commission's

work through the United Nations technical assistance programme and the policy of the Secretary-General of utilizing the secretariat of the Commission to prepare and carry out regional technical assistance projects initiated by the Commission, such as training centres, seminars and study tours. These developments, ECAFE stated in its report to the Economic and Social Council, had emphasized the unity of United Nations activities in Asia and the Far East and had increased the prestige of the Organization among the governments and peoples of the region.

The Economy Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953, prepared by the ECAFE secretariat, was issued early in 1954. For the first time, in addition to an analysis of economic development in the region as a whole, it included separate chapters on the economic situation and development in the various countries of the region with the exception of mainland China; an article on economic developments in mainland China from 1949 to 1953 had been published in the November 1953 issue of ECAFE's Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.

Among the general points made in the Survey were the following. There had been a general improvement of food grains production and industrial production had generally been maintained. But raw materials and agricultural com-

modities other than food had on the whole shown a downward trend. The violent fluctuations in the prices of the region's major exports since 1951 had hampered production and trade, and the decline in export earnings over the previous two years of the raw material exporting countries of the region had necessitated the curtailment of expenditure on development. Some countries, notably Japan, India and China, had added to their productive capacity, but the rate of development in the region remained relatively low. Balance-of-payments difficulties arising from the decline in export earnings had also forced many countries to resort to import restrictions. Domestic prices and the cost of living had tended to rise in most countries; however, there was a general abatement of inflationary pressures, except in Japan and the Philippines.

A number of meetings were held during the year in various countries and territories of the region. They included the sixth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade and the third session of the Committee on Inland Transport, as well as meetings of the sub-committees on trade, mineral resources, railways, electric power, and inland waterways. Regional conferences were held on water resources development and on statistics. Various working parties also met during the year and included, in addition to those mentioned below under subject headings, a working party on a draft convention for craft measurements, which was held in January.

Co-operation with the specialized agencies and other United Nations agencies has continued. In particular, ECAFE co-operated with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) on a number of regional projects which are mentioned below under their appropriate headings. Close working relations have also been established with the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia (Colombo Plan).

Japan, Cambodia, Vietnam, the Republic of Korea and Ceylon, hitherto associate members, became full members of the Commission on 24 June, 20 August, 23 August, 20 October and 10 December, respectively, following a resolution which was adopted by the Economic and Social

Council in April at the instance of the Commission.⁵

PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

Industrial Development. The Committee on Industry and Trade held its sixth session at Kandy, Ceylon, from 26 January to 4 February. It attached great importance to the study of various techniques of planning and suggested that a working party be convened in 1955 to examine the problems of economic development planning, including resources budgeting. A study of the techniques of materials resources budgeting was completed by the ECAFE secretariat in 1954.

A seminar on the organization and administration of public enterprises in the industrial field, jointly organized by the secretariat of the Commission, TAA and the International Institute for Administrative Sciences, was held in Rangoon, Burma, from 15 to 26 March. It considered the trends in the development of public enterprises in the region, the types of organization suitable for public undertakings, the organizational relationships within the government structure, the problems of finance, commercial and economic aspects, internal administration and public understanding. The seminar recommended the convening of a similar seminar or a working party on certain selected problems and the undertaking of specific studies on commercial aspects of public enterprises. It emphasized the need for the establishment of national institutes of management.

Trained Personnel for Economic Development. The fourth meeting of the inter-secretariat working party of ECAFE, ILO and UNESCO on trained personnel for economic development was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 15 to 22 November. It recommended the establishment of national productivity centres and national training-within-industry services and the promotion by governments of management courses at universities. The working party also suggested that the training in cottage and small-scale industries should be broadened to include procurement of raw materials, organization, standardization of quality, sales and

⁵ See below, under MEMBERSHIP OF NON-MEMBER STATES IN THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS. Under the resolution Laos also became a member on 16 February 1955 and Nepal on 6 June 1955.

management, and that travelling instructors be appointed to train workers in small-scale industries on the spot.

Cottage and Small-Scale Industries. A study tour to Japan for a group of cottage and small-scale industry experts was organized by ECAFE and TAA with the help of the Japanese Government. It took place from 26 April to 31 May, with 20 experts from 12 countries of the region participating. The group studied production techniques, organization management and finance and marketing methods and paid particular attention to textiles, ceramics, bamboo, wood and lacquer ware, hand-made paper and paper products and engineering. Specific recommendations on each of the industries to be applied in the countries of the region were made in the report of the study tour.

Electric Power. The fourth session of the Sub-Committee on Electric Power was held in Tokyo from 6 to 11 October. It considered reports on rural electrification, electricity in metallurgy, electricity in chemical industries, the Australian lignite (brown coal) industry and the report of the study group of lignite experts on the visit to Australia. At the end of the session delegates took part in a tour organized by the Japanese Government of rural electricity centres, hydro-electric works and electrical engineering manufacturing plants in Japan.

Housing and Building Materials. The second meeting of the inter-secretariat working party on housing and building materials was held in New Delhi, India, from 18 to 23 February, immediately following the South-East Asia Regional Conference of the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning and the seminar on housing and community improvement organized jointly by ECAFE and TAA from 21 January to 17 February. It took place simultaneously with the Government of India's International Exhibition of Low Cost Housing.

ECAFE's secretariat participated in all these events. The working party considered a study by the ECAFE secretariat of housing and building materials in Asia and the Far East and various reports by the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, ILO, UNESCO, FAO and WHO. It noted the progress which had been made in establishing a regional building

centre for hot and humid climates at Bandung, Indonesia. The Indian Government offered to establish in India a regional centre for hot and arid climates.

Mineral Resources Development. The first meeting of the working party of senior geologists on the preparation of a regional geological map for Asia and the Far East was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 1 to 5 November, in co-operation with the International Geological Congress and the Cartographic Office of the United Nations. Agreement was reached on technical conventions for a regional geological map. All countries of the ECAFE region are to be included in the map, though areas for which information is lacking at present may be included later as and when sufficient material becomes available.

The first session of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development was held in Bangkok from 8 to 13 November. It considered documents on mining development in Asia and the Far East from 1953 to 1954, on problems and prospects of the metal mining industry in the ECAFE region and on the fuel situation of the region and possibilities for its improvement, as well as the report of the lignite study group on its trip to Australia and a number of technical papers submitted by member States. Agreement was reached on the adoption of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for recording mineral statistics. At the end of the session the delegates took part in a study tour organized by the Government of Thailand to areas of geological and mining interest.

Trade. Arrangements were made for the first session of the Sub-Committee on Trade to be held in Hong Kong in January 1955. The secretariat of the Commission continued to assist governments in improving their trade promotion machinery, marketing services, standards and commercial arbitration facilities. It has acted as a clearing-house for trade information, mainly through its Trade Promotion News and Trade Promotion Series, issued every two months.

INLAND TRANSPORT

The third session of the Inland Transport Committee was held in Kandy, Ceylon, from 20 to 25 January. It discussed library services and

statistical study of performance of transport systems with a view to quality control as well as reports of its sub-committees on railways, highways and waterways.

Railways. The third session of the Railway Sub-Committee was held in Tokyo, from 13 to 18 October. It considered documents on the prevention and speedy disposal of claims, improved methods of track construction and maintenance, the economics of building methods, railway cars, locomotive boiler water treatment and diesel locomotives.

It also reviewed a progress report on the ECAFE-TAA Regional Railway Training Centre for operating and signalling officials at Lahore, Pakistan. The first course of instruction at this Centre opened on 3 April. It is one of the Commission's most important railway projects and took over two years to plan and develop. The first course was completed during the year and a second course was begun.

The possibility of using concrete sleepers was examined and the secretariat was asked to undertake further studies in co-operation with FAO.

After the session delegates made a study tour of the important railway installations in Japan and later submitted a report on their observations and on the possibility of adopting on the railways of the region some of the Japanese techniques and equipment.

Highways. The third session of the Highway Sub-Committee was postponed until the end of 1955. During 1954 work was concentrated on studies dealing with macadam construction and engineering aspects of highway safety, in particular the use of junctions and other aspects of road design in relation to highway safety.

Inland Waterways. The second session of the Inland Waterway Sub-Committee was held in Saigon, Vietnam, from 3 to 8 May. It considered reports on a draft convention for the measurement and registration of vessels employed in inland navigation, which had been prepared by a working party in January. It accepted the draft convention in principle; some governments reserved their position on certain matters, mostly of a legal nature. The Sub-Committee suggested that the draft be finalized by the secretariat before the end of 1954 in the light of comments from governments.

The Sub-Committee also considered reports on the trials of the Joint Steamer Companies in East Pakistan, a training centre for inland water transport personnel, a demonstration/pilot project, marine engines, a uniform system of bridges for inland waterways and current inland waterway developments. It noted the progress made in the organization of the demonstration/pilot projects to determine the most efficient and economic type of water craft and the application of modern methods of towing. It also prepared a plan for the establishment of a training centre for diesel marine mechanics and suggested Rangoon, Burma, as a suitable site.

FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development was held in Tokyo from 17 to 22 May and was followed by visits to water resources development projects in Japan from 23 to 30 May. The Conference considered in detail the following questions: criteria to be adopted for project justification; methods to be used in the measurement of benefits and costs and costs allocation; the problem of selection of types of hydraulic structures with special reference to the availability of labour and material and local conditions; problems relating to planning of sediment control works; recent progress in multiple-purpose projects; component parts of multiple-purpose development; and organization for water resources development. As regards hydrological problems, the Conference strongly urged governments to provide sufficient resources for hydrological measurement and recommended that standardized terminology and methods of hydrological measurements prepared by the ECAFE secretariat should be adopted for general use in the region, pending the availability of standards that might be promulgated on a wider basis.

The secretariat completed studies on the sediment problem and on river training and river bank protection as well as a draft manual on methods of economic analysis and methods of planning water resources development. It completed a country-by-country survey of water resources development of Burma, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), India, Japan, Laos and Thailand. It has also undertaken a study of methods em-

played for earthwork construction. The distribution of technical publications has been continued. Four numbers of the Flood Control Journal giving information on water resources development in the region were issued. The sixth and seventh numbers of the Flood Control Series entitled Standards for Methods and Records of Hydrological Measurements and Multiple Purpose River Basin Development were published.

Work on the development of the water resources of the Mekong, an international river passing through Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, was limited during 1954 to the analysis of data, as prevailing conditions in the river basin did not permit any field investigations to be undertaken.

Training Centre for Water Resources Development. Following discussions with the Indian Government and Roorkee University, plans were made to open before the end of 1955 a training centre, to be available to other countries, using the university's existing facilities in co-operation with ECAFE.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953 (see above) was published and the bulk of the work completed on the 1954 Survey which was again to contain two parts, one analysing the situation in the region as a whole, laying particular stress on important economic developments and the strain experienced by the countries of the region in carrying out their development plans, and the second reviewing developments in different countries, including, for the first time, Afghanistan. Publication of the quarterly Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, as well as the regular compilation of information on trade agreements was also continued.

Statistics. The third Regional Conference of Statisticians, held in New Delhi from 1 to 11 March, discussed the contribution of national income statistics to the formulation of public policy, their application for short-term planning and long-term development and their use as a yardstick against which to measure economic progress.

The keeping up to date and expansion of files of basic statistical series on production,

transport, trade, finance and prices was continued.

Inter-Regional Trade and Payments. A working group of experts on payments problems of the ECAFE region met in Bangkok from 19 to 28 July. It expressed the view that existing bilateral trade and payments agreements, though they might have some beneficial effect, were merely temporary expedients and that the resumption of convertibility of currencies and the removal of obstacles to multilateral trade should be regarded as the long-run objectives of policy. The removal of discriminatory import restrictions among countries of the region should form an integral part of any measure for the solution of the region's payments problems. The working group considered that while a regional payments union would bring about an economy in the use of foreign exchange resources and promote closer economic co-operation among the participating members its scope would be limited in view of the already available multilateral compensation facilities.

Financial Aspects of Economic Development. The second meeting of the working party of experts on financial aspects of economic development programmes in Asia and the Far East was held in Bangkok from 25 to 30 October. The working party noted that deficit finance was resorted to in several countries, not to combat a recession, but to provide finance for development programmes. Deficit finance, it considered, was not necessarily undesirable in itself and had to be viewed in the light of the general economic situation. The working party also reviewed the general scope for non-inflationary deficit financing, the possible effects of inflation, and relations between foreign trade and deficit finance. It considered that authorities should be able to detect as rapidly as possible the trend of an inflationary situation and its source.

AGRICULTURE

The joint ECAFE-FAO Agriculture Division, in a mutually agreed work programme, continued its review of agricultural and food developments in the region for the use of both FAO and ECAFE. It prepared a report on the agricultural development of Thailand, contributed chapters on agricultural production to

the half-yearly and annual economic surveys of ECAFE and undertook, in co-operation with FAO headquarters, a study on rice and rice price policies in the Far Eastern countries from 1949 to 1954. It also took part in the special technical meeting on economic aspects of the rice industry, held at Rangoon in November, and assisted in the FAO Seminar on Land Problems in Asia and the Far East held at Bangkok from November to December.

ADVISORY SERVICES

In the course of its work, the ECAFE secretariat provided limited advisory services to governments at their request. Undertaken in agreement with TAA, these services related to: flood control and water resources development, inland transport, industrial development, design and use of building materials, development of lignite resources, development of iron and steel industries, handicraft marketing and commercial arbitration. Countries to which certain of these services were rendered included Thailand, Burma, India, Taiwan and Indonesia.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council considered ECAFE's annual report at its 17th session. General appreciation was expressed of the work of ECAFE and the progress of its activities.

Many representatives reviewed the economic situation of Asia and the Far East and drew attention to the conditions described in the Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953. In particular, attention was drawn by, among others, the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Czechoslovakia and India to the violent fluctuation in commodity prices in the last few years, which affected not only export earnings but also the tempo of economic activity; as the Commission had recommended, all practical measures should be taken to stabilize the prices of primary products. The need for encouraging a greater flow of foreign capital was also emphasized by the representatives of Australia, Egypt, France and India.

The Indian representative said that the under-developed countries of Asia and the Far East needed the technical assistance of the more developed countries. ECAFE, he recalled, had reaffirmed the importance of the Expanded

Programme of Technical Assistance, but felt that the assistance received by the countries of the region did not meet the needs of their economic development, even at the present low rate. He also stressed the importance of regional technical assistance projects and called attention to the Commission's resolution recommending to the Council that this form of technical assistance should be recognized as a permanent feature of the technical assistance programme, as an important element in planning and in the allocation of funds. Support for the resolution was also expressed by the representative of China. The United Kingdom representative expressed the view that the independence of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) in the allocation of funds should not be prejudiced; he and the United States representative, while agreeing on the importance of regional projects, considered that co-operation between ECAFE and TAA should be limited to organizational matters.

A number of representatives expressed their interest in various projects of the Commission. Thus, the representative of Australia noted with satisfaction that the Commission proposed to give priority to increasing agricultural production, developing transport and electric power, industrialization and the development of cottage and small-scale industries. The representative of Pakistan expressed particular interest in the pilot projects to determine the most efficient type of water craft and methods of towing. The Yugoslav representative was glad that priority would be given to projects aimed at increasing agricultural production and projects relating to flood control and the development of water resources as well as to seminars on the organization and administration of public industrial enterprises.

On 20 April the Council unanimously adopted a resolution, submitted by Pakistan, to include Afghanistan within the geographical scope of ECAFE. It also unanimously adopted a resolution taking note of ECAFE's annual report and of the programme of work and priorities contained in it. (For admission to membership of certain States not members of the United Nations, see below under MEMBERSHIP OF NON-MEMBER STATES IN THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS).

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 372-77.

REPORTS AND STUDIES

E/2553. Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 15 February 1953-18 February 1954.

E/2712. Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 19 February 1954-7 April 1955.

Appended to these reports are lists of the studies and publications of the Commission, with the relevant documentary references. The following were among the major publications issued in 1954:

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1953. U.N.P., Sales No.: 1953.II.F.8.

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1954. U.N.P., Sales No.: 1955.II.F.3.

Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, Vol V, Nos. 1-3 (May, August and November).

Rural Electrification. U.N.P., Sales No.: 1954.II.F.1.

Mining Development in Asia and the Far East, 1953-1954. U.N.P., Sales No.: 1954.II.F.2.

Railway Operating and Signalling Techniques in Europe, Japan, and the United States of America. Report of the Expert Working Group from Asia and the Far East on Railway Operating and Signalling. U.N.P., Sales No.: 1953.VIII.3.

In addition, the following studies and reports are referred to in the text:

E/CN.11/390 & Corr.1. Report of Third Regional Conference of Statisticians.

E/CN.11/391. Report of Regional Technical Conference on Water Resources Development.

E/CN.11/I&T/97. Techniques of material resources budgeting.

E/CN.11/I&T/102. Report of Working Party on Housing and Building Materials.

E/CN.11/I&T/103. Report of Seminar on Organization and Administration of Public Enterprises in the Industrial Field.

E/CN.11/I&T/106. Report of Working Party of Experts on Financial Aspects of Economic Development Programmes in Asia and the Far East.

E/CN.11/I&T/107. Report of Working Party of Senior Geologists on Preparation of Regional Geological Map for Asia and the Far East.

E/CN.11/I&T/108. Report of the study group of cottage industry experts on their visit to Japan.

E/CN.11/I&T/110 & Corr.1. Report of Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development.

E/CN.11/I&T/111. Report of ECAFE-ILO-UNESCO Inter-secretariat Working Party on Trained Personnel for Economic Development.

E/CN.11/I&T/112. Report of Working Group of Experts on Payments Problems in the ECAFE Region.

ST/TAA/SER.C/15. The Australian lignite (brown coal) industry in relation to the development of low grade coal deposits in Asia. Report of the Study Group of Lignite Experts on their visit to Australia, October-November 1953.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 776, 777.

E/L.594. Pakistan draft resolution (adopted).

E/2553, paragraph 219. Draft resolution submitted by ECAFE (adopted).

RESOLUTION 516A(XVII), as recommended by ECAFE, E/2553, and 516B(XVII), as submitted by Pakistan, E/L.594, adopted by the Council on 20 April.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

The work programme and priorities for 1954 were approved at a meeting of the Committee of the Whole of the Commission held in February 1954. The work of the Commission has been greatly facilitated by a close working relationship with governments and private organizations.

At the invitation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, ECLA collaborated in the Rio Conference of Ministers of Finance or Economy held in November 1954.

The following is a brief description of the principal projects undertaken by the ECLA secretariat during the year.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC SURVEY

The Economic Survey of Latin America, 1954 which was completed during the year for

publication in 1955 consists of two main parts. The first deals with current developments and trends in the economy of the region as a whole. The second part consists of a series of chapters dealing with the current situation in individual countries and their specific problems.

Changes in the rate of economic growth over the past two years are examined, showing per capita income and investment trends. Special emphasis is laid on problems relating to trade and balance of payments, the terms of trade, exports, the capacity to import, the structure of imports and its effect on production, and the influence of external factors arising from the world situation, price levels and markets.

Government monetary and tax policies, exchange controls and inflation in the different countries are also analysed.

Consumption trends and the factors affecting them are outlined, emphasizing the changes in demand and consumption taking place and how these vary between one country and another.

Agriculture, mining, industry and energy are the subject of an important chapter, which deals with the volume of production in each sector and the factors, both internal and external, which have an influence on the output of different products. The report also deals with means for stimulating production and how increased production can best contribute to the economy of the region as a whole.

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Work on problems of economic growth and programming was continued. The preliminary Study of the Technique of Programming Economic Development was revised and prepared for publication in 1955.

Work on economic development in individual countries begun in 1953 and continued into 1954 included:

1. A study of the economic development of Colombia. A group of ECLA economists spent several months in Colombia, working with the fullest support and co-operation from the Government.
2. A similar study was made for Brazil, with the collaboration of the National Development Bank.
3. A preliminary analysis is being made of the influence of fiscal and monetary policies on the process of inflation and economic growth in Chile.

As an integral part of the work on economic development the secretariat has collected and compiled information on the availability and utilization of manpower in the various economic activity sectors. Preliminary work has also been done with a view to defining some of the important social aspects of economic development.

ECLA-TAA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME

This continuing project has as its main objective the training of Latin American economists in methods of analysis being evolved by the ECLA secretariat, with particular reference to programming economic development.

It also aims at giving the trainees a better understanding of the process of economic growth, especially in under-developed countries.

The course in 1954 covered the period from April to December, inclusive, and was attended by 16 participants from the following 11 Latin American and two Middle East countries: Argentina (2), Bolivia (1), Chile (2), Colombia (1), Costa Rica (1), Ecuador (1), Egypt (1), Guatemala (2), Haiti (1), Honduras (1), Iran (1) and Nicaragua (1).

Special consideration was given to the needs of economists from under-developed countries who are taking an active part in the development problems of their countries and of the region. The study of programming techniques, which is the core of the training, included global planning, programming by sectors, priority criteria, projection problems and the presentation and evaluation of projects. The financing of economic development was studied, including methods for increasing total savings and employing them to the best advantage. Administrative and executive aspects of programming were examined. An intensive course of selected reading on economic theory and development was supplemented by lectures and round table discussions. Practical research work was also undertaken.

Preparatory work was begun on a project manual, the purpose of which is to set forth methods and criteria for drawing up individual development projects and the steps and techniques which are essential for preparing and presenting sound development projects.

REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN A LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Organization of American States at the Tenth Inter-American Conference in Caracas during March 1954, the ECLA secretariat co-operated with the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in preparing for the Meeting of Ministers of Finance or Economy held at Rio de Janeiro from 22 November to 2 December.

A document was presented to the ad hoc committee charged with preparing for the conference. It consisted of two main parts: (1) a report by the secretariat dealing prin-

cially with problems of common concern to the American republics regarding international financing and technical co-operation for economic development and trade policies; and (2) an explanatory statement and recommendations of a preparatory group, composed of six outstanding Latin Americans appointed by the secretariat.

The discussions at the Meeting were in part based on the secretariat report and the recommendations of the preparatory group. A number of these recommendations were embodied in resolutions adopted at the conference, particularly with reference to programming economic development and domestic measures for this purpose, tariff policy for industrialization, internal and international anti-cyclical policies and the increased participation of international lending agencies in financing development.

STUDIES OF INDUSTRIES

IRON AND STEEL TRANSFORMING INDUSTRIES

The ECLA secretariat continued its work on the study of the structure, characteristics and prospects of the iron and steel transforming industries in Latin American countries. This study is based primarily on investigations carried out in individual plants selected as a representative sample of all branches of the mechanical and metallurgical industries. Approximately 400 individual plants in Brazil, Chile and Colombia have been included in the study, in which the secretariat has received the full co-operation of the industry in each country. It is planned to start investigations in other selected countries, if resources permit.

The basic aim of the study, which will continue into 1955 and will be presented to a meeting of experts, is to ascertain the potential development of the steel transforming industries, both as to the diversity of goods which could be manufactured and the degree of technical development which could be achieved under existing conditions. The possible effects of the development of the industries on the over-all development in Latin American countries is also being considered.

The report deals with: (1) a general description of existing industries; (2) an analysis of markets; (3) possibilities of developing the various branches of the steel transforming in-

dustry; (4) technical and economic problems; and (5) the influence of fiscal and tariff policies.

LATIN AMERICAN MEETING OF EXPERTS IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

A meeting of experts in the pulp and paper industry was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 19 October to 2 November. It examined, in particular, the following major problems related to the development of the industry in Latin America: (1) the present and probable future demand for pulp and paper in Latin America; (2) the processes and sources of supply for current output, as well as present costs; (3) the possibility that, taking into account all fibrous resources available for pulp and paper, future requirements can be satisfied by regional resources; (4) the capabilities of known technical processes, their costs and their probable results when applied to Latin American woods and fibre crops; (5) the areas that require co-ordinated technical research in forestry and technology; (6) the economic, political and social obstacles to the expansion of existing industries and to the creation of new industries; (7) the criteria by which new projects should be evaluated; (8) the available sources of financing the development of industries.

Seventy-five technical papers on these subjects were presented to the meeting as well as nine papers presented by the secretariat.

The secretariat, aided by specialists, undertook field studies in Yucatan in Mexico and Amapá in Brazil on the utilization of tropical hardwoods in the manufacture of pulp and paper. The studies concerned, in particular, methods of wood extraction and transportation, the design of pulp and paper mills, and calculations of investment and operating cost. Laboratory tests of the woods were made at the Madison Laboratories in the United States and other laboratories in Mexico and Brazil. The importance of other raw materials was also considered. A special study was made of local conditions for pulp production from sugarcane bagasse in Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. Economic problems relating to the industry, including problems of financing, marketing and technical assistance, were examined.

The meeting was attended by 186 experts

from many parts of the world and definite conclusions were reached regarding the expansion of the pulp and paper industry in Latin America. It was proposed to create an advisory group, sponsored by ECLA, FAO and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA), to assist governments in drawing up broad development plans for the pulp and paper industry and to aid private companies in preparing specific projects.

ENERGY PROGRAMME

Work on a study of the present and estimated future production and consumption of energy in Latin America was begun early in 1954.

The study points up a low level of consumption in the region as contrasted with that of industrialized countries, indicating a serious energy deficiency, detrimental to economic development. The consumption of energy derived from different sources is examined as well as its consumption by different sectors of industry. An examination of the utilization of fuels and the yield of the power systems shows that a serious waste of resources results from the continued use of obsolete equipment and unscientific production methods.

A preliminary survey of potential sources of energy has been made in each country, as a first step towards estimating petroleum and coal deposits and hydro-electric potential. This survey shows that natural resources are abundant in some countries and scarce in others and that increased energy development is therefore possible on a regional basis. The possibility of joint utilization of hydro-electric resources situated on international boundaries is recommended to the continuing attention of the governments concerned and of international organizations.

Figures for total energy demand during the next decade are projected according to national and international trends and taking into account technological progress. Investment requirements are estimated at between \$600 and \$900 million annually, depending on the rate of economic development during the next ten years; half of this expenditure, it is estimated, will have to be made in foreign exchange for the purchase of capital goods from abroad.

A preliminary report on the energy project,

which will continue into 1955, is to be made to the sixth session of ECLA in August-September 1955.

AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

The ECLA secretariat co-operates with FAO in a joint agricultural programme and also undertakes studies independently in this field.

COFFEE STUDY

Preparatory work for this joint ECLA-FAO project was started during the second half of 1954. The study, which will continue into 1955, is intended eventually to cover the four principal coffee-producing countries of Latin America (Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador and Mexico), which represent about 85 per cent of the total coffee production of the region.

The main objectives of the study are to determine: (1) the productivity of labour and capital in varying circumstances and with different production and processing methods; (2) production trends on the basis of the present number and age distribution of trees; and (3) the effects of coffee production upon the economic development of the countries concerned. Field work was begun in El Salvador in November.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

In addition to the analysis of Latin America's current trade trends contained in the annual Economic Survey, the secretariat is working on three special studies: one on the terms of trade and the role of international trade in economic development; the second on the possibilities of expanding exports from the region; and the third a study of inter-Latin American trade.

The last-named study will offer a first complete picture of the characteristics and structure of the trade between the Latin American countries; details of the flow of trade by commodities; the disparities between those countries that are exporters and those that are importers of raw materials and foodstuffs; trade balances; and the tendency of countries to balance their trade on a bilateral basis. It analyzes trade policy, including the effects on inter-Latin American trade of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to which some of the countries of the region have

subscribed and some have not. The flow of payments and the problems involved are also analysed, with particular reference to current obstacles to multilateral payments settlements.

In addition, a study has been made of the practical problems of maritime shipping in relation to inter-Latin American trade.

A study on the economic and legal status of foreign investment in Latin America prepared in collaboration with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters was published under the title *Foreign Capital in Latin America*.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PROGRAMME

Work continued on the programme of reciprocity and economic co-operation of Central America which is jointly sponsored by ECLA, FAO, TAA, ILO and UNESCO. The following are some of the activities under the programme in 1954.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

Early in the year, an Advanced School of Public Administration was established at San Jose, Costa Rica. Fellows from the five Central American countries attended the first annual course.

A group of experts recommended the establishment of an institute for technological and industrial research to investigate Central American raw materials and their utilization in industry and to provide technological advice on this subject.

Means are being studied for determining the need for skilled manpower in Central America, and for raising the level of technical and administrative training.

ELECTRIC ENERGY

A preliminary report on prospects and requirements was distributed to member governments.

FORESTRY, FOREST PRODUCTS AND THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRIES

A technical field mission undertook a preliminary survey, covering, among other things, forest resources, transport problems, production costs and other economic factors.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY INDUSTRIES

A technical mission prepared a report cover-

ing the general situation of livestock and dairy farming in the area, including pasture and sanitation, slaughter-house conditions, utilization of meat, supply of milk and milk products, veterinary services and training of personnel and the possibility of establishing an integrated industry in a suitable location.

TRANSPORT

Work on transport problems was continued, and experts are currently examining: (1) the feasibility of establishing a Central American merchant fleet; (2) international highway traffic regulations; and (3) port facilities and the means for improving their services.

FOREIGN TRADE AND CUSTOMS NOMENCLATURE

The Uniform Central American Customs Nomenclature (NAUCA) (see under CHAPTER VII, STATISTICAL QUESTIONS), drafted by a sub-committee in 1952, has been adopted by governments and is being put into practice.

A Sub-Committee on Central American Trade has been created to: (1) draw up a uniform tariff nomenclature for export products; (2) study means for unifying customs legislation, regulations, terminology and procedure and criteria for valuing merchandise; (3) consider customs, commercial, monetary, exchange, fiscal and other factors affecting the cost of trade commodities; and (4) make recommendations to governments for the adoption of uniform solutions and procedures.

Studies have been carried out on: inter-Central American trade and the policy followed by the different countries; treaties signed with countries outside the area; and problems arising out of trade agreements. The possibility of a multilateral trade treaty between the Central American republics is being studied.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council considered ECLA's report at its 17th session. The Commission's work on basic problems of economic development in Latin America was noted with general appreciation and a number of representatives stressed the interest of their governments in particular aspects of ECLA's work.

Thus, for example, the representatives of Argentina and Venezuela expressed interest in

the studies undertaken by ECLA on different industries, such as the iron and steel transforming industries, pulp and paper, chemicals and energy. The French representative stressed the value of the technical meetings planned by the Commission. The representative of Venezuela urged that the training programme for economists jointly organized by ECLA and TAA should be continued and expanded to the fullest extent possible. The United States representative considered that, because of the important part played by agriculture in Latin American economic development, high priority should be given to work on economic problems of agriculture.

The USSR representative invited representatives of the Latin American countries and senior officers of the ECLA secretariat to visit his country to see the development of its industry and agriculture.

The importance of studies on trade was stressed by, among others, the representatives of Argentina and Venezuela; they urged, in particular, the continuation of studies on Latin America's trade with Europe and the United States, similar to the Study of Trade between Latin America and Europe, prepared jointly by the secretariats of ECLA, FAO and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The representative of France, pointing to the serious decline in trade between Europe and Latin America, as shown in that study, favoured the proposed ECLA-ECE technical mission which would visit the various countries of the region

and investigate the technical and commercial conditions necessary for expanding certain imports from Europe. The United States representative, while supporting the purpose of such an investigation, thought that the proposed mission was of a type normally sponsored by the governments or trading companies concerned and that the United Nations should avoid sponsoring such commercial activities. The representative of Argentina considered that a survey of the trade between Asia and Latin America would also be valuable.

On 30 April the Council unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by ECLA taking note of the Commission's annual report, stating that its work programme as established by the Committee of the Whole was of primary importance for the economic development of Latin America, and endorsing the order of priorities allocated by the Committee of the Whole to the individual work projects.

On the joint proposal of Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela, the Council also adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention, a resolution asking the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of ECLA to invite Italy to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided for Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission.⁶

⁶ It is provided that a Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission is to be invited by the Commission "to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member".

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 377-82.

REPORTS AND STUDIES

E/2536 & Corr.1. Economic Commission for Latin America, Annual Report, 26 April 1953-10 February 1954.

E/2756. Economic Commission for Latin America, Annual Report, 10 February 1954-10 May 1955.

Economic Survey of Latin America, 1953. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.G.1.

Economic Survey of Latin America 1954. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.II.G.1.

International Co-operation in a Latin American Development Policy. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.G.2.

A Study of the Iron and Steel Industry in Latin

America, Vol. I: Report on the Meeting of the Expert Working Group Held at Bogota; Vol II: Proceedings of the Expert Working Group Held at Bogota. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.C.3.

Foreign Capital in Latin America. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.II.G.4.

Possibilities for the Development of the Pulp and Paper Industry in Latin America. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1953.II.6.3.

Study of Prospects of Inter-Latin-American Trade. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1953.II.G.4.

E/CN.12/361. Report of the Latin American Meeting of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 790, 791.

E/2536, p. 17. Draft resolution submitted by ECLA (adopted).

E/L.593. Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Venezuela joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended orally by India to invite Italy to attend the Commission's "sessions" rather than its "meetings").

RESOLUTION 515A(XVII), as recommended by ECLA, E/2536, adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTION 515B(XVII), as submitted by four Powers E/L.593, and amended, adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention, on 30 April.

MEMBERSHIP OF NON-MEMBER STATES IN THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

At its 17th session the Economic and Social Council discussed the admission to membership in the regional economic commissions of States not Members of the United Nations—a question which had been deferred at its two previous sessions.

The Council had before it a resolution adopted by ECAFE asking it to give effect to the wish of the Commission to admit to membership those associate members responsible for their own international relations. It also had before it a legal study by the Secretary-General, for which it had asked at its 15th session, on the Council's authority under the Charter to grant full membership with voting rights in its commissions to non-member States.

During the Council's debate a number of representatives supported the admission to full membership in ECAFE of the countries in question. These representatives included those of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Cuba, France, Norway, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States. Among the points they made were: that effect should be given to the Commission's desire now expressed for the second time; that the Council's competence to take this action had now been defined by the Secretary-General's memorandum; and that the States in question had been considered by the General Assembly as fulfilling the requisite conditions for membership in the United Nations.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, India and the USSR regretted that the People's Republic of China was not represented in ECAFE for it was a country which could play a decisive role in the economic rehabilitation of the area. They stated that they had no objection to the admission of Ceylon, Japan and Nepal but considered the resolution un-

satisfactory because it disregarded the People's Republic of China.

The Indian and Egyptian representatives considered that there was some doubt as to whether the four other States—Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and the Republic of Korea—were fully responsible for their own international relations. The representative of India accordingly submitted a draft resolution to postpone admission of these States to ECAFE pending a clarification of their international status. He also said his delegation was not entirely satisfied with the interpretation given in the Secretary-General's memorandum.

On 22 April the Council rejected the Indian draft resolution by 13 votes to 5, and adopted a joint draft resolution submitted by France, Pakistan and the United States. By this resolution it noted that the seven countries—Cambodia, Ceylon, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Laos, Nepal and Vietnam—had been determined by the General Assembly as eligible for United Nations membership and decided to admit them as members of ECAFE provided that in each case the States applied for such membership and agreed to contribute annually the amounts assessed by the Assembly. The Council voted separately on each of the seven countries and adopted the resolution as a whole by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

The Council at the same time considered a similar draft resolution submitted by Belgium and the United States recommending the admission to membership in ECE of Austria, Finland, Ireland, Italy and Portugal. The representative of Norway noted that no request had been made by ECE for a change in its membership and considered that the harmonious working relations of the Commission should

not be disturbed by a change initiated by the Council. He therefore proposed that the Council should not consider, at that time, the question of the admission of non-member States to ECE.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Pakistan and the USSR considered that all countries not Members of the United Nations taking part in a consultative capacity in the work of ECE ought to be given equal treatment.

While not objecting to the admission of the States mentioned in the joint draft resolution, the representatives of Egypt, India and Pakistan stressed the importance of upholding the principle of universality and of avoiding discrimination. The USSR representative considered the joint draft resolution to be "an extension of the cold war into the field of European trade".

The representative of India was opposed to the application of any criteria which would bar admission of countries to membership on the ground that they adhered to the communist or any other ideology.

The representative of Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution proposing that the Council state its desire to develop and strengthen economic relations between the various countries in Europe and that all States at present taking part in the work of ECE should enjoy

the same rights. It would therefore decide to grant voting rights in ECE to those European States not Members of the United Nations that at present take part in the work of the Commission in an advisory capacity and have asked to be given voting rights. The Czechoslovak representative pointed out that his draft resolution was based on the principle of universality and was designed to strengthen international economic co-operation.

The Council on 22 April rejected (by 13 votes to 5, and by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention, respectively) the Norwegian and Czechoslovak draft resolutions. It adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, the draft resolution submitted by Belgium and the United States. The resolution, noting that the General Assembly had determined that Austria, Finland, Ireland, Italy and Portugal were eligible for membership in the United Nations, decided to admit them as members of ECE on the same terms as it had adopted in the case of ECAFE.

The USSR submitted a draft resolution to the Council's 18th session proposing that Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania be admitted to ECE. The Council, however, on 4 August decided by 10 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions, to postpone discussion of this question.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 33-34.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 779-81.

E/2458. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

MEMBERSHIP IN ECAFE

E/2553, p. 23 (resolution 12(X)). Resolution by ECAFE.

E/L.591. France, Pakistan, United States joint draft resolution (adopted).

(A similar draft resolution had been submitted by Pakistan, E/L.594, during consideration of ECAFE's report.)

E/L.598. India draft resolution (rejected by 13 votes to 5).

RESOLUTION 517A(XVII), as submitted by three Powers, E/L.591, adopted by the Council by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions on 22 April.

The separate votes on the individual countries were as follows: Cambodia — 13 to 2, with 3 abstentions; Ceylon — 15 to none, with 3 abstentions; Japan —

16 to none, with 2 abstentions; Republic of Korea — 13 to 2, with 3 abstentions; Laos — 13 to 2, with 3 abstentions; Nepal — 16 to none, with 2 abstentions; Vietnam — 13 to 2, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting section B of the draft resolution contained in the ninth report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and resolution 12(X) contained in the tenth report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East with regard to the amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission,

"Noting further that the General Assembly has determined that the following associate members of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Cambodia, Ceylon, Republic of Korea, Japan, Laos, Nepal and Viet-Nam are eligible for membership in the United Nations,

"1. Decides

"(a) To amend paragraph 3 of the terms of

reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to include the countries mentioned in the second preambular paragraph above as members of the Commission, provided that in each case the States apply for such membership and 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;

"(b) To amend paragraph 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to delete the above-mentioned countries therefrom as and when each of them becomes a full member of the Commission;

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

MEMBERSHIP IN ECE

E/L.592. Belgium and United States joint draft resolution (adopted).

E/L.596. Norway draft resolution (rejected by 13 votes to 5).

E/L.597. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (rejected by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention).

RESOLUTION 517B(XVII), as submitted by Belgium and United States, E/L.592, adopted by the Coun-

cil on 22 April by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions).

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that the General Assembly has determined that Austria, Finland, Ireland, Italy and Portugal are eligible for membership in the United Nations,

"1. Decides to amend paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe to include the countries mentioned in the preambular paragraph above as members of the Commission, provided that in each case the States apply for such membership and 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;

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

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 826.

E/L.634. USSR draft resolution.

E/L.636. Yugoslavia amendment (proposing revisions to the preamble).

Consideration postponed by the Council on 4 August by 10 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions.

CHAPTER X

HUMAN RIGHTS

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND MEASURES OF IMPLEMENTATION

CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its 10th session, held from 23 February to 18 April 1954, the Commission on Human Rights completed the drafting of two International Covenants on Human Rights, one on civil and political rights, the other on economic, social and cultural rights.

The task of drafting these instruments was begun in 1947 together with the drafting of the Declaration. The Commission had concentrated particularly on the Covenants since March 1949, after it had completed its work on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the General Assembly in December 1948.

At its 10th session, the Commission adopted the following provisions for inclusion in the Covenants: articles relating to a system of periodic reports on the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights; an article concerning reporting on measures to guarantee civil and political rights; an article stating that nothing in these Covenants should be interpreted as impairing the provisions of the Charter and the constitutions of the specialized agencies; articles relating to final clauses; and an article stating that the provisions of the Covenants shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations and exceptions.

The Commission also decided to request the Economic and Social Council to forward to

the General Assembly certain proposals relating to the admissibility or non-admissibility of reservations to the Covenants and the effect to be attributed to them.

The Commission then submitted the draft Covenants to the Council for its consideration.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council when it considered the report of the Commission on Human Rights at its 18th session did not deal with the substance of the draft Covenants but confined itself to a discussion of procedure. It decided on 29 July to transmit the draft Covenants to the General Assembly together with the Commission's report and requested the Secretary-General to bring these documents to the special attention of Government Members and non-members of the United Nations and to collect any comments they might make. At the same time the Council drew the attention of the General Assembly to a proposal made in the Commission jointly by Egypt, France, the Philippines and Uruguay that the Assembly might give the draft Covenants, not a single reading, but two separate readings at two consecutive sessions. In a second resolution, adopted on the same day, the Council transmitted to the General Assembly the proposals and records of the discussion in the Commission on the problem of admissibility or non-admissibility of reservations to the Covenants. The two resolutions were adopted by the Council by 15 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, respectively.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly allocated the item Draft International Covenants on Human Rights to its Third Committee, which decided to have a first reading of the Covenants. The first part of the first reading took the form of a general debate during which most representatives on the Committee commented on different aspects of the Covenants; the second part of the first reading gave delegations an opportunity to introduce new proposals or amendments to the articles of the draft Covenants. The first part of the reading occupied 17 meetings from 21 October to 2 November

and the second part five meetings from 9 to 12 November.

During the Committee's discussions widely divergent views were expressed, particularly on the following questions: the inclusion of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination; the admissibility of reservations; the phrasing of a federal State clause; the extent of territorial application of the Covenants; and what the measures of implementation should be.

Critics of the articles concerning the right of peoples to self-determination included, among others, the representatives of Australia, Canada, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. These representatives maintained that while self-determination was a principle which had been included in the Charter, it was essentially a collective right and, as such, had no place in covenants devoted to the rights of the individual. Moreover, it was said, self-determination was a political principle and its application in practice must be subordinate to the principle of the maintenance of peace.

The representative of Brazil proposed that the articles on self-determination be deleted in both Covenants, that the principle of self-determination be stated in the preambles to the Covenants and that the Human Rights Commission be requested to prepare a draft protocol on this right as an annex to the Covenants.

A number of speakers in the debate stressed that the General Assembly itself had decided in 1952 to include in the Covenants a separate article on self-determination, and they argued that the non-inclusion of this right in the operative part of the draft Covenants might be regarded as a repudiation by the United Nations of the principle of self-determination.

Accordingly, 20 delegations jointly submitted a proposal that the right of self-determination be maintained in both draft Covenants in the first article and in all relevant articles dealing with its promotion and implementation. The 20 countries were: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

The views expressed on the question of reservations were generally linked with the idea.

of universal acceptability of the Covenants. Certain representatives, including those of Chile and Uruguay, held the view that no reservations should be admitted. Others, including the representatives of Australia, Belgium, China, Egypt, France, Lebanon, the Philippines and the United Kingdom, believed that in the interests of securing a maximum number of ratifications a reasonable provision on reservations should be included. It was generally agreed that, if reservations were admitted, adequate safeguards against abuse must be provided. Various suggestions to meet this problem were made: limiting the articles to which reservations would be allowed; admitting reservations only after two thirds of the States parties had consented to them; establishing a time limit for the duration of the reservations; and admitting only those deemed compatible with the purposes and objectives of the Covenants.

A number of representatives of federal States opposed the article, identical in both draft Covenants, which would extend all provisions of the Covenants to all parts of federal States without limitations or exceptions. These representatives contended that, as to certain matters, their countries' autonomous political units—States, provinces—could not be bound in a document signed by the federal government because these units had, under the laws of the federal State, independence to frame their own legislation on many of the rights covered by the Covenants.

The representative of Australia submitted a substitute text which, he said, would meet the problems of federal States. In substance, the article proposed by Australia would provide that as regards the provisions of the Covenant, the implementation of which fell wholly or in part within federal jurisdiction, the obligations of the federal government would, to that extent, be the same as those of States parties to which the article did not apply; as regards those provisions the implementation of which fell wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the constituent units of the federation, the obligation of the federal government was to bring such provisions with favourable recommendations to the attention of the appropriate authorities of the constituent units. The article would be applicable to a federal State which

at the time of signature or ratification of, or accession to, the Covenant made a declaration stating that it was a federal State to which the article would apply.

Other representatives, including those of Chile, the USSR and Yugoslavia, claimed that such an arrangement would discriminate against unitary States. Lebanon suggested that federal States take care of their problem by making reservations based strictly on constitutional difficulties.

The representative of the United Kingdom, supported by representatives of other Powers administering Non-Self-Governing Territories, objected to the article, identical in both draft Covenants, which provided for the territorial application of the Covenants. They argued that this provision did not dispense with the need for consultation with Non-Self-Governing Territories on the question of their acceptance, in respect of matters within their domestic competence, of the obligations imposed by the Covenants. Consequently, it was argued, such provisions could have no other effect than to delay for a considerable time the adherence of an Administering Power to a covenant in which such a provision appeared.

Some representatives, among them those of Egypt, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and the USSR, however, maintained that the inclusion of a colonial clause which would make it possible for a State party to either Covenant to determine to what extent the Covenant should apply to the dependent territories would be tantamount to discrimination against the peoples of dependent territories. Several speakers emphasized that the text of the article providing for territorial application had been adopted by the General Assembly itself at its fifth session in December 1950.

The draft measures of implementation were criticized by the representative of the USSR on the grounds that they would lead to interference in the internal affairs of States.

The representatives of Egypt, India, Sweden and Uruguay expressed their regret that the draft Covenants did not extend the right of petition to non-governmental organizations and individuals. They argued that, if human rights were to be properly safeguarded, the individual must be able to petition for redress of grievances. It was suggested that non-governmental

organizations having consultative status should be granted this right, and that they could then act on behalf of individuals. Other representatives, including those of Australia, Canada, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered that the time was not yet ripe to extend the right of petition beyond States. In this connexion, Committee members expressed interest in discussing at a later stage a proposal put forward by Uruguay for a High Commissioner (Attorney-General) for Human Rights which had not yet been considered in detail by any United Nations organ.

The Third Committee did not vote on any of the proposals or amendments concerning the draft Covenants but adopted a resolution outlining the steps to be taken in preparation for the discussion of the Covenants at the Assembly's 10th session.

The resolution, originally proposed by Costa Rica and amended by various delegations, was adopted by the General Assembly by 49 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions, on 4 December.

Under this resolution the General Assembly invited governments of Member and non-member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, within six months after the end of the ninth session, any amendments or additions to the drafts or any observations on them. The specialized agencies were invited to communicate observations to the Secretary-General within the same time-limit.

The non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of human rights, including those in the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, were invited to stimulate public interest in the draft Covenants by all possible means in their respective countries.

This paragraph had occasioned most of the discussion on the draft resolution, because of the implication that it might refer to non-governmental organizations other than those in consultative status. The representative of France, supported by the representatives of Australia, Lebanon, Turkey and the United Kingdom, argued that extension of the General Assembly's invitation to all organizations would result in a welter of irrelevant communications and disparage the non-governmental organizations in consultative status. Those supporting the paragraph generally said that since the effectiveness of the Covenants would depend on the support of public opinion, all organizations interested in human rights should be invited to stimulate public interest in the Covenants.

Australia proposed in plenary meeting that this paragraph be deleted, but the Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 38 to 16, with 5 abstentions, decided to retain it.

The resolution further requested the Secretary-General to prepare and distribute to governments an annotation of the texts of the drafts, taking account of the observations made in the Assembly, the Council and the Commission on Human Rights, to distribute any communications received from governments and the specialized agencies, and to prepare as a working paper a compilation of all the amendments and proposed new articles.

The resolution also recommended that, during the Assembly's 10th session priority be given to the discussion, article by article, in an agreed order, of the draft Covenants with a view to their adoption as soon as possible. The discussion was also to cover any new articles that might be proposed.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 382-87.

E/2573. Commission on Human Rights. Report of the 10th session, 23 February-16 April 1954 (includes in Annex V list of documents before Commission at the session).

E/2621. Observations of International Labour Office on draft Covenants.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 286-289.

E/AC.7/L.225. Egypt draft resolution (replaced by joint draft resolution).

E/AC.7/L.225/Rev.1. Australia, Egypt, France revised joint draft resolution (adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

E/2573, Annex IV, Draft resolution A. Draft resolution proposed by Commission for adoption by Council (adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/2638. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 820.

RESOLUTION 545 B I AND II (XVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2638, adopted by the Council on 29 July by 15 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, respectively.

I

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Transmits to the General Assembly the draft International Covenants on Human Rights submitted to the Council by the Commission on Human Rights in the report on its tenth session, together with the report of the Commission and the records of the proceedings of the Council at its eighteenth session on this subject;

"2. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to the suggestions about procedure contained in paragraph 39 of the report of the Commission on Human Rights;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the draft International Covenants and the parts of the report of the Commission on Human Rights concerning them to the special attention of the governments of States Members and non-members of the United Nations, and to collect any comments they may have to make."

II

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the resolution of the Commission on Human Rights on the question of reservations,

"Transmits to the General Assembly, at its ninth session, the proposals and amendments together with the pertinent summary records of the discussion in the Commission on the problem of the admissibility or non-admissibility of reservations to the covenants on human rights and the effect to be attributed to them."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 557-573, 575-586.

PROPOSALS ON PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED BY THIRD COMMITTEE IN CONSIDERING DRAFT COVENANTS

(For details of voting on these proposals, see report of Third Committee, A/2808 and Corr.1.)

A/C.3/L.406. Afghanistan proposals (adopted as amended).

A/C.3/L.407. United Kingdom amendment to Afghanistan proposals (adopted, as amended orally by Cuba).

A/C.3/L.408. Australia amendment to Afghanistan proposals (adopted).

AMENDMENTS OR PROPOSALS PRESENTED BUT NOT VOTED UPON, RELATING TO VARIOUS ARTICLES OF THE DRAFT COVENANTS

A/C.3/L.412. Brazil proposals, on self-determination.

A/C.3/L.413. Brazil amendments, on national, racial, religious hostility and discrimination.

A/C.3/L.414. Belgium amendments, on equality of rights in marriage.

A/C.3/L.418 and Rev.1. Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia joint amendment, on equal rights in marriage.

A/C.3/L.421. Australia amendments, on federal State clauses.

A/C.3/L.422. Saudi Arabia amendments, on religious belief.

A/C.3/L.424. Uruguay amendment, on High Commissioner for Human Rights.

A/C.3/L.427 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia observations, on self-determination.

A/C.3/574. United Kingdom comments on draft Covenants.

FUTURE WORK ON DRAFT COVENANTS

A/C.3/L.410 and Rev.1-4 and Rev.4/Corr.1,2. Costa Rica draft resolution and revisions; fourth revision took into account amendments by Afghanistan (A/C.3/L.411, A/C.3/L.419), Lebanon (A/C.3/L.415), India (A/C.3/L.416, A/C.3/L.426) and United Kingdom (A/C.3/L.417). An amendment by Uruguay (A/C.3/L.420) was withdrawn. Revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.410/Rev.4 and Corr.1,2 (adopted as further amended, votes on paragraphs ranged from 52 votes to none, with 1 abstention, to 35 votes to 13, with 5 abstentions, on operative paragraph 1 (c). This sub-paragraph was voted on by roll-call, following a separate roll-call vote on the words "Concerned with the promotion of human rights, including those in the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories", which were retained by 36 votes to 14, with 3 abstentions. Resolution adopted as a whole by 42 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.423. Australia amendment, new text for operative paragraph 2, (accepted by Costa Rica).

A/C.3/L.425. Guatemala amendment, new text for final operative paragraph (accepted by Costa Rica).

A/C.3/L.428. Syria amendment, to third paragraph of preamble (not voted on in view of adoption of A/C.3/L.429).

A/C.3/L.429. Egypt and Lebanon joint amendments: (1) new third paragraph of preamble (adopted by 31 votes to 7, with 12 abstentions); (2) deletion of operative paragraph 1 (c) (withdrawn); (3) new operative paragraph 3 (adopted by 46 votes to none, with 7 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.430 and Corr.1. Greece amendment, to third paragraph of preamble (not voted on in view of adoption of A/C.3/L.429).

A/C.3/L.431. Afghanistan amendments: (1) to replace "these" by "the" in second paragraph of preamble (rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 34 abstentions); (2) to insert "in their respective countries" in operative paragraph 2 (accepted by Costa Rica). Cuba oral amendment to sixth paragraph of preamble (accepted by Costa Rica).

A/2808 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

A/L.181. Australia amendment proposing deletion of operative paragraph 1(c).

Rejected by roll-call vote of 38 to 16, with 5 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Against: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Abstaining: China, Egypt, Israel, United States, Uruguay.

RESOLUTION 833(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2808 and Corr.1, adopted by the Assembly on 4 December: preamble adopted without formal vote; operative paragraph 1 by 46 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions; and remaining paragraphs by 53 votes to none, with 5 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by 49 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of the draft international covenants on human rights prepared by the Commission on Human Rights and transmitted by the Economic and Social Council and expressing its gratitude to that Commission for the work accomplished,

"Having considered these draft international covenants on human rights at its ninth session,

"Reaffirming that it is important that these draft international covenants should be adopted in their final form as soon as possible,

"Considering that it is desirable to give Governments of States Members and non-members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies time to make a full study of these draft international covenants and to submit, if they so desire, amendments or additions thereto, or further observations thereon,

"Considering that it is desirable for each Government to be informed in good time of the views of other Governments and of the specialized agencies

concerning the provisions to be included in the draft international covenants on human rights so that it may take due account of these views in determining its own attitude,

"Considering that it is desirable that public opinion should continue to express itself freely on the draft international covenants on human rights,

"1. Invites:

"(a) Governments of States Members and non-members of the United Nations to communicate to the Secretary-General, within six months after the end of the present session of the General Assembly, any amendments or additions to the draft international covenants on human rights or any observations thereon;

"(b) The specialized agencies to communicate to the Secretary-General, within six months after the end of the present session, any observations they may wish to make with regard to the draft international covenants on human rights;

"(c) The non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of human rights, including those in the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, to stimulate public interest in the draft international covenants on human rights by all possible means in their respective countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare and distribute to Governments, as early as possible, a concise annotation of the text of the draft international covenants on human rights, taking account of the observations made before and during the ninth session of the General Assembly, including those made in the Economic and Social Council and in the Commission on Human Rights;

"(b) To distribute to Governments, as soon as they are received, the communications which may be made by Governments and by the specialized agencies during the next six months;

"(c) To prepare as a working paper a compilation of all the amendments and proposed new articles which may be submitted by Governments during that period;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to give the draft international covenants on human rights the widest possible publicity through all the media of information available to him, and within the limits of his budget;

"4. Recommends that, during the tenth session of the General Assembly, the Third Committee give priority and devote itself mainly to the discussion, article by article, in an agreed order, of the draft international covenants on human rights with a view to their adoption at the earliest possible date. The discussion shall also cover any new articles which may be proposed."

THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES AND NATIONS TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The General Assembly in November 1953 asked the Commission on Human Rights to give due priority at its 10th session to preparing recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination.

When the Commission considered the question, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Pakistan and the Philippines proposed that it should recommend to the Economic and Social Council the transmission of two draft resolutions to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption. They also proposed that the Commission decide to retain the question of self-determination on the agenda of its next session.

The first of the two draft resolutions proposed that the Assembly establish a commission to conduct a full survey of the status of the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources and to make recommendations, where necessary, for the strengthening of that right. The regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies were to co-operate with the Commission, which was to report to the Council's 20th session.

The second draft resolution proposed that the Assembly establish a commission consisting of representatives of 10 Member Governments. Its terms of reference would be: (1) to examine any situation resulting from alleged denial or inadequate realization of the right of self-determination, which fell within the scope of Article 14 of the Charter⁷ and to which the Commission's attention was drawn by any 10 Members of the United Nations; (2) to provide its good offices for the peaceful rectification of any situation it was required to examine; (3) to report the facts with appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly, if within six months no adjustment of the situation could be effected to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

The proposals of the six delegations were supported by the representatives of Greece,

⁷ This Article provides that "the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations".

Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Uruguay and opposed by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Proponents of the joint draft resolution emphasized that the right of peoples and nations to self-determination was enshrined in the Charter and that the General Assembly itself had called for further recommendations to promote this right. The Commission, it was said, would therefore fail in its duty if it did not at its 10th session make some recommendations which should at least be transmitted to the Assembly.

The sponsors of the joint draft resolution explained that their recommendations were not exhaustive, that the subject required further study and that, consequently, the Commission should keep the question on the agenda of its next session.

Opponents of the proposals felt that the time available to the Commission was too short to permit careful study of the very complex and difficult problems involved.

The representative of the United Kingdom declared that self-determination was a political principle which might have to be subordinated, in its application, to other principles, in particular the maintenance of international peace. It would be impossible, he said, to find a solution which would be applicable in all cases. The proposal that 10 Member States could complain about the conduct of another Member State was unacceptable because it would infringe the specific terms of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter which forbade interference in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States, and was also inconsistent with the general limitations of international action which had been voluntarily accepted when the Charter was framed.

The representative of the United States said that, because of lack of time, the Commission should content itself with a simple recommendation to the effect that United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies should give particular attention in their regular work to the right of peoples to self-determination.

The representative of Belgium observed that

the Assembly had not yet approved any recommendations tending to establish a right of sovereignty over natural wealth and resources. Moreover, the question related to sovereign States or to peoples which had already exercised their right of self-determination; the matter was therefore one for the International Law Commission, which was competent to study the rights and duties of States.

The representative of France doubted the constitutionality of the proposed machinery. He said that the first draft resolution provided for a commission to study the economic aspect of the right of peoples to self-determination but failed to establish a similar body to deal with the political aspect; the second draft resolution was concerned with a subject which was within the province of the Security Council as well as of the General Assembly, and yet it failed to provide even for consultation with that Council.

In the voting, 11 delegations supported the proposals and 6 voted against them.

At the 18th session of the Economic and Social Council these recommendations of the Commission were discussed at four meetings of the Social Committee from 20 to 22 July. Broadly speaking, the same views were expressed in favour of and against the proposals as had been put forward in the Commission.

In a roll-call vote of 10 to 8, the Social Committee rejected the proposal to transmit the resolutions to the Assembly and instead adopted, by 9 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions, a draft resolution proposed jointly by Cuba and Ecuador according to which the Council would return the two draft resolutions on self-determination to the Commission of Human Rights for reconsideration. The Council on 29 July approved this proposed procedure by the same vote.

The refusal of the Economic and Social Council to transmit the recommendations on self-determination was discussed by the Assembly's Third Committee during its consideration of Chapters IV and V of the Council's report from 17 to 30 November. More particularly, formal proposals on the subject were discussed by the Committee on 25 and 26 November.

Afghanistan submitted a draft resolution proposing that the General Assembly recall its

previous resolutions on the question of self-determination, note the recommendations of the Commission of Human Rights and the action of the Council and express the view that the preparation of recommendations on measures for promoting the right of self-determination was a matter of immediate concern. It, therefore, would: (1) request the Commission on Human Rights to prepare recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination with a view to their adoption at the Assembly's next session; and (2) ask the Council to transmit these recommendations to the Assembly for consideration at that time.

An amendment submitted jointly by Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen specified that the Commission on Human Rights should include recommendations concerning the permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources. The representative of Afghanistan accepted the 16-Power amendment, as well as a drafting amendment of Ecuador, and revised his draft resolution accordingly.

During the discussion, sponsors of the proposals generally declared that the main object was to ensure that recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights would be before the next Assembly. Some delegations, notably that of Saudi Arabia, strongly criticized the Economic and Social Council for not having transmitted the earlier recommendations of the Commission to the ninth session of the Assembly. The economic aspect of the right to self-determination was particularly stressed by a number of Latin American countries. Those defending the revised draft resolution also included the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Opposing the proposals and at the same time defending the action of the Economic and Social Council were, among others, the representatives of Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Generally, they argued that the principle of self-determination was a political principle and that, therefore, neither the Commission on Human Rights nor the Economic and Social

Council nor the Assembly was the appropriate organ to prepare recommendations on that problem.

Another view expressed by some representatives, including the United States representative, was that a purely procedural proposal along the lines of that first submitted by Afghanistan would have been acceptable. The delegations of Brazil, Peru and the United States were of the opinion that a substantive element had been prematurely injected into the draft resolution by requesting the Commission to include recommendations concerning permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources. For this reason, these three delegations submitted a joint amendment stipulating that such recommendations should have due regard to "obligations under international agreements, the principles of international law and the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries".

This amendment was opposed by the representatives of Afghanistan, Bolivia, Iraq, the

USSR and others on the grounds that it was vague, ambiguous and superfluous.

Eventually the three-Power amendment was voted upon in parts and only the reference to "the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries" was adopted for insertion in the draft resolution.

The revised draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee by a roll-call vote of 37 to 14, with 1 abstention.

When the General Assembly in plenary meeting on 14 December considered this draft resolution, Brazil, Peru and the United States again submitted a joint amendment seeking to insert in the draft resolution a reference to the principles of international law by requesting the Commission on Human Rights to have due regard to "the rights and duties of States under international law". The amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 23 to 14, with 19 abstentions, and the draft resolution as amended was adopted by the Assembly by 41 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 398-400.

E/2573. Commission on Human Rights. Report of the 10th session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 289-292.

E/2573, p. 77. Draft resolution F submitted by Commission (rejected, as amended, by roll-call vote of 10 to 8).

E/AC.7/L.230. Egypt amendment to Commission's draft resolution to transmit to the Assembly the resolutions of the Commission together with the relevant discussions of the Council (rejected by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention).

Argentina oral amendment to Commission's draft resolution, to delete words "and adoption" in clause transmitting drafts to Assembly for consideration (adopted by 9 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.231. Cuba and Ecuador joint draft resolution (adopted: first part by roll-call vote of 10 to 6, with 2 abstentions; words, "so that it may reconsider them in the light of the Council's discussion", by 8 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by 9 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions).

E/2638. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 820.

RESOLUTION 545G(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2638, adopted by the Council on 29 July by 9 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the Commission on Human Rights, in submitting to the Council for transmission to the General Assembly draft resolutions I and II which appear in draft resolution F of Annex IV of the report of the Commission, pointed out that these recommendations are not exhaustive and that it has therefore decided to retain this item on the agenda of its next session,

"Bearing in mind that during the Council's discussions on this problem various delegations expressed opinions on the substance of draft resolutions I and II,

"Decides to transmit these draft resolutions to the Commission on Human Rights, together with the records of the meetings of the Council and the Social Committee on this question, so that it may reconsider them in the light of the Council's discussions."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 586-595.

A/C.3/L.435 and Rev.1, 2. Afghanistan draft resolution and revisions; second revision incorporated 16-Power amendment and amendment by Ecuador (adopted as amended: reference to "recommendations concerning their permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources" in operative paragraph 1 by roll-call vote of 35 to 14, with 3 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 37 to 14, with 1 abstention).

A/C.3/L.437. Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen joint draft resolution (withdrawn in favour of 16-Power amendment).

A/C.3/L.440. Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen joint amendment to first revision of Afghanistan resolution (accepted by Afghanistan).

A/C.3/L.441. Brazil, Peru, United States joint amendment to 16-Power amendment (reference to "obligations under international agreements and the principles of international law" rejected by roll-call vote of 21 to 17, with 14 abstentions; reference to "the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries" adopted by roll-call vote of 23 to 11, with 18 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.442. Ecuador amendment to Afghanistan draft resolution, A/C.3/L.435 (accepted by Afghanistan).

A/C.3/L.443. India drafting amendment to Afghanistan draft resolution A/C.3/L.435/Rev.1 (adopted by 19 votes to 11, with 22 abstentions).

A/2829. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

A/L.187. Brazil, Peru, United States amendments to Committee's draft resolution.

Adopted by roll-call vote of 23 to 14, with 19 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France, Israel, Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand,

Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay. Against: Afghanistan, Argentina, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Greece, India, Iraq, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen. Abstaining: Bolivia, Burma, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Syria, Thailand, Union of South Africa, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

RESOLUTION 837(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2829, and amended by three Powers, A/L.187, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 41 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 637(VII), 648(VII) and 738(VIII),

"Noting the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights to the Economic and Social Council,

"Noting, further, resolution 545G(XVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the preparation of recommendations on measures for promoting the right of self-determination is a matter of immediate concern,

"1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to complete its recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, including recommendations concerning their permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, having due regard to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries, in order that the General Assembly may give those recommendations full and due consideration at its next regular session;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to transmit these recommendations to the General Assembly for consideration at its next regular session."

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

At its sixth session, held from 4 to 29 January 1954, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities initiated a global study of discrimination in education and made preliminary arrangements for several other studies.

Members of the Sub-Commission are elected by its parent body, the Commission on Human Rights; they serve in their personal capacity as experts and do not represent their governments, although their election is subject to their governments' consent.

DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

Following a proposal made by the Sub-Commission at its fifth session in 1952, both the Human Rights Commission and the Economic and Social Council gave the necessary approval in 1953 for a study of discriminatory practices in education. In 1954 the Sub-Commission unanimously adopted a resolution outlining the scope of the proposed study and the methods of work.

The study, it was decided, would cover discrimination in education on any ground—such

as race, religion or sex—condemned by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁸ It was agreed that it should be as comprehensive as possible; that the sources of information would be governments, the specialized agencies and in particular UNESCO, the United Nations Secretariat and non-governmental groups; that a comparison between past and present conditions would be made to find whether governments and public opinion are aware of the problem and whether the trend is a progressive one; and that anti-discrimination laws would not be taken at their face value since the actual situation does not always correspond with the *de jure* situation. Moreover, the general consensus was that the study should deal not only with blatant cases of discrimination but should cite examples where discrimination has been successfully overcome.

The Sub-Commission unanimously appointed Charles D. Ammoun of Lebanon as its Special Rapporteur for this study and asked him to submit a report to the Sub-Commission at its next session, in 1955.

At its 10th session, held from 23 February to 16 April 1954, the Commission on Human Rights unanimously adopted a United States amendment to the Sub-Commission's resolution, which added "writings of recognized scholars and scientists" to the sources of information for the study.

The Commission asked the Secretary-General to forward to the governments concerned all requests for information or comments which might be made by the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

By a unanimous vote, the Sub-Commission adopted a resolution which entrusted the task of surveying discriminatory practices in employment and occupation to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), as the body best equipped to undertake the survey. It was thought that ILO might play a role somewhat

similar to that of the Special Rapporteur for the study of discrimination in education, the Sub-Commission retaining the responsibility for making recommendations after ILO had completed a preliminary study. ILO would be guided by the principles adopted by the Sub-Commission for the preparation of the education study.

Having noted these views of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it: invite ILO to undertake the study, on a global basis, and in accordance with article 2, paragraph 2,⁹ of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights; keep the Sub-Commission informed, through the Secretary-General, of the action taken; and ask the Secretary-General, other specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to place at ILO's disposal material relating to discrimination in employment and occupation.

The Council, at its 18th session, unanimously adopted the Commission's recommendations, with the addition of a United States oral amendment providing for an interim report to the Sub-Commission's seventh session.

OTHER STUDIES OF DISCRIMINATION

At its sixth session the Sub-Commission appointed three of its members to prepare, for its 1955 session, proposals on the procedure to be followed in carrying out a further series of studies.

Hernán Santa Cruz of Chile was appointed to find the best procedure for investigating discrimination in "political rights mentioned in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights". Judge Philip Halpern of the United States was asked to consider means of investigating discrimination in "religious rights and practices". Jose Ingles of the Philippines was requested to suggest ways to study discrimination in "emigration, immigration and travel".

The Sub-Commission decided to consider at its seventh session which of these studies should be undertaken in 1955.

⁹ This paragraph reads:

"Furthermore, no distinction, shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty."

⁸ Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights reads:

"Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."

When the Commission on Human Rights discussed these decisions, the representative of the United States, declaring that the problem of discrimination in immigration was not an appropriate one for study by the Sub-Commission, proposed to change the subject of the study to cover, instead, "emigration and the right to return to one's country as provided in paragraph 2 of article 13¹⁰ of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights". However, the United States representative withdrew the proposal because a majority of Commission members deemed it premature to limit the Sub-Commission's tentative plans.

At the Council's 18th session, the representatives of Cuba, Ecuador and the United States raised the question again and proposed the deletion of the word "immigration" from the proposed study of discrimination in "emigration, immigration and travel". They argued that the right to immigrate could not possibly be claimed as a fundamental human right. Every country was free to decide how many and what types of immigrants it could absorb and many factors, including availability of land and economic resources, entered into the decision. Because of the distinction between the right to emigrate and the question of immigration, the three delegations proposed limiting the study to the basic human right of everyone "to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country".

Those opposing the joint proposal included Czechoslovakia, India, Pakistan, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Their view was that the Sub-Commission should not be shorn of its powers and that the adoption of the proposal would jeopardize efforts to prevent discrimination in the selection of immigrants.

The proposal submitted by Cuba, Ecuador and the United States was adopted by the Council's Social Committee and by the Council on 29 July, by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

MEASURES TO HALT ADVOCACY OF NATIONAL, RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS HOSTILITY

At its sixth session the Sub-Commission decided to suspend examination of an agenda item, originally proposed by its Soviet member,

¹⁰ This paragraph states:

"Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country."

entitled "Measures to be taken for the cessation of any advocacy of national, racial or religious hostility that constitutes an incitement to hatred and violence jointly or separately". Instead, it invited the Secretariat to study the relevant legislative and judicial practices in various countries so as to enable the Sub-Commission to formulate practical recommendations on the problem at its next session.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

At earlier sessions, the Sub-Commission had attempted to define the term "minority" in order to set up a universal standard of measures of protection. At its sixth session it decided to abandon this attempt after reaching the conclusion that, in view of the great variety of minority groups in the world, it was not feasible to arrive at a brief, satisfactory definition of groups entitled to protection by the United Nations. The consensus was that each situation where a group claims recognition as a minority, and claims special measures of protection, should be considered on its own merits.

The Sub-Commission held that the complicated problem of minorities, with its political ramifications, must be studied thoroughly before the United Nations could make recommendations to governments. It adopted a resolution recommending the appointment of an independent expert by the Economic and Social Council to carry out a study of the present position of minorities throughout the world. The study, as envisaged by the Sub-Commission, was to be selective in character and was to give an account of the position of every minority in need of special protective measures and of the measures already in force. In addition, the Secretary-General was requested, pending the appointment of an expert, to assemble relevant material, including historical and geographical data.

The Commission on Human Rights, however, rejected these proposals. The main objection to the proposed study concerned its selective character. Some members found it hard to see how such a study, dealing with every minority in need of protection, could be made in the absence of any criteria by which to judge whether particular minorities need special protection or not. Other members of

the Commission considered that an inquiry into local conditions such as the Sub-Commission apparently had in mind went beyond its terms of reference. There was also widespread criticism of the proposal that an outside expert be appointed to carry out the study, on the grounds that the Sub-Commission thereby would be evading its own responsibility.

On a proposal made jointly by Chile, Egypt, India and Pakistan, the Commission adopted a resolution by which it requested the Sub-Commission to give further study to the whole question, including the definition of the term "minority," and to prepare a report which might also include recommendations for special measures to be applied for the protection of minorities.

OTHER MATTERS

On the recommendation of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Human Rights asked the Council to invite UNESCO, and other specialized agencies, to give attention to the Sub-Commission's programme of work when selecting subjects for research. The Council, by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, adopted this proposal. It also decided unanimously to authorize the Sub-Commission to hold, in 1955, a session of four instead of three weeks' duration, as had been provided in resolution 502A(XVI).

The Commission on Human Rights also requested the Council to forward to the General Assembly the Sub-Commission's request that the Assembly should reconsider its prohibition on the remuneration of rapporteurs, insofar as it concerned the payment of rapporteurs or in-

dependent experts whose services might be essential for the execution of the Sub-Commission's programme of work. The Council, however, rejected this request by a vote, in its Social Committee, of 13 to none, with 5 abstentions.

CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN THE ERADICATION OF PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

At its 18th session, the Council authorized the Secretary-General to convene a conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination. At an earlier session, the Council had appealed to non-governmental organizations in consultative status to co-ordinate their endeavours for the promotion of human rights. At the same time, the Council had asked the United Nations Secretary-General to obtain the views of non-governmental organizations on the advisability of convening a conference at which they would: (1) exchange views on the most effective means of combatting discrimination; (2) co-ordinate their endeavours; and (3) consider the possibility of establishing common objectives and programmes.

In August 1954 the Secretary-General reported that a majority of the organizations approached favoured such a conference, and the Council authorized him to convene it, and to make the necessary arrangements for it in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights. The Council's resolution was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 391-98.

E/CN.4/703. Report of sixth session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to Commission Human Rights, 4-29 January 1954.

E/2573. Commission on Human Rights: Report of 10th session, 23 February-16 April 1954.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 286-288.

E/2573, p. 77. Draft resolution C recommended by Commission (adopted as amended by United

States: preamble by 17 votes to 1, resolution, as a whole, unanimously).

United States oral amendment to Commission's draft resolution (adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

E/AC.7/L.226. Czechoslovakia amendment to Commission's draft resolution (withdrawn).

E/2638. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 820.

RESOLUTION 545C(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2638, adopted unanimously by the Council on 29 July.

OTHER STUDIES OF DISCRIMINATION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 286-289.

E/AC.7/L.229. Cuba, Ecuador, United States joint draft resolution (adopted by 10 votes to 4, with 4 abstentions).

Yugoslavia oral amendment to joint draft resolution, to provide that the objective of the study would be "the principles set forth in article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (rejected by 11 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions).

Pakistan oral amendment to joint draft resolution, to add to the final paragraph "in studying the question of immigration to take due note of the economic and natural limitations of the countries concerned" (rejected by 9 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions).

E/2638. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 820.

RESOLUTION 545D(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2638, adopted by the Council on 29 July by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in paragraph 495 of the report on its tenth session, to take no action to revise the plan of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for studies in the field of prevention of discrimination,

"Noting that among the topics the Sub-Commission proposes to study is discrimination in relation to 'emigration, immigration, and travel',

"Recalling that article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes that:

"'1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State;

"'2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country'.

"Requests the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to take as the objective of its study in this field paragraph 2 of article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, namely—the right of everyone to 'leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country'."

OTHER MATTERS: COLLABORATION BETWEEN SUB-COMMISSION AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 286-288.

E/2573, p.77. Draft resolution D recommended by Commission (adopted by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions).

E/2638. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 820.

RESOLUTION 545E(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2638, adopted by the Council on 29 July, by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

FUTURE SESSIONS OF SUB-COMMISSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 286-288.

E/2573, p.77. Draft resolution E recommended by Commission (adopted, as amended, by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

E/AC.7/L.227. Secretariat working paper setting forth oral amendments by Argentina, India and United Kingdom to Commission's draft resolution (United Kingdom amendment, to provide for four weeks' session, adopted by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.228. United Kingdom amendment to preamble to Commission's draft resolution (adopted unanimously).

India oral amendment to provide for five weeks' session (rejected by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention).

E/2638. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 820.

RESOLUTION 545F(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2638, adopted unanimously by the Council on 29 July.

QUESTION OF REMUNERATION OF RAP- PORTEURS

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 286, 287.

E/2573, p.76. Draft resolution B recommended by Commission (rejected by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

E/2638. Report of Social Committee.

CONFERENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

PLENARY MEETING, 824.

E/2608 and Add.1, 2. Advisability of convening conference of non-governmental organizations interested in eradication of prejudice and discrimination. Report by Secretary-General.

E/L.633. United States draft resolution (adopted, as amended by India).

E/L.635. India amendment to United States draft resolution to add operative paragraphs 4 and 5 (paragraph 4 adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions; paragraph 5, with oral amendment by Egypt accepted by India, by 12 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 546(XVIII), as submitted by United States, E/L.633, and amended by India, E/L.635, adopted by the Council on 3 August by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report by the Secretary-General on the advisability of convening a conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination,

"Noting that the majority of non-governmental organizations consider it advisable to convene such

a conference in accordance with General Assembly resolution 479(V),

"1. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to convene such a conference in which interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council may:

"(a) Exchange views concerning the most effective means of combating discrimination;

"(b) Co-ordinate their endeavours in this work if they find it desirable and feasible;

"(c) Consider the possibility of establishing common objectives and programmes;

"2. Determines that each non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Council shall be invited to send an authorized representative to the conference;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights:

"(a) To prepare the provisional agenda of the Conference, bearing in mind the objectives set forth in paragraph 1 above and the related comments of

the non-governmental organizations given in the Secretary-General's report;

"(b) To decide upon the appropriate duration of the conference which, in any case, should not exceed three days;

"(c) To fix the date and place of the conference during the period set aside for the eleventh session of the Commission on Human Rights, in order that it may use any facilities provided for but not fully required by the Commission;

"(d) To make other necessary arrangements in connexion with the conference;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite interested specialized agencies:

"(a) To make available to the conference relevant studies;

"(b) To make such observations as they deem appropriate to the conference;

"5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to direct the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to include in its subsequent report to the Commission its observations on the proceedings of the conference."

ALLEGATIONS OF INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE UNION RIGHTS

The procedure adopted by the Council regarding allegations of the infringement of trade union rights is that the Secretary-General forwards to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, so that it may consider whether to refer them to its Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, all allegations received by him from governments or trade unions or employers' organizations, relating to States that are Members of ILO. Such allegations are not brought to the attention of the Council.

Allegations relating to States Members of the United Nations but not Members of ILO are brought to the Council's attention and cannot be forwarded to the Governing Body without the consent of the governments concerned. Allegations relating to States which are not Members either of the United Nations or of ILO are brought to the Council's attention; at previous sessions, the Council had transmitted them through the Secretary-General to the governments concerned for their observations.

At its 17th session, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General reporting on the attitudes of the States to which such allegations had been sent. No reply had been received from the USSR and Romania. Spain had asked the Secretary-General for certain clarifications

in order to be able to reply to his note; the information requested had been supplied, but no further reply had been received from the Spanish Government. A reply and additional observations had been received from the competent authorities of the Saar regarding allegations made against it.

The Council also had before it at its 17th session a communication from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), alleging infringements of trade union rights in Spain.

During the discussion, the representative of the ICFTU expressed the concern of her organization with regard to allegations of infringements of trade union rights in countries which were not Members either of the United Nations or of ILO. She proposed that the Council, in co-operation with ILO, set up a committee to ensure protection of freedom of association in all countries.

The representative of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) suggested that the Council establish an ad hoc committee to examine allegations concerning States which are not Members of ILO and to formulate recommendations for subsequent action by the Council. The representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions sug-

gested that a study be made by the Secretary-General of the action taken by the United Nations and ILO for safeguarding freedom of association and of the legislation concerning trade union rights enacted in various countries since the adoption of the Council's resolution of 17 February 1950 (when the procedure had, in the main, been established). This study, it was suggested, should be prepared in collaboration with the international trade union organizations having consultative status in category A.

On 29 April the Council adopted two draft resolutions proposed by the United States.

In these it asked the Secretary-General to invite Romania and Spain — States which are not Members either of the United Nations or of ILO — to reconsider their attitude and 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 which had been referred to them. The Council's resolution also requested the Secretary-General to bring the additional allegation relating to Spain to the attention of the Government concerned. The resolution regarding Romania was adopted, as a whole, by 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions, and that regarding Spain as a whole by 10 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

During the discussion on these two resolutions, the representatives of Argentina and Egypt expressed the view that since the applications of both Spain and Romania for admission to the United Nations had been refused, it was improper for Member States to impose obligations on them.

The United States had also submitted a third draft resolution by which the Council would express regret and concern over the fact that the Soviet Government had not replied to the serious charges made against it, and request the Secretary-General to make public the allegations against the Soviet Union in this matter, the supporting evidence and all relevant documentation.

Following the announcement that the USSR had become a Member of ILO, the Council,

by 7 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions, adopted an Indian motion to postpone consideration of this draft resolution until its 18th session.

At its 18th session the Council adopted on 28 July an oral proposal by Egypt that the allegations submitted by the ICFTU of infringements of trade union rights in the USSR, and all the documents relating to the allegations, be forwarded to the Governing Body of ILO for its consideration as to referral to the ILO's Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association. The proposal was adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. Before taking the vote, the Council rejected, by 10 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions, a Czechoslovak motion that no action should be taken in the matter.

The United States representative said his delegation considered that such a serious charge as that preferred by ICFTU against the USSR, which had not been investigated over a period of four years, should be considered by the Council. However, as the USSR had joined ILO and as the view had frequently been expressed that matters within the competence of the specialized agencies should be referred to them, his delegation was willing to withdraw its draft resolution in favour of the Egyptian proposal. The Soviet delegation now had an opportunity of demonstrating the sincerity of its devotion to the principles of ILO, he said.

The Soviet representative replied that the real inspiration behind the allegations, which he described as trumped-up and bogus, was the disapproval felt in certain countries regarding social conditions in the Soviet Union, where the workers enjoyed the fullest rights and solidly backed the Government in all its policies. The Soviet Constitution guaranteed to everyone extensive democratic rights, including that of free association, and over 40 million workers belonged to trade unions. His delegation considered that there was no question of infringements of trade union rights within the Soviet Union that called for examination either in the Economic and Social Council or elsewhere.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 400-403.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2498. Letter of 27 June 1953 from ICFTU to Secretary-General containing allegations of infringements of trade union rights relating to Spain.
E/2529 and Add. 1. Reply by Government of Saar to allegation against it (E/2333/Add.19).
E/2547. Note by Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 785, 788.

E/L.601. United States draft resolutions A, B and C.
Draft resolution A, Indian motion for postponement (adopted by 7 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions).
Draft resolution B (adopted: paragraphs of preamble by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions; operative paragraph by 12 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions; draft resolution B, as a whole, by 12 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions).
Draft resolution C (adopted: preamble by 11 votes to none, with 7 abstentions; operative paragraph 1 by 11 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions; operative paragraph 2 by 9 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions; draft resolution C, as a whole, by 10 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions).

RESOLUTIONS 523A and B(XVII), as submitted by United States, E/L.610 B and C, adopted by the Council on 29 April.

A

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that Council resolution 351 (XII) of 28 February 1951 was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Government of Romania, bringing to its attention allegations of violations of trade union rights brought against it by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and inviting that Government to submit its observations on the matter,

"Noting that the Secretary-General, on 6 August 1953, transmitted another communication to Romania pursuant to Council resolution 474C(XV) which expressed the hope that Romania would find

it possible to indicate its willingness to co-operate in this matter,

"Noting that no reply has been received to these invitations,

"Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Government of Romania to reconsider its attitude and indicate its willingness to co-operate with the United Nations in its efforts to safeguard trade union rights by submitting its observations on the allegations which have been referred to it.

B

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that Council resolution 444(XIV) was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Government of Spain, inviting it to submit its observations on allegations of violations of trade union rights brought against it, and that additional allegations were similarly transmitted pursuant to Council resolution 474C(XV),

"Noting that no definitive reply has been received to these invitations,

"Noting from document E/2498 that further allegations relating to Spain have been received,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the latter allegations to the attention of the Government of Spain;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Government of Spain to reconsider its attitude and indicate its willingness to co-operate with the United Nations in its efforts to safeguard trade union rights by submitting its observations on the allegations which have been referred to it."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 819.

E/L.601. United States draft resolution A (withdrawn).

Czechoslovakia motion that no action be taken (rejected by 10 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions).

Egypt motion for referral to ILO (adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention).

FORCED LABOUR

The Economic and Social Council, at its 17th session in March 1954, considered the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour. It gave special attention to the final report of that Committee, containing its findings and conclusions on the existence of systems of forced labour as a means of political coercion or for important economic purposes.

The Ad Hoc Committee, established jointly by the United Nations and ILO, reported in June 1953 that it had found facts "relating

to systems of forced labour of so grave a nature that they seriously threaten fundamental human rights and jeopardize the freedom and status of workers in contravention of the obligations and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations". It felt, therefore, "that these systems of forced labour, in any of their forms, should be abolished to ensure universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms".

The report stated that the Committee, during

four sessions extending over a period of one year and eight months, had studied allegations of forced labour and documentary material relating to 24 countries. The report examined these allegations in some detail, and summarized the Committee's finding in regard to each.

The 17th session of the Council also had before it the comments and observations of two Governments (Chile and Venezuela) on the allegations which concerned them; the observations of the Union of South Africa on the Committee's report; the replies of three Governments (the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Poland) to letters addressed to them pursuant to General Assembly resolution 740(VIII)¹¹ of 7 December 1953; and two letters from the Director-General of the International Labour Office concerning decisions taken by the ILO Governing Body on the basis of the Ad Hoc Committee's suggestions.

The Council was informed that the Governing Body of ILO had decided in November 1953 to stand by its previous decision to support the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour that an appeal be addressed to all governments which maintain, or might maintain, a system of forced labour of a political type, to the effect that they re-examine their laws and administrative practices in the light of present conditions and the "increasing desire of the peoples of the world to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person".

The general debate on the subject in the Council was marked by wide differences of opinion and by frequent charges and counter-charges of the existence of forced labour of one form or another in various countries and territories.

The majority of members commended the Ad Hoc Committee for its work, deplored the existence of systems of forced labour employed as a means of political coercion or for economic purposes in certain countries, and emphasized

¹¹ By this resolution, the General Assembly emphasized the importance which it attached to the abolition of all systems of forced or "corrective" labour; invited the Council and ILO to give early consideration to the report of the Ad Hoc Committee with that aim in view; requested the Secretary-General to consult with those governments which had not provided information in response to the Ad Hoc Committee's request; and asked the Council to report on forced labour to the Assembly's ninth session.

the importance they attached to the abolition of such systems.

As a reflection of these views, a draft resolution was submitted jointly by Ecuador, France, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The draft commended the Ad Hoc Committee for its work; noted with satisfaction the action already taken by ILO, and invited that organization to continue consideration of the question; condemned systems of forced labour employed for political or economic purposes; and appealed to all governments to re-examine their laws and administrative practices, as had been requested by ILO.

The resolution further requested the Secretary-General and invited the Director-General of ILO to prepare jointly a report to the Council's 19th session covering any replies from governments under the Assembly's resolution 740 (VIII), that is, any comments or observations on allegations before the Ad Hoc Committee, and any new information regarding systems of forced labour which might be submitted by Member Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, together with any comments submitted by the governments concerned.

Opposing the draft resolution, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR categorically rejected the findings of the Ad Hoc Committee. They questioned the impartiality and objectivity of the members of that Committee who had produced a report which, they considered, contained slanderous statements and lies concerning conditions in the USSR and the other Peoples' Democracies, while ignoring forced labour conditions in colonial territories and capitalist countries, particularly the United States.

The representative of the United States declared it was significant that the Committee's blackest findings related to the very countries which had refused to co-operate in any way. An utter disregard and contempt for human dignity, he said, had been shown by the replies of Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

The view of the representative of Yugoslavia was that the terms of reference given the Committee had been unduly restrictive in scope and that its report, therefore, did not cover all forms of forced labour. He submitted an

amendment, the main purpose of which was to extend the condemnation of forced labour to all forms and instances of that crime.

The representative of India also spoke of a gap in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee in that it contained only instances of forced labour sanctioned by law or administrative practice, thus leaving a vast field unexplored. Drawing attention to the treatment of workers in the Union of South Africa, he added that forced labour was not a monopoly of countries espousing a given ideology. All acts of cruelty or oppression should be condemned with equal vigour and the only means of obtaining the desired objective, as he saw it, was to win the good will of the countries in which forced labour existed in some form or another.

The French representative agreed on the need for emphasizing the importance of exerting moral pressure to obtain the desired objective through peaceful means.

A second amendment to the joint draft was submitted by Cuba calling for the appointment of a special rapporteur who would receive replies from governments and other evidence and information on the subject of forced labour and then report to the Economic and Social Council. The Cuban representative stated that systems of forced labour, rather than diminishing, continued to be applied more intensively and more cruelly in many countries and that the United Nations Secretary-General and the Director-General of ILO could not give the task the priority it deserved.

The Argentine representative declared that his delegation had been astonished to find that Argentina and eight other Latin American countries were cited in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee as countries in which practices existed which might be regarded as constituting a form of forced labour. He briefly recapitulated laws and regulations protecting workers in Argentina to disprove these allegations.

The representative of China regretted that the report had contained no information on Communist China where, he estimated, probably half the forced labourers in the world could be found. He said that the country had been turned into a vast labour camp and that recent information, which he cited, substantiated his charge.

Besides other members of the Council, the

representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the World Federation of Trade Unions made statements in the general debate on forced labour.

The Council on 27 April rejected the Cuban amendment on the appointment of a special rapporteur, by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, and the Yugoslav amendment to extend the condemnation of forced labour to all its forms and instances by 13 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions. The joint draft resolution was then adopted by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Following the Council's decision to transmit its resolution to the Assembly's ninth session, the question of forced labour was considered by the Assembly's Third Committee.

Debate in the Committee, which lasted for six meetings from 10 to 14 December, paralleled closely the discussion of the question in the Economic and Social Council.

The majority of speakers again expressed their concern over the existence of forced labour for political or economic purposes as evidenced by the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, and recommended that the Economic and Social Council and the International Labour Office continue their efforts for the abolition of such systems.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, on the other hand, strongly criticized the report of the Committee, charging that it contained slanderous accusations against the Peoples' Democracies. Again, the allegation was made that the Ad Hoc Committee had not been objective in its review of the problem or in its conclusions since it had failed to report on the existence of forced labour in colonial territories and the capitalist countries, particularly the United States. These representatives cited labour legislation and the individual constitutions of the Peoples' Democracies to prove that the rights of workers in those countries were guaranteed under the law.

Still other speakers, including the representatives of India, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yugoslavia, expressed regret that the terms of reference of the Ad Hoc Committee had pre-

vented it from considering and reporting on all forms of forced labour. They stressed that the problem should be treated from a humanitarian rather than from a political point of view.

The representative of the United States referred specifically to conditions in Communist China and Albania, charging that a system of forced labour had been imposed in China as an instrument for political control, political terror and the implementation of economic programmes.

In reply, the representative of the Soviet Union referred to the newly-adopted Chinese Constitution to prove that labour conditions in that country had considerably improved and that the right to work was guaranteed by the State. The charge against Albania, he alleged, was intended to block the admission of that country to the United Nations; and the United States charges against other countries were levelled to distract attention from the bad working conditions in the United States.

The representative of the Union of South Africa criticized the Ad Hoc Committee for not rejecting a series of charges against his country. By not doing so, he said, the Committee had gone beyond its terms of reference, and its conclusions, so far as South Africa was

concerned, were unwarranted and at variance with the facts.

A draft resolution was submitted jointly by Australia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. It proposed that the General Assembly: (1) endorse the condemnation by the Economic and Social Council of the existence of forced labour employed for political or economic purposes; (2) request the Council and ILO to continue their efforts towards the abolition of such systems of forced labour; (3) support the Council's appeal to all governments to re-examine their laws and administrative practices in the light of present conditions and the increasing desire of peoples of the world to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person; and (4) express its satisfaction with the action taken by the Council in requesting the Secretary-General and the Director-General of ILO to prepare a further report on this subject for consideration by the Council at its 19th session.

The joint resolution was adopted without change by the Third Committee by a roll-call vote of 31 to 5, with 12 abstentions, and by the Assembly, on 17 December, by 41 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 403-7.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2431 and Add.1-8. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour to the Economic and Social Council and Governing Body of ILO and communications from Chile, USSR, Union of South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Venezuela and the Director-General of ILO.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 782-787.

E/L.588/Rev.1. Ecuador, France, Norway, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (adopted).

E/L.588/Rev.1/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications of draft resolution and of Cuban amendments.

E/L.590. Cuba amendment to joint draft resolution (rejected by 13 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions).

E/L.599. Yugoslavia amendment to joint draft resolution (rejected by 13 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 524(XVII), as submitted by six Powers, E/L.588/Rev.1, adopted by the Council on 27

April by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Desiring to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour and General Assembly resolution 740(VIII),

"1. Commends the Ad Hoc Committee for its work;

"2. Notes with satisfaction the action already taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee, and invites the International Labour Organisation to continue its consideration of this question and to take what further action it deems appropriate towards abolishing forced labour throughout the world;

"3. Condemns systems of forced labour which are employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views, and which are on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a given country;

"4. Appeals to all governments to re-examine their laws and administrative practices in the light of present conditions and the increasing desire of the peoples of the world to re-affirm faith in fundamental human rights, and in the dignity and worth of the human person;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, and invites the Director-General of the International Labour Office to prepare jointly a report for consideration at the nineteenth session of the Council setting out:

"(a) Whatever replies are received from governments in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 740(VIII);

"(b) Any new information on systems of forced labour which might be submitted by Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status together with any comments submitted by governments concerned;

"6. Transmits the present resolution to the General Assembly for consideration at its ninth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.
A/2662. Note by Secretary-General.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 613, 615, 617-620.

A/C.3/L.456. Australia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (adopted: words "on such a scale as to" in operative paragraph 1 by 29 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions; paragraph 1, as a whole, by 31 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions; in operative paragraph 4, words "at its nineteenth session" by 26 votes to 6, with 15 abstentions, and words "and non-governmental organization in consultative status" by 27 votes to 6, with 14 abstentions).
Draft resolution as a whole adopted by roll-call vote of 31 to 5, with 12 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Against:

Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR. Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Liberia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Union of South Africa, Yemen.

A/2878. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

RESOLUTION 842(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2878, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 41 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted Economic and Social Council resolution 524(XVII) of 27 April 1954 concerning the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour,

"1. Endorses the condemnation by the Economic and Social Council of the existence of systems of forced labour which are employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views, and which are on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a given country;

"2. Requests the Economic and Social Council and the International Labour Organisation to continue their efforts towards the abolition of such systems of forced labour;

"3. Supports the Council's appeal to all Governments to re-examine their laws and administrative practices in the light of present conditions and the increasing desire of the peoples of the world to re-affirm faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person;

"4. Expresses its satisfaction with the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in requesting the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the International Labour Office to prepare a further report on this subject for consideration by the Council at its nineteenth session, setting out:

"(a) Whatever replies are received from Governments in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 740(VIII) of 7 December 1953;

"(b) Any new information on systems of forced labour which might be submitted by Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, together with any comments submitted by the Governments concerned."

SLAVERY

At its 17th session in April, the Economic and Social Council considered two reports on slavery by the Secretary-General. The first was a collection of information on slavery mainly supplied by governments, while the second contained comments of governments and specialized agencies on a proposed supplement to the International Slavery Convention of 1926.

In April 1952 the Council had asked (resolution 475(XV)) the Secretary-General to urge

governments which had failed to supply or had supplied incomplete information, to reply accurately and fully to the questionnaire on slavery and servitude. This questionnaire asked governments whether there still existed in territories under their control either slavery or the slave trade, as defined in the 1926 Convention, or any practices resembling slavery, as listed in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery. Governments were also asked to give the texts

of any relevant laws or measures passed since 1926, and the results obtained. The resolution further invited specialized agencies and competent non-governmental organizations to transmit to the Secretary-General all their available material on this problem, and asked the agencies for suggestions on measures to eliminate slavery and conditions similar to it.

The Secretary-General's report included both materials available prior to the Council's request and those subsequently collected. It covered some 75 countries and territories, with replies to the questionnaire ranging from detailed descriptions of certain traditional customs, and the corrective legislation enacted, to brief statements saying simply that the problem of slavery does not arise in the particular country concerned. Among the specialized agencies, ILO drew attention to its publication entitled *Indigenous Peoples*. Six non-governmental organizations submitted relevant material.

In the second report, also requested by the Council at its 15th session in April 1953, the Secretary-General communicated the results of his consultations with governments and specialized agencies on the desirability of a supplement to the International Slavery Convention of 1926, and its possible contents.

The proposal to prepare a supplementary convention had first been made in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery in 1951, when it expressed some doubt that the 1926 Convention was adequate to deal with conditions existing today. The Committee had recommended that a supplementary convention should cover not only slavery and the slave trade, as defined in the 1926 Convention, but "all types of servile status", such as debt bondage, the legal status of serfdom, bride price, the practice under which "a child is transferred by its parents or guardians to a third party on payment or under conditions permitting the exploitation of the child...", and "such remnants of slave-raiding and slave-trading as might still exist", as well as mutilation, branding or tattooing of persons of servile status. The Committee also recommended the establishment of "the age of consent in marriage" at 16 for boys and 14 for girls.

The Council had asked the Secretary-General to examine the Committee's recommendations. He had reported in April 1953 that further

study was necessary to determine to what extent the additional practices listed by the Committee were, in fact, already covered by the 1926 Convention.

The Secretary-General's report to the Council covered the views expressed by 21 governments and by ILO. Of the governments, 11 were in favour of a supplementary convention, or expressed no objection, while four reserved their right to comment at a later date. The United States, for example, believed that more information on slavery and kindred practices should be obtained before a decision was reached. Sweden expressed its willingness to participate "in an international agreement designed to combat and extirpate involuntary servitude", but "as the various types of bondage referred to appear to have little or no connexion with the notion of slavery", it doubted "the convenience of giving such an agreement the form of a supplementary convention...". On the other hand, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Haiti, Norway, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ceylon and Monaco favoured the drafting of a supplementary convention, or raised no objections to it.

Concerning the "possible contents" of such a supplementary convention, six Governments (Burma, Chile, Denmark, Norway, the Federal Republic of Germany and Monaco) accepted or did not object to the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Committee. Four countries (Canada, Pakistan, Sweden and Ceylon) accepted some of the recommendations, but objected to others. Both Pakistan and Ceylon questioned the recommendation regarding the age of consent in marriage. Pakistan said it could not be a party to an agreement containing such a provision since each community in the country "is governed by its personal laws in so far as marriage customs are concerned". Canada emphasized that it would find it "difficult to participate" in a convention along the lines recommended by the Committee unless steps were taken to ensure that countries which had already eliminated slavery and similar practices were not bound by the proposed provisions for legislation or the filing of annual reports.

In submitting a draft which it hoped would serve as a basis for the conclusion of a sup-

plementary convention, the United Kingdom also commented on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee. It believed that it should be left to governments to decide, "in the light of domestic circumstances", what legislative or other action was necessary in order to enable them to comply with the requirements of the Convention. The United Kingdom also felt that some practices, like certain forms of forced labour, might more appropriately be dealt with by ILO. It also believed that while long-established customs, listed as related practices by the Committee, should be brought to an end, the process should be gradual and progressive, with full regard to the wishes and feelings of local inhabitants.

In its reply, ILO emphasized that close collaboration was desirable between the United Nations and itself on the elaboration of any proposals for the supplementary convention which deal with certain aspects of forced labour.

The Council's Social Committee, in three meetings on 27 and 28 April, considered the Secretary-General's two reports simultaneously. Discussion centred on a two-part United Kingdom proposal which would: (1) urge governments to reply to the questionnaire and appoint a rapporteur to prepare a concise summary of information on slavery to be available for the Council's 19th session; and (2) decide to transmit to ILO and to governments the United Kingdom and any other draft supplementary conventions submitted and ask the Secretary-General to report to its 19th session.

In submitting the draft resolution, the United Kingdom representative stated that before taking further steps the Council should have before it a concise analytical statement, arranged by subject, of the available information. The task of compiling such a summary had political implications and was therefore not one which should be pressed upon the Secretariat.

A number of representatives, however, including those of Argentina, China, France and Venezuela, considered that the Secretary-General was fully qualified to prepare the necessary summary of information. A French amendment to entrust the task to the Secretariat was adopted by the Social Committee by 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions. However, the Council on 29 April adopted, by 10 votes to 6, with

2 abstentions, a joint amendment by Australia, Belgium and the United States to appoint Hans Engen, Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, as Rapporteur. The appointment of Mr. Engen was approved by acclamation.

As proposed by France, the Council also recommended all States which had not done so to accede to the 1926 Convention and to the Protocol transferring to the United Nations the functions undertaken by the League of Nations under that Convention.

Other amendments proposed by France were designed to secure the co-operation of the specialized agencies, particularly FAO, UNESCO and ILO, and to provide for regional consideration of measures to remedy various forms of slavery. Various speakers in the debate, including the representatives of Ecuador and Yugoslavia, stressed the importance of improving economic and social conditions in any effort to abolish slavery. The United Kingdom representative questioned whether the matter was within the competence of FAO and UNESCO, and thought it wrong to suggest to the agencies what measures they should take. The Council finally adopted a text proposed by Ecuador inviting the specialized agencies (without specifying any particular agency) in the fields with which they are concerned to study measures to remedy slavery, conditions similar to slavery, and servitude in all its forms, with special reference to the question of measures of international co-operation to achieve this end.

With these additions, the first part of the United Kingdom proposal was adopted by the Council by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, on 29 April.

On the substance of the question, various representatives recounted the steps taken in their countries to abolish slavery in all its forms. Some, including the representatives of Australia, Belgium and Yugoslavia, expressed themselves in favour of a supplementary convention; others, for instance the representative of Venezuela, thought that it would serve no useful purpose. Statements were also made by the representatives of ICFTU and IFCTU, both of whom welcomed the idea of a supplementary convention.

The Council (also on 29 April and by the

same vote) adopted the second part of the United Kingdom proposal calling for the transmission to governments and to ILO of any draft supplementary conventions — with an ad-

ditional provision, suggested by France, that governments and ILO were invited to send comments on such drafts to the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 407-12.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2548 and Add.1-8. Slavery. Report of Secretary-General and communications from Argentina, Turkey, Liechtenstein, Yemen, Poland, India, the Netherlands and Japan (the last five communications received subsequent to the Council's discussion).

E/2540 and Add.1-4. Consultations concerning desirability of supplementary convention on slavery and its possible contents. Report of Secretary-General and communications from United Kingdom, Belgium and ILO.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 274-276.

E/AC.7/L.212. United Kingdom draft resolutions A and B (draft resolution A, as amended by France, adopted by 11 votes to none, with 7 abstentions; draft resolution B by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.212/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

E/AC.7/L.213. France amendments to United Kingdom draft resolution.

Amendment to include provision regarding possibility of convening regional information conferences and preparing comparative regional studies (rejected by 10 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions).

Amendment to have Council invite non-governmental organizations to furnish Secretary-General with documentation (rejected by 9 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions).

Other amendments (adopted in votes ranging from 15 to none, with 3 abstentions, to 8 to 7, with 3 abstentions, on paragraphs asking Secretary-General to prepare analytical study and having the Council decide to examine the question at its 18th session).

E/2585. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 789.

E/L.602. United States amendment to Committee's draft resolution A, paragraph 6 (not voted on because of adoption of amendment by Ecuador).

E/L.603. Ecuador amendment to draft resolution A, paragraph 6 (adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions).

E/L.604. Australia, Belgium, United States joint amendments to draft resolution A (adopted: new paragraph 4 by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions; new paragraph 5 by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

United Kingdom oral amendment to delete paragraph 6 (rejected by 10 votes to 5, with 1 abstention).

RESOLUTIONS 525A and B(XVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2585, and amended by Ecuador, E/L.603, and jointly by three Powers, E/L.604, adopted by the Council on 29 April, each by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. In separate vote, paragraph 3 of resolution A adopted by 12 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

A

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the information supplied in accordance with Council resolutions 238(IX), 276(X), 388(XIII) and 475(XV) is not in such a form as to give a clear and concise statement as to the extent to which slavery and practices resembling slavery exist in the world today,

"Noting that all replies to the questionnaire have not yet been received,

"1. Urges all governments which have not yet done so to reply, at an early date, accurately and fully to the questionnaire already transmitted to them, and invites the other governments to forward any additional data or information which they may think it necessary or appropriate to submit;

"2. Repeats its urgent recommendation to all States, both Members and non-members of the United Nations, which have not already done so, to accede as soon as possible to the International Slavery Convention of 1926 in respect of their territories and the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories for which they are responsible, in order that the said Convention may be given universal application;

"3. Requests all States, both Members and non-members of the United Nations, which have not already done so, to accede to the Protocol transferring to the United Nations the functions undertaken by the League of Nations under the International Slavery Convention of 1926;

"4. Decides to appoint the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, His Excellency Mr. Hans Engen, as Rapporteur to prepare a concise summary of the information supplied in accordance with the resolutions referred to above and the present resolution and of any relevant information supplied by the International Labour Organisation, for consideration at the nineteenth session of the Council;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to place the report of the Rapporteur on the agenda of the nineteenth session of the Council;

"6. Invites the specialized agencies, in the fields with which they are concerned, to study measures to remedy slavery, conditions similar to slavery, and servitude in all its forms, with special reference to

the question of measures of international co-operation to achieve this end."

B

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on his consultations concerning the desirability of a supplementary convention on slavery and its possible contents,

"Noting further that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has submitted a draft of a supplementary convention,

"Considering the observations of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office set out in document E/2540/Add.3,

"1. Decides to transmit to all governments and

to the International Labour Organisation any draft supplementary convention on slavery submitted by governments;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to deal accordingly with the draft contained in document E/2540/Add.4;

"3. Invites all governments and the International Labour Organisation to submit comments on this draft and on any other draft to the Secretary-General;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the replies received in accordance with the preceding paragraph for consideration by the Council at its nineteenth session."

PRISONERS OF WAR

The Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War held its fifth session from 29 March to 2 April and its sixth session from 6 to 18 September 1954 to prepare a report as requested by the Assembly in 1953 (resolution 741 (VIII)). Both sessions were held in private.

At the end of the fifth session the Commission issued a declaration in which it stated, among other things, that: (1) it was time to end the problem of prisoners of war still unrepatiated or unaccounted for and the remaining steps to be taken were not too difficult; (2) to be solved the problem had to be treated in a non-political way; (3) some progress had been made; the Commission shared the hope expressed by the Assembly that governments and Red Cross Societies which had contributed to that progress would continue their efforts; (4) the Commission had been informed on 7 December 1953 that thousands more prisoners of war had been returned to their homes but the problem would not be solved until a full accounting had been made of all prisoners who were or had been detained by a foreign Power.

At its sixth session, the Commission examined the progress achieved since its last report and prepared a further report for transmission to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, as requested by the Assembly at its eighth session. The report was not considered at the ninth session of the General Assembly.

The Commission said that the majority of detaining governments had released and repatriated the prisoners of war who had remained in their custody; others had released substantial

numbers. The largest number of those repatriated returned from the Soviet Union and from the territory of the People's Republic of China. Denmark, Norway, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, which at the time of the eighth session of the General Assembly were holding prisoners convicted of war crimes, reported that they were no longer holding any prisoners of war.

The Commission also stated that appreciable progress had been made in accounting for the fate of missing persons; this was a task needing the co-operation of both detaining governments and governments whose nationals were concerned.

The Commission pointed out that the fate of war criminals raised a special problem beyond the mission entrusted to the Commission, which is not competent to examine the judicial decisions in virtue of which the prisoners are detained. It suggested that the whole problem of war criminals be the subject at some later date of an international convention, the chief purpose of which would be to strengthen the safeguards for prisoners of war already provided by the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949. Meanwhile, the Commission considered that, as regards the prisoners of the Second World War, any action taken to reduce penalties or grant amnesties would effectively contribute towards solving the problem with which it was concerned.

Altogether, some 40,000 former prisoners of war were repatriated in 1953-54, a situation which the Commission described as progress and confirmation of its opinion that the problem is

not insoluble. From its review it concluded that "there is no single solution but rather that several forms of co-operation will lead to the repatriation of the remaining prisoners and bring about the clarification of the fate of many of those who are still missing. The co-operation of governments with the Commission, of gov-

ernment with government, of national Red Cross Society with national Red Cross Society, and the intensive investigative efforts of the governments whose nationals are involved have all contributed to reduce the magnitude of the problem".

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 412-17.

A/AC.46/15. Declaration by Commission.

A/AC.46/17. Progress report to the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

In accordance with established procedure, the Secretary-General prepared lists of communications and documents containing observations from Member Governments for the 10th session of the Commission on Human Rights. These included a non-confidential list containing summaries of 387 communications received during the period 1 April 1953 to 12 February 1954, dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for human rights; a confidential list, containing references to 9,524 other communications concerning human rights, received during the period 13 March 1953 to 31 December 1953; and documents containing observations of governments concerning copies of communications sent to them by the Secretary-General.

Of the 9,524 confidential communications, 7,850 alleged violations of freedom of religion and 1,343 concerned allegations of violations of human rights on political grounds. Other communications principally alleged discrimination against minorities (25), violation of trade union rights (30), denial of the right to a fair trial (45), cruel and inhuman treatment and punishment of persons accused of crimes (12), viola-

tions of property rights (10), denial of the right to self-determination (44) and the practice of forced labour (27).

The remaining communications related to a variety of subjects such as the right of asylum, family and marriage rights, right to a nationality, genocide, prisoners of war, refugees, slavery, freedom of movement, conditions of work, freedom of information, arbitrary detention, privacy of correspondence, old age rights, the status of women, freedom of assembly and retroactive application of the law.

In a closed meeting, the Commission on Human Rights decided to take note of the distribution of the lists of communications. It also agreed, without objection, to the motion of the representative of Uruguay to make public the summary record of the meeting.

Lists of communications relating to the status of women were submitted to the eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, and lists of those relating to discrimination and minorities were submitted to the sixth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 389-91.

E/2573, p.61. Commission on Human Rights. Report of the 10th session.

E/CN.4/CR.23 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Non-confidential list of communications and addendum.

HR/Communications List No. 4. Confidential list of communications.

HR/Communications Nos. 40-52. Observations from governments.

E/CN.4/SR.453. Record of discussion in Commission on Human Rights.

OTHER MATTERS

PLIGHT OF SURVIVORS OF SO-CALLED
SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS IN NAZI
CONCENTRATION CAMPS

In accordance with resolution 386 (XIII), the Secretariat continued to transmit to the Federal Government of Germany requests for assistance by survivors of so-called scientific experiments in Nazi concentration camps. During the year 13 requests not previously submitted, as well as additional information on previous requests were transmitted.

MATTERS DEFERRED TO THE 11TH SESSION OF
THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its 10th session the Commission on Human Rights received three revised draft resolutions

submitted by the United States concerning proposals first introduced by the United States at the Commission's ninth session for the development of the United Nations work for wider observance of, and respect for, human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also had before it comments received from governments and specialized agencies on the original versions of the United States proposals. Because of lack of time, the Commission did not discuss the three draft resolutions but agreed to place them on the agenda of its 11th session.

Other matters deferred to the 11th session in 1955 included questions relating to the Year-book on Human Rights, the rights of the child, welfare of the aged and the right of asylum.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 387-89.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS FOR WIDER OBSERVANCE
OF HUMAN RIGHTS

E/2573, pp. 38-40. Commission on Human Rights. Report of the 10th session.

E/CN.4/L.266/Rev.3. United States draft resolution on biennial reports.

E/CN.4/L.268/Rev.1. United States draft resolution on studies of specific aspects of human rights.

E/CN.4/L.267/Rev.2. United States draft resolution on technical assistance.

E/CN.4/690 and Add.1-12. Observations of governments on original versions of United States proposals.

E/CN.4/691 and Add.1. Observations from specialized agencies.

CHAPTER XI

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The Economic and Social Council was requested by the General Assembly (resolution 736A(VIII)) to give priority at its 17th session to discussing freedom of information, including the report of its Rapporteur on the subject, discussion of which it had postponed at its previous session.

The Rapporteur, Salvador P. Lopez of the Philippines, had in his report,¹² issued in May 1953, set forth a series of recommendations. He had proposed, among other things, that a rapporteur be appointed for a further period of one year to undertake certain tasks — in co-

¹² For more detailed summary, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 418-19.

operation with the Secretary-General, in a number of matters also in co-operation with UNESCO and in certain specific tasks with information enterprises and national and international professional associations as well. These tasks included: the preparation of a working paper on the drafting of a Declaration on Freedom of Information; the drawing up of a concrete programme for enlisting the co-operation of the Press, radio and films throughout the world in promoting friendly relations among nations; a survey of censorship practices; suggestions for a study of the legal aspects of the rights and responsibilities of information media; a study of the problem of protecting sources

of information of news personnel; and recommendations regarding the establishment of machinery to serve as a co-ordinating centre for the profession on such matters as professional ethics and public responsibility and as a liaison body between the profession and the United Nations.

He had further recommended that the General Assembly should proceed with detailed consideration of the draft Convention on Freedom of Information on the basis of a formula he proposed for article 2 of the draft Convention; that the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936) be revitalized; and that the specialized agencies should co-operate with the United Nations in a number of technical tasks. These concerned, for example, information on the economic independence of information personnel; increasing of opportunities for professional training; removal of tariff and trade obstacles affecting the flow of information; copyright agreements; expansion of pulp and paper production; transmitting of press messages, economy in the use of radio frequencies and reduction of postal rates.

In annexes to the report were listed governments which had forwarded comments and suggestions and also comments and suggestions from information enterprises and professional associations.

In February 1954 the Rapporteur issued a supplementary report on developments in certain countries during the preceding nine months which had affected the factual data contained in his original report. The supplementary report also covered conclusions reached by the Committee on Freedom of the Press of the Inter-American Press Association, and censorship surveys conducted by the Associated Press (United States).

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council, at its 17th session, considered the Rapporteur's two reports together with a report by the Secretary-General and UNESCO on "Encouragement and development of independent domestic information enterprises" and a report by the Secretary-General on "Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper" (see PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF

NEWSPRINT AND PRINTING PAPER Under CHAPTER XX).

The report on domestic information enterprises, which had been postponed from the Council's previous session, dealt with news agencies, the Press, radio and films, and contained comments relating to information enterprises in general, and to methods of technical assistance and the scope of existing technical assistance programmes. It also set out elements on the basis of which a programme of action might be formulated by the Council itself. These elements included recommendations that the Council might make to governments and to other relevant bodies concerning reduction of customs and import duties on material and equipment necessary for the development of information enterprises; provision of currency facilities for purchase of such material and equipment; reduction of rates of communication media for the Press and transport rates for publications; establishment of local professional training courses on information; establishment of newsprint-purchase co-operatives; facilities to be extended by developed countries in the training of personnel from under-developed countries; and assistance by organizations participating in the technical assistance programmes.

During the general debate, which occupied six meetings of the Council, members were divided in their opinion of the Rapporteur's report. The representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others, commended the objective survey which the Rapporteur had made and praised his courage in drawing attention to the existence of censorship in many countries, the manner in which he had covered both the general and specific aspects of the problem, and his exhaustive treatment of a large number of disparate but related parts of the subject. On the other hand, some representatives, including those of Argentina, Ecuador and Egypt, considered that the report contained a series of unjustified criticisms against governments. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR criticized the report as being biased, drawn from dubious sources and weighted in favour of the Western, especially United States, concepts of freedom of information. In replying to some of these criticisms, the Rapporteur explained that he

had sought factual information from widely diversified sources and gave examples of his impartial analysis of conflicting viewpoints.

Following detailed consideration during eight meetings of its Social Committee, the Council on 29 April adopted 12 resolutions on freedom of information.

Many of these were on the basis of a French draft resolution which had, in part, taken up the recommendations of the Rapporteur. As suggested by Mr. Lopez, the French draft resolution proposed the appointment of a rapporteur. This provision led to differences of opinion in the Council's Social Committee, some representatives, including those of China, France, Turkey and the United States, supporting the proposal on the grounds that the experiment had proved a success, that it would focus public opinion on the importance of the studies and that the matter was too controversial to be entrusted to the Secretariat. A majority, including, in particular, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Venezuela, considered that the appointment of a rapporteur was not necessarily the best way of dealing with the problem and that the tasks envisaged could be entrusted to the Secretariat. The proposal to appoint a rapporteur was rejected by the Council's Social Committee by 12 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

In consequence, the Council entrusted the studies concerned to the Secretary-General in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and in consultation with professional associations and information enterprises. These studies concerned: a programme of action for promoting among news personnel a wider knowledge of the work of the United Nations, of foreign countries and of international affairs so as to promote friendly relations among nations; current principles and practices in the censorship of outgoing dispatches; the legal aspects of the rights and responsibilities of information media; the problem of protecting sources of information of news personnel; and information monopolies and their effect on freedom of information. The Council adopted this resolution by 16 votes to 2.

In a resolution on outgoing news dispatches, adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention, the Council invited the International Tele-

communication Union to report to its 19th session on action taken by governments on the recommendation of the 1952 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference that Members and Associate Members facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.

As regards the status and movement of foreign correspondents, the Council asked the Secretary-General to transmit to Member and non-member States two studies: "Study of the law and practice governing the status and work of foreign news personnel and measures to facilitate the work of such personnel" and "Study relating to the definition and identification of foreign correspondents", and to request them to examine whether it was possible to carry out the administrative measures contemplated in the studies so as to facilitate the professional activities of foreign correspondents. This resolution was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

Another resolution, adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, concerned the question of copyright. It recommended that governments adhere to the Universal Copyright Convention, drew their attention to the importance of protecting performers' rights to ensure freedom of information and to the interest attached to international action in this field, and invited UNESCO to initiate a study of copyright in respect of news and information media and to make recommendations.

In a unanimous resolution on the independence of information personnel, the Council stated that the economic security of such personnel might have important bearing on their ability to withstand direct or indirect pressures prejudicial to the proper exercise of their profession. It invited ILO to give full consideration to this factor in its current studies, taking into account the views and suggestions of professional organizations, in particular those of employers and workers.

A resolution on professional training was also adopted unanimously. In it the Council urged governments, particularly those with highly developed mass communications, to grant maximum facilities for foreign information personnel and students of journalism, including the granting of visas and currency facilities. It recommended UNESCO to consider the possibility of increasing the scope of its mass communica-

tion fellowship programme and asked the Secretary-General to explore, in co-operation with appropriate specialized agencies, the possibility of providing an increasing number of scholarships and fellowships for information personnel under the technical assistance programmes. It also asked him to communicate the resolution to governments.

On press rates and priorities, the Council, in a resolution also adopted unanimously, asked ITU and UNESCO to prepare for the Council's 19th session a joint study of the problems of transmitting press messages, including that of disparities and anomalies in press rates. The object of the studies would be to submit to the next International Telephone and Telegraph Conference suggestions for remedial measures. Meanwhile, governments were asked to study the question.

On international broadcasting, the Council confirmed the need for international agreement on the utilization of radio frequencies and urged governments to make every effort to reach such an agreement, giving attention to the desirability of increasing the flow of objective news and information through international broadcasting. The resolution asked ITU to consider, with the assistance of countries members of the Union, the possibility of developing new techniques so as to eliminate wasteful competition and duplication. This resolution was also adopted unanimously.

A resolution on tariff and trade practices was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. It recommended that governments which had not yet done so adhere to the UNESCO Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials and that UNESCO, at the opportune time, consult with the parties to that Agreement on the desirability of extending it to provide more foreign exchange for the purchase of such materials.

The Council adopted a two-part resolution on technical assistance. In the first part, adopted unanimously, it recommended that the Technical Assistance Administration consider under the regular and Expanded programmes of technical assistance requests from governments for aid within the scope and objectives of existing programmes which would be useful in promot-

ing freedom of information. The second part, adopted by 16 votes to 2, recorded the Council's decision that, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General should be authorized to render, at the request of Member States, services which do not fall within the scope and objectives of existing technical assistance programmes, to assist these States in promoting freedom of information.

As regards the encouragement and development of independent domestic information enterprises, the representative of Yugoslavia considered that the Secretary-General's report failed to provide the "concrete programme of action" requested by the General Assembly. Some representatives including those of India and Pakistan, however, expressed appreciation of the report, in particular of its emphasis on the need of technical assistance, the training of journalists and the production of newsprint. The representative of the United States emphasized that United Nations technical assistance in the field of information should not be allowed to result in government-controlled information enterprises.

The Council drew the attention of governments to the suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report. It invited governments of under-developed countries to study how far existing information enterprises, including independent broadcasting facilities and news agencies, could be developed and new ones established and suggested they consult with professional associations and information enterprises. It also drew their attention to the possibility of seeking technical assistance for these purposes from the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations. It suggested that the United Nations and the specialized agencies continue to give prominence in their publications and films to information about countries whose own information facilities were unable to reach a foreign public. This resolution was approved by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The resolution went on to recommend that UNESCO, to the extent that available resources and existing priorities permit, intensify its activities with a view to increasing its aid to governments desiring to encourage the de-

velopment of independent domestic information enterprises; that it provide, at the request of governments and upon approval of plans for the establishment or development of independent domestic information enterprises, the services of experts to assist in the development of such enterprises and in the training of technicians and professional workers for information, press, radio and cinema enterprises according to the particular needs of each country; and that it continue its work of research and documentation in order to enable under-developed countries to profit by the experience of countries with a high level of technical advancement.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of freedom of information was discussed during the Assembly's ninth session by the Third Committee at 17 meetings from 30 November to 11 December. During the Committee's general debate the representatives of Afghanistan, China, India and Saudi Arabia stated that the Council's action had been confined largely to technical aspects of the subject and that a number of important matters, some of which formed the core of the whole problem of freedom of information, had not been discussed. In particular, the Council had not discussed the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. However, the representatives of Ecuador and Israel, among others, while sympathizing with the impatience that had been expressed at the slow progress in freedom of information, maintained that the nature of the problem made progress inevitably slow, in view of the differences in national concepts of freedom of information and the heightening of international tensions in the post-war years.

The Philippine representative expressed the view that the studies on freedom of information assigned by the Council to the Secretary-General would involve political difficulties; but the representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia, among others, stated that, as a matter of fact, the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies could make those studies more effectively since they would have more varied sources at their disposal than would a rapporteur.

The representatives of Argentina, Chile and Poland voiced criticism of the report which had been submitted to the Economic and Social Council by its Rapporteur on Freedom of Information for its "lack of objectivity" and its alleged use of questionable sources. As regards the special problems of the under-developed countries, the representatives of Brazil, Iran and Egypt stressed the need for technical assistance in the field of information.

As in previous discussions, the responsibility of information media to refrain from propaganda that might provoke or encourage a threat to the peace or incite racial or national hatred was emphasized by a number of speakers, among them the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

After the general debate the Third Committee considered three draft resolutions, one dealing with technical assistance in freedom of information, another with the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and a third with the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

The draft resolution on technical assistance was submitted jointly by Chile, Ecuador, Lebanon, Mexico, the Philippines, Sweden and the United States. It would authorize the Secretary-General to render, at the request of Member States, services outside the scope and objectives of existing technical assistance programmes in order to assist States in promoting freedom of information. A majority of the Committee supported the draft resolution which was, however, opposed by the representative of Argentina, who stated that the draft resolution was so vaguely worded that it might allow funds to be used for purposes not covered by the original Council resolution on technical assistance for economic development. The representative of Australia stated that he would abstain in voting on the draft since the need for giving the Secretary-General the proposed authorization had not been demonstrated. The Committee adopted the draft resolution by 47 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. It was subsequently approved by the General Assembly on

17 December by 53 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

DRAFT CONVENTION ON FREEDOM
OF INFORMATION

A draft resolution by which the General Assembly would request the Council to discuss, at its 19th session, the draft Convention on Freedom of Information was submitted jointly by Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Yugoslavia. The Council was to take into account the views expressed at the ninth and previous sessions of the Assembly. The draft also provided that the Assembly would discuss the draft Convention at its 10th regular session, including such recommendations as the Council might make.

The draft resolution was subsequently revised to have the General Assembly request the Council in its discussion of the draft Convention to take into account not only the views expressed but "the proposals made" on the subject at the Assembly's ninth and previous sessions. The Assembly would also decide to discuss the draft Convention "not later than at its eleventh regular session" instead of "at its tenth regular session".

Amendments to the revised draft were submitted jointly by Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Among other changes, they proposed: deleting a reference to the necessity of giving the conclusion of the Convention "high priority in the work of the United Nations"; requesting the Council to discuss the draft Convention at its 21st instead of its 19th session; deleting the paragraph concerning the Assembly's decision to discuss the draft Convention not later than at its 11th regular session; and inserting a new operative paragraph requesting the Council to continue its efforts on the technical level to promote freedom of information. The first three of these amendments were rejected by the Committee and the fourth was approved. The Committee adopted the amended resolution by a roll-call vote of 31 to 11, with 11 abstentions.

During the Committee's discussion on the resolution and amendments, the representatives of Chile, India and Syria argued that the

United Nations could not postpone indefinitely the final drafting of a convention which would set international legal standards; that the Convention on the International Right of Correction and the convention articles on the international transmission of news, on which final action had not yet been taken, would be incomplete without the addition of a convention on freedom of information; and that the importance of the draft Convention was indicated by the fact that freedom of information was the one human right concerning which a separate convention was considered necessary.

The representative of the United Kingdom, however, supported by the representative of Canada, referred to the difficulties which, ever since it was first proposed in 1948, had attended the drafting of the Convention, particularly the controversial article 2, dealing with permissible restrictions on freedom of information. The opinion was also expressed that, since the Convention would not be likely to command a solid majority, it would not be effective; that a hastily concluded convention might even prove a disservice to the cause of freedom of information; and that it would be wise to be patient and wait for a more favourable political climate before attempting to draw up a final text of the Convention.

The resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December by 37 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions. Essentially, the Assembly requested the Council to continue its efforts on the technical level to promote freedom of information, and to discuss, at its 19th session, the draft Convention on Freedom of Information. The Council was asked to formulate recommendations on this subject for Assembly consideration, taking into account the views expressed and proposals made at the ninth and previous sessions of the Assembly.

Two other proposals bearing on the draft Convention on Freedom of Information were submitted during the Committee's discussion of the subject. One, submitted by Chile, would have had the Council convene, before the General Assembly's 10th regular session, an international conference to complete the drafting of the Convention of Freedom of Information, on

the basis of the present text. The other, submitted by Afghanistan, would have requested the Council to consider, while discussing the draft Convention on Freedom of Information at its 19th session, the right of all nations to nationalize any foreign enterprises for the purpose of preserving and protecting their national information enterprises and national culture. Both these proposals, however, were subsequently withdrawn by their sponsors.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING
THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE
OF PEACE (GENEVA, 1936)

At its 17th session, the Economic and Social Council had considered proposals for the transfer to the United Nations of the functions previously exercised by the League of Nations under this Convention and for a study of the changes necessary for adapting the Convention to present circumstances. The Council, however, decided to take no action on the matter.

The question was raised again at the Assembly's ninth session by the USSR, which submitted a draft resolution proposing that the Assembly, recognizing that the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace could be of great assistance in strengthening peace at the present time, would decide to request States which were or might become parties to this Convention to agree to transfer to the United Nations the functions previously performed under the Convention by the League of Nations. The Secretary-General would be instructed to prepare for this purpose a draft protocol on the transfer of functions which would be circulated to States parties to the Convention and also submitted to the Economic and Social Council so that its recommendations could be presented to the Assembly's 10th session.

Joint amendments to the Soviet proposal were submitted by the Netherlands, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The chief of these was to include in the draft protocol a new article based on General Assembly resolution 424(V) of 14 December 1950, providing "that each High Contracting Party shall not interfere with the reception, within its territory, of foreign broadcasts".

The USSR later introduced a working paper dealing with the original Soviet draft resolution and the joint amendments. It proposed a new text to replace the amendment referring to interference with foreign broadcasts. The USSR representative stated that if the text were acceptable to the three Powers the USSR would in turn accept the other joint amendments. The representatives of the three Powers accepted the USSR formula with the exception of the provision that the contracting parties would not interfere with foreign broadcasts "on the understanding that the contents of such broadcasts do not violate the provisions of articles 1 and 3 of the Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace".

Thereupon the representative of the USSR moved his wording as an amendment to the original Soviet proposal, and it was rejected by the Committee by a roll-call vote of 21 to 6, with 18 abstentions.

After further amendments, the draft resolution was approved by the Committee by 25 votes to none, with 20 abstentions, and by the General Assembly on 17 December, with minor drafting changes proposed by Turkey and the United Kingdom, by 38 votes to none, with 17 abstentions.

In this resolution the Assembly asked States parties to the 1936 Convention to state if they wished to transfer to the United Nations the functions performed under that Convention by the League of Nations. It asked the Secretary-General to prepare a draft protocol for effecting the transfer and to provide in it for accession by States not parties to the original Convention. He was also asked to include new articles, based on General Assembly resolution 424(V) "to provide that each High Contracting Party shall refrain from radio broadcasts that would mean unfair attacks or slanders against other peoples anywhere and in so doing to conform strictly to an ethical conduct in the interest of world peace by reporting facts truly and objectively, and to provide that each High Contracting Party shall not interfere with the reception, within its territory of foreign radio broadcasts". The draft protocol was to be circulated to the States parties to the 1936 convention.

FUTURE WORK ON FREEDOM
OF INFORMATION

During the Third Committee's discussions on freedom of information, the Philippines submitted a draft resolution calling for the creation of a three-member commission to prepare (1) a report, with recommendations, concerning the effect of the media of mass communications upon relations between peoples, with particular regard to war tensions; and (2) a world-wide survey, with possible recommendations, of barriers to the free flow of news and information within countries and across national frontiers. The commission would be composed of eminent persons, expert in the fields of law or information, serving in their personal capacity with the consent of their governments.

A majority of representatives, however, expressed themselves against the setting up of the proposed commission. It was argued that its proposed terms of reference were too restrictive, that the General Assembly could not approve any further proliferation of bodies working in the social field, that the commission would in effect consist of three "rapporteurs" and that the experience of the Economic and Social Council had seemed to indicate that the institution of a rapporteur was not the most appropriate method of continuing work in freedom of information.

The representative of the Philippines said that the discussion had shown that there was no unanimity about the establishment of continuing United Nations machinery to deal with the question of freedom of information. His draft resolution had been proposed in order to test that issue. Although he still believed that the General Assembly could not fail in its duty to promote freedom of information, he had come to realize that the time for his draft resolution was not propitious, and he accordingly withdrew it.

QUESTION OF A CONFERENCE TO PREPARE
AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ETHICS FOR
USE OF INFORMATION PERSONNEL

In 1952 the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General—if a representative group of information enterprises and professional associations expressed a desire to do so—to cooperate with it in organizing an international professional conference to prepare the final text of an International Code of Ethics for the use of information personnel. At its eighth session in 1953 the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General again to elicit reactions on the subject from those enterprises and associations which had not replied to his previous communications and, providing a representative group so desired, to go ahead with organizing the conference.

In his report, which came before the Assembly's ninth session, the Secretary-General asked the Assembly itself to decide, on the basis of the replies received, whether he should cooperate with those groups who favoured holding such a conference. He added that he felt that there was at present no clear evidence of a wide and preponderantly favourable professional opinion for the holding of such a conference.

The Committee confined itself to adopting a resolution, submitted by the Philippines, by which the General Assembly would decide to take no further action at present regarding the organization of such a conference and ask the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft Code of Ethics, together with his report, to the enterprises and associations with which he had been in communication, for such action as they might deem proper. The resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December by 43 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 417-22.

REPORT OF RAPPOREUR

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2426 and Add.1. Freedom of Information. Report and supplementary report by Salvador P. Lopez, Rapporteur on Freedom of Information.

E/2426/Add.2, 3, 5. Communications from Ecuador, Turkey and Greece.

E/2426/Add.4. Secretary-General statement of financial implications of draft resolution 12 submitted by Rapporteur.

- E/2427 and Add.1, 2. Comments and suggestions of governments transmitted for information and assistance of Rapporteur.
- E/2439 and Add.1. Summary of comments and suggestions received by Rapporteur from information enterprises and national and international professional associations.
- E/2535. Communication dated 19 January 1954 from Union of South Africa.
- E/CN.4/Sub.1/140. Study of law and practice governing status and work of foreign news personnel and measures to facilitate work of such personnel. Memorandum by Secretary-General.
- E/CN.4/Sub.1/148. Study relating to definition and identification of foreign correspondents. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 769-774.

- SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 261-268, 274.
- E/L.587 and Corr.1, 2, 3. France draft resolutions I-XII (VII-XII reproduced recommendations of Rapporteur). Draft resolution XI on postal services withdrawn (for draft resolution VIII on news-print, See PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEWS-PRINT AND PRINTING PAPER under CHAPTER XX). Social Committee voted on revised draft (see below E/AC.7/L.200 and Add.1).
- E/AC.7/L.195. United Kingdom amendments to draft resolutions by France.
- E/AC.7/L.196. United States amendments to draft resolution by France.
- E/AC.7/L.197—E/AC.7/L.199. USSR amendments to draft resolutions by France.
- E/AC.7/L.200 and Add.1. Working paper by Secretariat containing revised proposals by France incorporating parts of United Kingdom and United States amendments, and USSR amendment (E/AC.7/L.199) to draft resolution X, as well as oral amendments made during the debate. E/AC.7/L.200/Add.1 incorporated further amendments accepted by France to draft resolution I proposed by the United States (E/AC.7/L.202) and Turkey (E/AC.7/L.204) and part of amendments to draft resolution II proposed by the USSR (E/AC.7/L.198).
- DRAFT RESOLUTION I (reports and studies on freedom of information), adopted as amended in paragraph-by-paragraph votes, ranging from a unanimous vote to 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions, on provision for study of the legal aspects of responsibilities of information media; adopted as a whole by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.
- E/AC.7/L.196. United States amendment to provide for survey of current internal censorship practices and current practices involved in censorship of outgoing news dispatches (adopted, as amended orally during debate, by 8 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions).
- E/AC.7/L.201. Argentina and Ecuador amendments: to delete provision for appointment of rapporteur (adopted by 12 votes to 5, with 1 abstention).

To entrust studies to Secretary-General (adopted unanimously).

To delete provision for study of problem of bringing into harmony articles of ITU Convention and articles of United Nations Convention on Freedom of Information (adopted by 15 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions).

To delete statement which called for study of legal aspects of responsibilities "within the framework of the report" (adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.202. United States amendment to reword provision for study of monopolies (incorporated in revised draft by France, E/AC.7/L.200/Add.1).

E/AC.7/L.204. Turkey amendment to request Member States to co-operate in studies (incorporated in revised draft by France, E/AC.7/L.200/Add.1).

DRAFT RESOLUTION II (use of broadcasting to promote peace: International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936)).

E/AC.7/L.198. USSR amendments to provide, inter alia, for drawing up of draft protocol to transfer League of Nations functions under Convention to United Nations.

E/AC.7/L.203. Australia proposal that Committee take no action on draft resolution (adopted by 13 votes to 4, with 1 abstention).

DRAFT RESOLUTION III (censorship of outgoing news dispatches), adopted as amended, by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

E/AC.7/L.196. United States amendment to delete reference to resolution of United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information and request to Secretary-General to prepare draft international Convention on basis of resolution (adopted by 15 votes to 3 and 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, respectively).

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV (status and movement of foreign correspondents), adopted, with India oral amendment to transmit studies to "Member and non-member States" rather than "governments", by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V (copyright), adopted: first two paragraphs by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; last two paragraphs by 8 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI (independence of information personnel), adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.197. USSR amendment to reword operative part to instruct Secretary-General to study the question in collaboration with ILO, WFTU and other organizations and agencies concerned (rejected by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions).

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII (professional training), adopted unanimously.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX (press rates and priorities), adopted unanimously, as amended.
E/AC.7/L.205. Australia and Turkey joint amendment (accepted by France).

DRAFT RESOLUTION X (international broadcasting), adopted unanimously.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII (tariff and trade practices), adopted, as amended, by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.205. United Kingdom amendment to delete provision regarding inclusion of additional information items in UNESCO Agreement (adopted by 9 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.194. United States draft resolutions on technical assistance in freedom of information (adopted: by 15 votes to 2, and 13 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, respectively).

E/2583. Report of Social Committee.

E/AC.7/L.209/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

PLENARY MEETING, 788.

Resolutions 522 A-J(XVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2583, adopted by the Council on 29 April, as follows:

RESOLUTION 522A(XVII) adopted, as amended, in paragraph votes ranging from a unanimous vote to 8 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions, on paragraph 1(c); adopted, as a whole, by 16 votes to 2.

United Kingdom oral amendment to provide for submission of reports to 19th rather than 20th session (adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

Proposal to delete provision for study of "internal" censorship principles and practices (adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions).

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note with appreciation of the report on freedom of information submitted by the Rapporteur, Mr. Salvador P. Lopez, who was appointed in his personal capacity at the fourteenth session of the Council for an experimental period of one year,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the specialized agencies concerned, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Telecommunication Union, and in consultation with professional associations and information enterprises, to prepare for submission to the Council at its nineteenth session:

"(a) A concrete programme of action to promote among news personnel everywhere a wider knowledge of the work of the United Nations, of foreign countries and of international affairs, with a view to promoting friendly relations among nations based on the Purposes and Principles of the Charter;

"(b) A world-wide survey of current principles and practices involved in the censorship of outgoing news dispatches;

"(c) A study of the legal aspects of the rights and responsibilities of the media of information;

"(d) A study of the problem of the protection of sources of information of news personnel, taking into account the preliminary report already prepared by the Secretary-General on the subject;

"(e) A study of public and private information monopolies and their effects on freedom of information;

"2. Requests Member States to collaborate with the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned."

RESOLUTION 522B(XVII), on transmission of outgoing news dispatches, adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION 522C(XVII), on status and movement of foreign correspondents, adopted by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 522D(XVII), on copyright, adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 522E(XVII), on independence of news personnel, adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTION 522F(XVII) adopted unanimously.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the desirability of intensifying international action to assist in the professional training of information personnel,

"Noting with satisfaction the efforts of various governments in establishing bilateral programmes for the exchange of persons, including information personnel, as well as similar efforts on the part of private institutions,

"1. Urges governments, particularly those with highly developed mass communications, to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in offering facilities for foreign information personnel and students of journalism, including the granting of visas and currency facilities;

"2. Recommends to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that it consider the possibility of increasing the scope of its mass communication fellowship programme;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in view of the importance of adequate information as a factor of economic development, to explore, in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, the possibility of providing an increasing number of scholarships and fellowships for information personnel under the regular and expanded programmes of technical assistance;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the present resolution to governments."

RESOLUTION 522G(XVII), on press rates and priorities, adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTION 522H(XVII), on international broadcasting, adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTION 522I(XVII), on tariffs and trade, adopted by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 522J(XVII), adopted: Part I, unanimously; Part II by 16 votes to 2.

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"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the constructive nature and extent of the technical assistance programmes administered by the United Nations and the various specialized agencies,

"Recommends to the appropriate specialized agencies and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration that they give due consideration, under their regular programmes and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to the requests which governments may submit for aid, within the scope and objectives of existing programmes, which would be useful in promoting freedom of information.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind that under Article 66 of the Charter of the United Nations the Council 'may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies',

"Believing that the fields in which the Secretary-General is at present authorized to render assistance for the purpose of freedom of information may appropriately be broadened,

"Decides that, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall be authorized to render, at the request of Member States, services which do not fall within the scope and objectives of existing technical assistance programmes, in order to assist these States in promoting freedom of information."

ENCOURAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDEPENDENT AND DOMESTIC INFORMATION ENTERPRISES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2534. Report of Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 769-774.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 266-268, 271-274.

E/AC.7/L.193 and Add.1. Draft resolution recommended by Rapporteur.

A/AC.7/L.206 and Rev.1. France and Turkey draft resolution and revision (replaced by four-Power draft resolution).

E/AC.7/L.211 and Corr.1. Egypt draft resolution (replaced by four-Power draft resolution).

E/AC.7/L.211/Rev.1. Egypt, France, Turkey, United States revised joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended, by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

E/AC.7/L.214. Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Venezuela joint amendment to revised joint draft resolution to provide for consultation with national or regional associations and enterprises, and other associations and enterprises (not voted on).

United Kingdom oral amendment, compromise wording for operative paragraph 2 (adopted).

E/2584. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 789.

RESOLUTION 522K(XVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2584, adopted by the Council on 29 April by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of the encouragement and development of independent domestic information enterprises, and those portions of the Rapporteur's report on freedom of information which relate to this problem,

"Recalling Council resolution 422E(XIV) and General Assembly resolution 633(VII),

"1. Decides to draw the attention of governments to the suggestions for action contained in chapter VIII of the Secretary-General's report;

"2. Invites the governments of the under-developed countries, separately or jointly, to study the possibility of encouraging the development of existing and the establishment of new or additional independent radio broadcasting facilities, news agencies, and other information enterprises; and suggests that for this purpose they should consult, as appropriate, with national, regional or international professional associations and information enterprises;

"3. Draws the attention of these Governments to the possibility of seeking technical assistance for these purposes from the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations and, specifically, to Council resolutions 522F(XVII) and 522J(XVII) above;

"4. Draws the attention of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to the desirability of continuing to give due prominence in their publications and films to information about countries whose domestic information enterprises are unable to reach a foreign public;

"5. Recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to the extent that available resources and existing priorities permit,

"(a) Intensify its activities with a view to increasing its aid to governments desiring to encourage the development of independent domestic information enterprises;

"(b) Provide, at the request of governments and upon approval of plans for the establishment or development of independent domestic information enterprises, the services of experts to assist:

"(i) In the development of such enterprises;

"(ii) In the training of technicians and professional workers for information, press, radio and cinema enterprises according to the particular needs of each country;

"(c) Continue its work of research and documentation in order to enable under-developed countries to profit by the experience of countries with a high level of technical advancement, and to undertake and promote research likely to encourage the development and raise the efficiency of independent domestic information enterprises."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.
A/2705. Note by Secretary-General on action taken by Council at 17th session on freedom of information.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 599-608.

A/C.3/L.448 and Add.1. Chile, Ecuador, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, Sweden, United States joint draft resolution (adopted by 47 votes to 1, with 1 abstention).

A/C.3/L.448/Add.2. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

A/2877. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

RESOLUTION 839(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2877, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 53 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 522J(XVII) of 29 April 1954 concerning technical assistance in freedom of information,

"Authorizes the Secretary-General to render, at the request of Member States, services which do not fall within the scope and objectives of existing technical assistance programmes, in order to assist these States in promoting freedom of information."

DRAFT CONVENTION ON
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 599-612.

A/C.3/L.451 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution and revision (revision adopted as amended; in separate vote, third paragraph of preamble adopted by 30 votes to 7, with 15 abstentions).

Resolution adopted, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 31 to 11, with 11 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, China, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/C.3/L.454. Denmark, Norway, Sweden joint amendments to joint draft resolution:

To delete first two paragraphs of preamble (rejected by 23 votes to 16, with 8 abstentions).

To add new fourth paragraph of preamble (adopted by 24 votes to 13, with 11 abstentions).
To delete reference to "high priority in the work of the United Nations" in fifth paragraph of preamble (rejected by 22 votes to 17, with 11 abstentions).

To add new final paragraph to preamble (adopted by 28 votes to 17, with 6 abstentions).

To have Council consider draft convention at 21st instead of 19th session (rejected by roll-call vote of 23 to 15, with 14 abstentions).

To delete paragraph concerning Assembly's decision to discuss the draft convention not later than at its 11th regular session (rejected by roll-call vote of 34 to 17, with 1 abstention).

To insert paragraph requesting Council to continue its efforts on the technical level to promote freedom of information (adopted by 49 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.452. Chile draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.3/L.449. Afghanistan draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/2877. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

RESOLUTION 840(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2877, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 37 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that it has not studied the draft Convention on Freedom of Information during its sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sessions,

"Recalling its decision, in resolution 631(VII) of 16 December 1952, that it would consider, inter alia, the draft Convention on Freedom of Information in the light of the report of the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information to the Economic and Social Council and after the Council had had an opportunity to examine that report,

"Noting that the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information has made recommendations for further consideration of the draft Convention,

"Considering the reasons why the Convention has been delayed, as pointed out by the Rapporteur,

"Noting that the Economic and Social Council has not made any recommendations for further action on the draft Convention,

"Considering the importance of freedom of information as a fundamental human right and the necessity for giving the conclusion of a convention on this right high priority in the work of the United Nations,

"Noting that the draft International Covenants on Human Rights are to be discussed during the tenth session of the General Assembly,

"1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue its efforts on the technical level to promote freedom of information;

"2. Further requests the Economic and Social Council to discuss, at its nineteenth session, the draft Convention on Freedom of Information and to

formulate recommendations for the consideration of the General Assembly, taking into account the views expressed and the proposals made on this subject at the ninth and previous sessions of the General Assembly;

"3. Decides to discuss the draft Convention on Freedom of Information not later than at its eleventh session, including such recommendations as the Economic and Social Council may make."

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONCERNING THE USE OF BROADCASTING IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 599-608, 610, 613, 615, 616.

A/C.3/L.447. USSR draft resolution (adopted, as amended, by 25 votes to none, with 20 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.453. Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom joint amendments to USSR draft resolution (adopted in separate votes ranging from 33 to 5, with 6 abstentions, to 19 to 7, with 18 abstentions, on proposal to delete provision for communication of protocol to Economic and Social Council so that it might submit recommendations to the Assembly's 10th session).

A/C.3/L.458. USSR working paper on draft resolution and joint amendments proposing new text regarding interference with foreign broadcasts (later moved as amendment to USSR draft resolution; rejected with adoption of proposal by Turkey, see below).

Australia oral amendment to USSR amendment, A/C.3/L.458, to delete part of operative paragraph 2(b), see below, stating that governments "shall refrain from radio broadcasts. . . by reporting facts truly and objectively" (rejected by roll-call vote of 28 to 8, with 9 abstentions).

Turkey oral amendment to USSR amendment, A/C.3/L.458, on behalf of sponsors of joint draft, to delete phrase at end of paragraph 2(b) "on the understanding that such broadcasts do not violate the provisions of articles 1 and 3 of the Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace" (adopted by roll-call vote of 21 to 6, with 18 abstentions).

A/2877. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

A/L.191. Turkey and United Kingdom joint amendment to Third Committee's draft resolution (adopted: amendment to substitute "new articles" for "a new article" in paragraph 2(b) by 40 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions; amendment to substitute for words "to invite all governments to refrain" words "to provide that each High Contracting Party shall refrain" by 42 votes to none, with 12 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 841(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2877, and amended, A/L.191, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 38 votes to none, with 17 abstentions.

Votes on paragraphs ranged from 44 to none, with 15 abstentions, to 41 to none, with 14 abstentions on the preamble; paragraph 2(b) adopted by roll-call vote of 42 to none, with 16 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yemen. Abstaining: Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Liberia, Mexico, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936) constitutes an important element in the field of freedom of information,

"Considering that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 24(I) of 12 February 1946, the custodial functions mentioned in the Convention have already been assumed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and that the Convention is still in force,

"Considering further that by taking over, by agreement between the Parties to the Convention, the powers and functions established by certain provisions of the Convention, the United Nations can give full effect to all the provisions of the Convention in question,

"Decides:

"1. To request States which are Parties to the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936) to state whether they wish to transfer to the United Nations the functions which were performed, under the terms of that Convention, by the League of Nations;

"2. To instruct the Secretary-General:

"(a) To prepare for this purpose a draft protocol concerning the transfer to the United Nations of the functions assigned to the League of Nations under the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace;

"(b) To provide in the draft protocol for the accession of Members and non-members of the United Nations which are not Parties or signatories to the Convention, and also for such legal or other adjustments as may be necessitated by current conditions; including new articles, based on General Assembly resolution 424(V) of 14 December 1950, to provide that each High Contracting Party shall refrain from radio broadcasts that would mean unfair attacks or slanders against other peoples anywhere and in so doing conform strictly to an ethical conduct in the interest of world peace by reporting facts truly and objectively, and to provide that each High Contracting Party shall not interfere with the

reception, within its territory, of foreign radio broadcasts;

"(c) To circulate the draft protocol to the International Convention concerning the Use of broadcasting in the Cause of Peace to the States Parties to that Convention."

FUTURE WORK ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings, 609, 610.

A/C.3/L.450. Philippines draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.3/L.450/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

A/2877. Report of Third Committee.

QUESTION OF A CONFERENCE TO PREPARE AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ETHICS FOR USE OF INFORMATION PERSONNEL

A/2691 and Add.1, 2. Report by Secretary-General.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings, 612, 613.

A/C.3/L.455. Philippines draft resolution (adopted by 40 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

A/2872. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

RESOLUTION 838(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2872, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 43 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its previous decisions, in its resolutions 635(VII) of 16 December 1952 and 736B(VIII) of 28 November 1953, concerning the draft International Code of Ethics for the use of information personnel,

"Noting the Secretary-General's report on the question of organizing an international professional conference to prepare the final text of such a Code,

"Noting further that the information enterprises and national and international associations which favour the organization of a conference do not appear to constitute a sufficiently representative group,

"Reaffirming its interest in the improvement of standards of conduct and performance for information personnel, through measures adopted by professional action,

"Decides:

"(a) To take no further action at the present time in regard to the organization of such a conference;

"(b) To request the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the draft International Code of Ethics for the use of information personnel, together with his report to the enterprises and associations with which he has been in communication regarding this matter, for their information and for such action as they may deem proper."

CHAPTER XII

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission on the Status of Women held its eighth session from 22 March to 9 April 1954. It discussed, among other things, the political rights of women, nationality of married women, equal pay for equal work, economic opportunities for women, the status of women in private law, educational opportunities for women, technical assistance programmes in relation to the status of women, and participation of women in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Commission's report was discussed by the Economic and Social Council during its 18th session at four meetings of the Council's Social Committee from 1 to 5 July. The Council on 12 July took note of the report and adopted resolutions dealing with specific recommendations by the Commission. The question of the status of women in private law was subsequently considered by the General Assembly at its ninth session.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The Commission had before it various reports on this subject prepared by the Secretariat. They included: the annual memorandum on the advancement of political rights of women; a report on ways in which equal political rights may be achieved and made effective; reports on the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories; a report on fellowships and other types of assistance available to governments through the United Nations or the specialized agencies for training those interested in improving the status of women; a note on the steps taken by the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council for the development of political rights of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Council in July 1953; supplementary reports on civil liberties for women and on women in public services and functions,

respectively; and a draft survey dealing with discrimination against women in the field of public services and functions and with respect to civil liberties.

After considering the memorandum on the advancement of political rights of women, the Commission expressed satisfaction that 35 States had signed the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and regretted that only three States had ratified it. On the Commission's recommendation the Council reiterated its appeal to Member States and recommended to non-member States which had been so invited by the General Assembly to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention. The Council's resolution was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The Convention came into force on 7 July 1954, 90 days after it had been ratified by six countries. By the end of 1954, 39 countries had signed the Convention, and the following 18 countries had ratified or acceded to it: Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Thailand, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

The Commission also noted that since its last session women had been assured full political rights in Mexico and Syria and that in certain Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories the Administering Authorities were encouraging women to share in public life. So as to help governments and non-governmental organizations in areas where women do not have, or have only recently obtained, political rights, it suggested a wider distribution of the annual memorandum and of the pamphlet on the Political Education of Women.

The Secretary-General's report on ways in which equal political rights of women may be achieved and made effective was based on information supplied by non-governmental organizations. The Commission expressed its appreciation of their co-operation and urged them to continue to further the development of education for women in the field of citizenship through educational institutions, through all available media of information, and by bringing to women knowledge of the responsibilities inherent in the exercise of their political rights. It also hoped that UNESCO would

continue giving attention to political education.

On the understanding that the Secretary-General would continue to transmit to it further information received from governments concerning women in public services and functions, the Commission decided to defer indefinitely consideration of the draft survey on discrimination against women in these fields, also the report on women in political and public life which it had requested at its seventh session.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

After considering a report by the Secretary-General containing comments of governments on the draft Convention on the nationality of married persons, the Commission recommended to the Council that the Secretary-General be asked to circulate to Member Governments a revised text entitled Draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women which had taken into account the comments of governments on the earlier draft. It also recommended that Member States which had not done so be urged to send to the Secretary-General their comments on the earlier draft Convention as well.

When the Council's Social Committee considered this recommendation, Belgium and the United States submitted a draft resolution proposing that instead of circulating the revised draft Convention to governments, the Council should send it to the International Law Commission "for its use in developing proposals to incorporate the principles adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fourth session". It was pointed out that the International Law Commission was already considering the subject of "Nationality, including statelessness". Some representatives, however, including those of France and Yugoslavia, considered that further consultations with governments were necessary; others, including the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, Norway and Venezuela, pointed out that the International Law Commission's programme was already full.

The joint draft resolution was withdrawn. As recommended by the Commission, the Council decided to circulate the draft to governments for their observations. It also decided, as proposed by Turkey, to send the draft to the International Law Commission "for infor-

mation". The Council requested that the observations of governments should be sent to the Secretary-General by 1 January 1955 so that they might be considered by the Commission on the Status of Women at its next session. The Council's resolution was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The Commission also considered memoranda by the Secretary-General on statutory and constitutional provisions relating to the nationality of married women and adopted a resolution proposing that the Council recommend that governments take steps to implement the principles it had previously recommended, i.e., that there should be no distinction based on sex as regards nationality, in legislation or practice; and that neither marriage nor its dissolution should affect the nationality of either spouse. It further recommended that the Secretary-General be asked to continue to collect information on recent changes in nationality legislation, and to arrange for the publication of a revised edition of *Nationality of Married Women*.

As proposed by the Commission, the Council recommended that governments take action, as necessary, to ensure that a woman has the same right as a man to retain her nationality on marriage to a person of a different nationality; and further, that "an alien wife shall acquire the nationality of her husband only as the result of her positive request, and not as the result of her failure to object to such change at the time of her marriage or her failure to make a declaration that she desires to retain her own nationality". The Council adopted this resolution by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The Commission had before it a report by the International Labour Office on the application of the International Labour Convention and Recommendation concerning equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value.

The Commission recommended a resolution for adoption by the Council and itself adopted a resolution commending non-governmental organizations for their constructive efforts, in many countries, to promote increased public acceptance of the principle of equal pay. It

asked the Secretary-General to obtain information on methods which had been found effective in influencing public opinion in favour of this principle, and to prepare a report based on such information. He was also asked to continue, in collaboration with ILO, to report to the Commission on the implementation of ILO's Convention and Recommendation on equal pay.

The Council adopted the Commission's draft resolution with the addition of United States amendments designed to recognize the importance of ILO's Convention and Recommendation on the subject and the part played by collective bargaining and other types of voluntary agreement in establishing the right to equal pay for equal work.

In its resolution the Council recognized the importance of carrying into effect without delay the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers, expressed its belief that the Convention and Recommendation adopted by ILO provided basic standards and suggestions useful to all governments and noted the progress that was being made in various countries through legislative enactments, collective bargaining agreements and voluntary employer practices. It recommended that all States which had not as yet done so take legislative and other action, in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, to establish and carry into effect the principle of equal pay for equal work for all classes of men and women wage-earners. The Council also commended the activities of governmental and non-governmental organizations aimed at carrying that principle into effect everywhere, including in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

On this subject the Commission had before it reports by the Secretary-General on older women workers and on part-time work for women, as well as a report by ILO on part-time employment.

It considered that these questions were of particular interest from the social and economic points of view and that the determination of standards for the employment of older women and part-time work for women required care-

ful study. It asked the Secretary-General, in collaboration with ILO, to continue the study of the economic and social factors affecting, and of ways and means of promoting, full and satisfactory employment for older workers and those seeking part-time employment, and indicated certain aspects of the problems it felt could usefully be studied. It also requested the Secretary-General to transmit the records of the Commission's debate on the subject to ILO.

During the Council's discussions, the United Kingdom representative drew attention to the view expressed by the Secretary-General that instead of placing responsibility for particular phases of work jointly on the Secretariat and one or more of the specialized agencies, wherever possible the responsibility should be given to the agency concerned. The United Kingdom representative considered that the question of economic opportunities for women was a matter which should be referred to ILO and submitted a draft resolution to this effect. During the debate he amended the draft resolution to take into account the direct interest of the Commission on the Status of Women in the question by providing that ILO should transmit its studies to the Commission for its consideration and not merely for its information. As amended, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

In this resolution, the Council noted the Commission's resolution and stated that employment of part-time workers and older workers were matters that fell within the competence of ILO. It invited ILO to continue the study of the economic and social problems involved in the employment of older workers and in part-time employment, and to transmit the results of such studies, through the Secretary-General, to the Commission for consideration.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

On this subject the Commission had before it reports by the Secretary-General containing additional information (furnished by governments in reply to the questionnaire on the legal status and treatment of women) concerning the status of women in family law, and property rights of women. It also considered reports concerning domicile and residence of married women, parental rights and duties, and matri-

monial régimes, as well as certain information on private law contained in reports dealing with the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Commission noted that only 22 Member Governments had furnished information concerning property rights and only 27 information concerning family law. As recommended by the Commission, the Council adopted a resolution inviting Member Governments which had not replied to these parts of the questionnaire to do so by 1 November 1954. The Secretary-General was requested to provide the Commission with supplementary reports on various aspects of the status of women in family law and property rights based on such replies, supplementing this information from other sources necessary to ensure a complete picture. The Council's resolution was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

As suggested by the Council in July 1953, the Commission also considered the question of the inclusion of an additional article (on marriage) in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It adopted a resolution stating that article 22 of the draft Covenant did not provide for equality of spouses, as provided for in article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but merely for the legislation of State Parties to the Covenant to be directed towards such equality. It therefore recommended that the Council amend article 22 so as to incorporate in it the principle of equality. On the proposal of Australia, Egypt and the United Kingdom, the Council decided to transmit to the General Assembly the draft resolution submitted by the Commission so that it might be considered at the same time as the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Council also adopted, by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, a resolution proposed by the Commission on matrimonial régimes. The representatives of Ecuador, France and the United Kingdom explained their abstentions or votes against the draft resolution on the ground that its provisions were not compatible with the matrimonial property laws of their countries.

In its resolution the Council expressed the view that the statutory matrimonial régimes in many countries are incompatible with the principle of equality of the spouses, and recommended that Member States should take all

necessary steps to eliminate such discriminatory provisions from their legislation. It drew their attention to the desirability of a statutory matrimonial regime which would, in essence, give women equal rights with respect to property both during marriage and on its dissolution.

On the Commission's recommendation, the Council adopted, by 13 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, a resolution on the right of women to engage in independent work. The Council noted that in the legal systems of many countries the husband has the power to prevent his wife from engaging in independent work and that in some he has control over her earnings. The Council expressed its belief that this limitation of legal capacity was incompatible with the principle of equality of spouses as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It recommended that governments take all necessary measures to ensure to a married woman the right to engage in independent work and to administer and dispose of her earnings without the necessity of securing her husband's authorization.

The Commission also recommended that the Council should adopt a resolution stating that there are areas of the world, including certain Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, where women are subject to customs, ancient laws and practices respecting marriage and the family which are inconsistent with the principles set forth in the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It proposed that the Council ask the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council, in collaboration with States, including those administering Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to take certain measures to abolish such customs, laws and practices.

The resolution proposed by the Commission was adopted by the Council by 14 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions. In addition to requesting action by the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council, the Council recommended that special efforts should be made through fundamental education and through various media of communications to inform public opinion in the areas concerned about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and existing decrees and legislation affecting the status of women.

The question was discussed at the General Assembly's ninth session by the Third Committee at three meetings on 14 and 15 December. The Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted jointly by Argentina, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Iraq, Peru, Venezuela and Yugoslavia designed to give effect to the proposals made by the Council.

General support was expressed for the resolution by most of the representatives taking part in the debate. They considered that it reflected the constructive approach of the United Nations to the promotion of women's rights and stressed that the practices enumerated in the draft were inconsistent with United Nations principles relating to human rights. The representatives of Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, among others, while supporting the draft resolution, pointed out that, in some dependent territories, serious difficulties might ensue if ancient laws, customs and practices were to be abolished without adequate preparation of the population through education or other gradual means. Certain representatives of countries where the Moslem religion is predominant, in particular, those of Afghanistan and Egypt, stated that Islamic law was compatible with principles of equality of women, particularly as concerns private law and status in the family.

The representative of the United States declared that the draft resolution seemed to go beyond what the General Assembly could properly recommend to Member States on matters so closely related to their domestic legislation. In such matters, he said, recommendation of principle alone should be made. The questions at issue fell, in the United States, within the jurisdiction of the component States, and the Federal Government could take no decision committing them in any way.

The representatives of India and Liberia, while attaching great importance to the role of women in society, stated that the draft resolution called for some practical measures for the rapid elimination of certain customs having deep roots in tradition and religion, which would disappear only with time under the influence of education. It would be difficult, if not impossible, immediately to impose

on the inhabitants a radical change of all their customs and traditions.

After adopting certain clarifying amendments proposed by Afghanistan, the Third Committee adopted the amended joint draft resolution as a whole by a roll-call vote of 39 to none, with 8 abstentions. It was adopted by the Assembly on 17 December, without discussion, by 43 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

In this resolution the Assembly, among other things, urged all States, including States which have or assume responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, to take all appropriate measures to abolish customs, ancient laws and practices inconsistent with the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by ensuring complete freedom in the choice of a spouse; abolishing the practice of the bride-price; guaranteeing the right of widows to the custody of their children and their freedom to remarriage; eliminating completely child marriages and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty and establishing appropriate penalties where necessary; establishing a civil or other register in which all marriages and divorces will be recorded; ensuring that all cases involving personal rights be tried before a competent judicial body; and ensuring that family allowances, where these are provided, be administered in such a way as to benefit directly the mother and child.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

The Commission considered a progress report by UNESCO on access of women to education, and a note by the International Labour Office on access of women to apprenticeship.

It expressed the belief that equal educational opportunities for girls and boys are essential in equipping women for their personal and civic responsibilities in life, invited the co-operation of non-governmental organizations and suggested that the Council recommend States to take various measures to eliminate discrimination against women in education.

As proposed by the Commission, the Council, among other things, recommended that all States: take the necessary steps to ensure that

women have equal access with men to all types of education; enact the necessary laws and regulations to eliminate discrimination against women in education; institute free compulsory education; and take advantage of UNESCO's facilities and resources in developing additional educational opportunities for girls and women, as needed. It called for studies, to be prepared in collaboration with UNESCO, of methods used to increase school attendance by girls and to encourage the use of women teachers in areas where they are not customarily employed in the schools. The resolution was adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES IN RELATION TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN

After considering a report on this subject by the Secretary-General, the Commission noted that he had been authorized to render to governments services outside the scope of the existing technical assistance programmes for the purpose of promoting and safeguarding the rights of women. It asked him to make certain that full information on the availability of these services was included in information to governments on technical assistance so that they might request such aid and also to see to it that this information was readily accessible to non-governmental organizations.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Commission adopted a resolution in which it expressed satisfaction with a statement by the Secretary-General that there would be no discrimination in the Secretariat on the grounds of sex or on any of the other grounds specified in the Charter or in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and stated that it looked forward with confidence to a constantly increasing number of women in policy-making or senior positions in the United Nations Secretariat. It also recommended to non-governmental organizations that they continue to work for more opportunities for women in public service at the national level as a means of encouraging their participation in international civil service.

PROTECTION OF MOTHER AND CHILD

The Commission decided to place the subject of the protection of mother and child as a separate item on the agenda of its ninth session. The Council, however, on the basis of a United Kingdom proposal, as amended by France, requested the Commission on the Status of Women to defer consideration of this question until the results of the study of the question by the Social Commission were known.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK

The Commission established a programme of priorities for future work under the following headings: political rights of women, nationality of married women, status of women in private law, including family law and property rights, equal pay for equal work, economic opportunities for women, access of women to education, technical assistance programmes in relation to the status of women, and study of documentation on the subject of protection of mother and child.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 423-34.

E/2571. Report of Commission on the Status of Women on its eighth session.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

A/2462. Memorandum of the Secretary-General on the advancement of political rights of women.

E/CN.6/244. Report on ways in which equal political rights may be achieved and made effective.

E/CN.6/235. Report on the status of women in Trust Territories.

E/CN.6/237. Report on the status of women in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

E/CN.6/242. Report of fellowships for the training of persons interested in the status of women.

E/CN.6/239. Steps taken to implement Council resolution 504F(XVI) on measures leading to the development of political rights of women.

E/CN.6/157/Add.5. Supplementary report on civil liberties for women.

E/CN.6/158/Add.5. Supplementary report on women in public services and functions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278.

E/2571, p.21. Draft resolution B recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547B(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 13 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

DRAFT CONVENTION

E/CN.6/243 and Add.1-3. Report by the Secretary-General containing comments by Governments on the draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Persons.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277-279.

E/AC.7/L.219. Belgium and United States joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

E/2571, p.21. Draft resolution C recommended by Commission (adopted, as amended orally by Turkey, by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

Turkey oral amendment to transmit text to International Law Commission (adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547C(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, and amended by Turkey, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 13 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the recommendation made by the Commission on the Status of Women at its eighth session that a convention on the nationality of married women be opened for signature and ratification or accession by interested States,

"Considering that the time is appropriate for an international convention on the nationality of married women, under the auspices of the United Nations, designed to eliminate conflicts in law arising out of provisions regarding the loss or acquisition of nationality by women as a result of marriage, of its dissolution or of the change of nationality by the husband during marriage,

I

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the International Law Commission for its information, and to circulate to the governments of the States Members for their observations, the following text of the draft convention on the nationality of married women, with the request that they send their observations to the Secretary-General before 1 January 1955 in order that these may be laid before the

Commission on the Status of Women for examination at its ninth session:

**DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE
NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN**

"The Contracting Parties,

"Recognizing that conflicts in law and in practice with reference to nationality arise as a result of provisions concerning the loss or acquisition of nationality by women as a result of marriage, of its dissolution or of the change of nationality by the husband during marriage.

"Recognizing that in article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the General Assembly of the United Nations has proclaimed that 'everyone has the right to a nationality', and that 'no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality',

"Desiring to co-operate with the United Nations in promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex,

"Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

Article 1

"Each of the Contracting States agrees that neither the celebration nor the dissolution of a marriage between one of its nationals and an alien, nor the change of nationality by the husband during marriage, shall automatically affect the nationality of the wife.

Article 2

"Each of the Contracting States agrees that neither the voluntary acquisition of the nationality of another State nor the renunciation of its nationality by one of its nationals will affect the retention of its nationality by the wife of such national.

Article 3

"Each of the Contracting States agrees that the alien wife of one of its nationals shall, subject to such limitations only as may be imposed by the law in the interests of security and public policy, have the right to acquire its nationality at her request.

Article 4

"Each of the Contracting States agrees that this Convention shall not be construed as affecting any existing legislation or practice which gives to the alien wife of one of its nationals the right to acquire the latter's nationality, either at her request or through privileged naturalization procedures.

Article 5

"1. This Convention shall be open for signature on behalf of any State Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State to which an invitation has been directed by the General Assembly.

"2. This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

"1. This Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 5.

"2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 7

"1. This Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 8

"1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to any article of this Convention other than article(s) . . .

"2. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may at any time withdraw the reservation by communication to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 9

"1. Any State may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

"2. This Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of Parties to less than six becomes effective.

Article 10

"Any dispute which may arise between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation, shall at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless they agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 11

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in paragraph 1 of article 5 of this Convention of the following:

"(a) Signatures and instruments of ratification received in accordance with article 5;

"(b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article 6;

"(c) The date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with article 7;

"(d) Communications and notifications received in accordance with article 8;

"(e) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 9;

"(f) Abrogation in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 9.

Article 12

"1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

"2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of all States Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in paragraph 1 of article 5."

II

"Urges States Members which have not yet sent to the Secretary-General their observations on the draft convention on the nationality of married persons in accordance with resolution 504B(XVI) to send these as early as possible in order that the Commission on the Status of Women may examine them at its ninth session."

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE ABOVE DRAFT CONVENTION PROPOSED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN AND CIRCULATED WITH THE DRAFT CONVENTION AT THE COMMISSION'S REQUEST

1. New article

"After article 7, insert new article: 'Any State may, at the time of its ratification or accession or thereafter, declare, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General, that the present Convention shall extend to all or any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible.'

2. Present article 8

"Add new paragraph 3: '3. At the time of notification of a declaration under article . . . a State may make reservations so far as concerns the territory to which the declaration refers to any article of this Convention except article(s) . . .'"

STATUTORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

E/CN.6/206/Add.3.4. Supplementary memoranda on statutory and constitutional provisions relating to the nationality of married women.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277-279.

E/2571.p.22. Draft resolution D recommended by Commission (adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547D(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2831, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Believing that a recommendation regarding the nationality of married women, based on the principle of equality and the experience of governments in giving it effect in relation to nationality, will be useful to States contemplating changes in their legislation,

"1. Recommends to governments that they take action, as necessary, to ensure that a woman have the same right as a man to retain her nationality on marriage to a person of different nationality, and further, in order to give the principle of equality full effect, that an alien wife shall acquire the nationality of her husband only as the result of her

positive request, and not as the result of her failure to object to such change at the time of her marriage or of her failure to make a declaration that she desires to retain her own nationality;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue the collection of information on recent changes in legislation and to arrange promptly for a new edition, with revisions to date, of the United Nations publication entitled *Nationality of Married Women*."

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

E/CN.6/213. Report by the International Labour Office on the application of the Convention No. 100 and Recommendation No. 90 on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277-279.

E/2571, p. 23. Draft resolution E recommended by Commission (adopted, as amended by United States, by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.220. United States amendments to Commission's draft (adopted in votes ranging from 13 to none, with 5 abstentions, to 7 to 5, with 6 abstentions).

Yugoslavia oral sub-amendment to United States amendment to delete references to "collective bargaining agreements and voluntary employer practices" (rejected by 8 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547E(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, and amended by United States E/AC.7/L.220, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

E/CN.6/251. Report by the Secretary-General on older women workers.

E/CN.6/245. Report and bibliography by the Secretary-General on part-time work for women.

E/CN.6/238. Report by the International Labour Office on part-time employment.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278, 280.

E/AC.7/L.217 and Rev.1. United Kingdom draft resolution (adopted unanimously as orally amended by sponsor).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547L(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, adopted unanimously by the Council on 12 July.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY GOVERNMENTS

E/CN.6/185/Add.11-13. Report by the Secretary-General based on additional replies of Governments to Part III, Family Law, of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women.

E/CN.6/208/Add.1. Report by the Secretary-General based on additional replies of Governments to Part II, Property Rights, of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status and Treatment of Women.

E/CN.6/299. Report by the Secretary-General on domicile and residence of married women.

E/CN.6/230. Report by the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278.

E/2571,p.23. Draft resolution F recommended by Commission (adopted unanimously).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547F(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

DRAFT COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

E/CN.6/234. Note by Secretary-General.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278.

E/2571, p.23. Draft resolution G recommended by Commission (replaced by joint draft resolution).

E/AC.7/L.218. Australia, Egypt, United Kingdom joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended orally by United Kingdom, by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547G(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July.

MATRIMONIAL REGIMES

E/CN.6/233. Report by the Secretary-General.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278.

E/2571,p.24. Draft resolution I recommended by Commission (adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547I(XVIII), as recommended by Social

Committee, E/2631, adopted by the Council by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions on 12 July.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the equality of rights of spouses during marriage and at its dissolution has been proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Believing that the statutory matrimonial regimes in many countries are incompatible with this principle, some of them depriving the wife during marriage of her rights over community property and over her own property and others depriving her at the dissolution of marriage of her share in property in the acquisition of which she has participated either directly or indirectly.

"Recommends that Member States should take all necessary steps to eliminate such discriminatory provisions from their legislation, and draws their attention to the desirability of a statutory matrimonial regime which would provide for the separation of the property belonging to the spouses at the time of marriage and either for the separation of property acquired during marriage or for common ownership of property acquired by both spouses during marriage, such community property to be administered jointly by the spouses; and in either case, on dissolution of marriage, property acquired during marriage would be divided equally between them or their heirs."

RIGHT OF WOMEN TO ENGAGE IN

INDEPENDENT WORK

E/CN.6/228. Report by the Secretary-General.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278.

E/2571,p.24. Draft resolution J submitted by Commission (adopted by 14 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547J(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 13 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

CUSTOMS, ANCIENT LAWS AND PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN DIGNITY OF WOMEN

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278.

E/2571,p.22. Draft resolution H recommended by Commission (adopted by 14 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547H(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 14 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—NINTH SESSION

A/2718. Note by Secretary-General.

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 620-622.

A/C.3/L.457 and Corr.1. Argentina, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Iraq, Peru, Venezuela, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (adopted as amended; word "ancient" in operative paragraph 1 adopted by roll-call vote of 30 to 13, with 4 abstentions; operative paragraph 1 by 40 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions; draft resolution, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 39 to none, with 8 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.459. Afghanistan amendments to joint draft resolution (amendment to delete word "ancient" in preamble rejected by 20 votes to 20, with 6 abstentions; other amendments, as modified during debate, [see A/2879] adopted).

A/2879. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 514.

RESOLUTION 843(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2879, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December by 43 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Considering that, in certain areas of the world, women are subject to customs, ancient laws and practices relating to marriage and the family which are inconsistent with these principles,

"Believing that the elimination of such customs, ancient laws and practices would tend to the recognition of the human dignity of women and contribute to the benefit of the family as an institution,

"Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 547H(XVIII) of 12 July 1954,

"1. Urges all States, including States which have or assume responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, to take all appropriate measures in the countries and Territories under their jurisdiction with a view to abolishing such customs, ancient laws and practices by ensuring complete freedom in the choice of a spouse; abolishing the practice of the bride-price; guaranteeing the right of widows to the custody of their children and their freedom as to remarriage; eliminating completely child marriages and the betrothal of young girls before the age of puberty and establishing appropriate penalties where necessary; establishing a civil or other register in which all marriages and divorces will be recorded; ensuring that all cases involving personal rights be tried before a competent judicial body; ensuring also that family allowances, where these are provided, be administered in such a way as to benefit directly the mother and child;

"2. Recommends that special efforts be made through fundamental education, in both private and public schools, and through various media of com-

munication, to inform public opinion in all areas mentioned in the second paragraph of the preamble above concerning the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and existing decrees and legislation which affect the status of women."

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

E/CN.6/250. Progress report by UNESCO on access of women to education.

E/CN.6/240. Note prepared by the International Labour Office on access of women to apprenticeship.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278.

E/2571, p. 24. Draft resolution K recommended by Commission (adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions; words "and in preparation for all careers" retained by 11 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions).

United States oral proposal to delete operative paragraph 1(b) (rejected by 15 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

RESOLUTION 547K(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that in many countries there exist serious defects with respect to educational facilities for women, that in such countries women have a lower level of education than men and that there is discrimination against women as regards access to education, especially vocational and technical education, and that in some countries women have virtually no access to education,

"Recognizing that in some areas fewer girls than boys attend school, and for a shorter time, and that in such areas special measures are needed to encourage increased school attendance by girls and also to provide more extensive opportunities for fundamental education of women,

"Noting that the lack of compulsory and free education in primary schools is one of the important reasons for the non-attendance of girls in such schools,

"Noting that orientation and vocational courses are seldom provided in primary education, whereas the provision of such courses is often a factor in persuading parents to send their children to school,

"Noting also that a shortage of teaching personnel is frequently among the problems faced by authorities seeking to expand school facilities for girls, and that in many parts of the world women have demonstrated their competence as teachers,

"1. Recommends that States, both Members and non-members of the United Nations, should:

"(a) Take the necessary steps to ensure that women have equal access with men to all types of

education, without any of the distinctions mentioned in article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"(b) Enact the necessary laws and regulations to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in education and to ensure access for women to all types of education, including vocational and technical education, and equal opportunities to obtain State scholarships for education in any field and in preparation for all careers;

"(c) Take the necessary measures to institute free compulsory primary education and take full advantage of the facilities and resources of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in developing additional educational opportunities for girls and women, as needed;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of UNESCO, to furnish studies of methods used:

"(a) To increase school attendance by girls, including the provision of vocational education;

"(b) To encourage the use of women, including married women, as teachers in areas where it has not been customary to employ them in schools;

"3. Expresses the hope that UNESCO, in allocating scholarships and fellowships, will continue to give appropriate attention to the need for additional women leaders in the field of education, particularly fundamental education."

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES IN RELATION TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN
E/CN.6/189/Add.2. Report by the Secretary-General.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

E/CN.6/246. Report by the Secretary-General containing information on the nature and proportion of positions occupied by women in the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

and on the number of women who had served as members of delegations to the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

PROTECTION OF MOTHER AND CHILD
E/CN.6/232. Reports by the Secretary-General prepared for the Social Commission on the subject of the protection of mother and child.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 277, 278, 280.

E/AC.7/L.221, United Kingdom draft resolution (adopted unanimously, as amended by France).

France oral amendment to revise operative paragraph to request Commission to defer consideration of item "until the results of the study of that item by the Social Commission are known" (adopted by 8 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions).

E/2631. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

United States oral amendment to Social Committee's draft resolution to delete phrase "until the results . . . are known" (rejected by 12 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions).

Cuba oral amendment to Social Committee's draft resolution to replace this phrase by "until its tenth session" (rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 547M(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2631, adopted unanimously by the Council on 12 July.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK

E/CN.6/248. Note by the Secretary-General on the review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities.

E/CN.6/L.147. Working paper by the Secretary-General on the review of the programme of work and establishment of priorities.

CHAPTER XIII

REFUGEES

PROMOTION OF PERMANENT SOLUTIONS

The General Assembly, at its ninth session, in 1954, had before it a report from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, outlining a four-year programme for the promotion of permanent solutions for the problems of refugees within his mandate. In this report the High Commissioner stated that "to continue on the lines which have been followed for the

past three years will not solve the refugee problem", and he urged the United Nations to review the matter further.

The High Commissioner had first outlined the plan to his Advisory Committee at its fourth session in Geneva from 2 to 4 March. At that time, he recalled that the Assembly had prolonged his Office for a further five years in 1953, and that, at the beginning of a new

period, he felt it essential to present governments with a full account of the current refugee situation.

The Committee expressed the view that the problem of promoting permanent solutions should be examined in greater detail by the Economic and Social Council. It therefore suggested that the High Commissioner should elaborate further, in close consultation with the specialized agencies and with other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, the programme which he had presented to the Committee, and that he should submit a detailed programme through the Council to the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The High Commissioner's annual report, including the plan to promote permanent solutions, was considered by the Council on 23 July. The plan which the High Commissioner submitted was designed in the first place to assist approximately 83,000 refugees still living in about 200 camps in Europe. It would also help countries of both residence and immigration to absorb a relatively large proportion of some 265,000 refugees, who are not in camps but who have not been completely assimilated and do not wish to be repatriated.

Under the High Commissioner's plan, some refugee families would be settled on the land with outside assistance; others would be established in trades, small businesses and professions; some would receive vocational training to equip them for jobs; educational assistance would be provided for refugee school children and university students; low-cost housing would be built in needed areas and resettlement opportunities would be promoted in overseas countries.

Funds provided by the Ford Foundation had shown that relatively small sums from international sources would stimulate local authorities to implement plans providing not only housing, but also necessary training for the employment of many thousands of refugees, the High Commissioner reported. He believed that an international fund would attract at least twice the amount of original contributions from other sources.

During the discussion in the Council, several

speakers congratulated the High Commissioner on the achievements of his Office, and agreed that some special measures were required to promote permanent solutions for refugee problems and to provide emergency relief for refugees in particularly difficult circumstances. Other members, however, did not favour the High Commissioner's plan involving international aid for the achievement of permanent solutions, and they said they could not commit their governments to contribute funds for this purpose. By 10 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, the Council adopted a resolution endorsing the High Commissioner's proposals as an effective attempt to cope with the refugee problem.

It recommended that, if the General Assembly approved the proposals, the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds should be asked to seek contributions from Members and non-members of the United Nations. It was further agreed that contributions should be sought for the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund for emergency aid to the most needy refugee cases, irrespective of the Assembly's decision on the High Commissioner's proposals for permanent solutions.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

When the High Commissioner's report came before the General Assembly's Third Committee in October 1954, Dr. van Heuven Goedhart emphasized that only an extremely limited number of refugees had expressed the desire to be repatriated. His Office had done its best to encourage and stimulate resettlement, he said, and had co-operated to this end with the countries of immigration, the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration and the voluntary agencies. The opportunities for overseas settlement had, however, remained limited, and he believed that a much greater effort must be made to promote the integration of refugees into the economies of their present countries of residence.

Considerable progress towards the desired permanent solutions could be made if the programme he had proposed were carried out, the High Commissioner declared. The United Nations was at the parting of the ways, he observed. It could either avoid going to the root of the matter and content itself with

applying palliatives from day to day, or endeavour to solve once and for all the problem of the approximately 350,000 unassimilated refugees.

In carrying out the programme, the High Commissioner said that his Office would not undertake any direct operational task, but would invite governmental and private agencies to implement any projects in the same way as projects provided for under the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund.

In the ensuing discussion in the Third Committee, which occupied nine meetings between 1 and 18 October, the majority of delegates expressed the appreciation of their governments for the work of the High Commissioner's Office and generally supported his programme for promoting permanent solutions. Many speakers emphasized the international character of the refugee problem and the responsibility which the international community should continue to bear in this connexion.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, however, criticized international action on behalf of refugees since the Second World War through various international organizations and the Office of the High Commissioner. They considered that the Office tended to perpetuate the refugee problem, which, they said, could have been solved a long time ago through the repatriation of refugees in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of 12 February 1946.

A draft resolution was submitted by Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, the Netherlands, Turkey and the United States, later joined by Australia. It proposed the establishment of a new voluntary fund to promote permanent solutions and to include emergency aid for the most needy refugees, previously provided under the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund and now to be provided for in the new fund.

It asked the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to approach Member and non-member States for contributions and empowered the High Commissioner to appeal for grants.

The draft also made provision for giving governments a bigger share than before in planning and budgeting the High Commission-

er's work. The Economic and Social Council was asked either to set up an Executive Committee responsible for the direction and financial supervision of the new programme or to revise the terms of reference and composition of the High Commissioner's Advisory Committee to enable it to carry out the same duties.

The High Commissioner was asked to prepare, for presentation to the Executive Committee, detailed projects including plans for adequate financial or other contributions from sources within the countries of residence.

In addition, the joint proposal requested governments receiving assistance to give assurances that at the end of the programme they would assume full financial responsibility for any refugees still requiring aid.

This latter provision was opposed by the representatives of the Arab States—Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen—which submitted amendments to the joint text suggesting that the countries of residence should be asked only to provide all the assistance within their power for any refugees still requiring aid at the end of the programme.

Later, these amendments were withdrawn, the representative of Saudi Arabia explaining that the co-sponsors of the draft resolution were "adamant" in maintaining their position. The Arab States would "on principle" never admit that countries of asylum could be asked to assume full responsibility for refugees in their territory, he declared, and the Arab States would therefore abstain in the vote.

An amendment by Uruguay which stressed the problems of certain family groups of refugees was accepted by the sponsors. They also revised the draft resolution in an attempt to meet the points raised by the Arab States.

Some delegations believed that a system of voluntary contributions to the refugee fund was inadequate. Sweden therefore submitted a draft resolution proposing that the General Assembly itself appropriate directly the required funds so as to finance the programme through the regular United Nations budget.

When the Committee voted on the proposals before it, the Swedish text was rejected by 27 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions, and the joint draft resolution was approved by 40 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions, following separate votes on various paragraphs. This resolution was

adopted by the General Assembly on 21 October by 44 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions.

Subsequently, at a meeting of his Advisory Committee in Geneva from 6 to 10 December, the High Commissioner presented an outline of projects designed primarily to promote solutions for the problems of the refugee camp population in Austria, Germany, Italy and Greece. The main emphasis in these projects was on housing credits, credits for the establishment of refugees in agricultural or other types of employment, vocational training, assistance to students and counselling to be undertaken by voluntary agencies. Proposals to promote the resettlement of refugees in immigration coun-

tries and to provide emergency assistance were also included.

The Advisory Committee, at the Assembly's request and after considering the High Commissioner's outline of projects, fixed the total target for the combined refugee fund for the four years 1955-58 at \$16,000,000. The 1955 target was set at \$4,200,000, of which \$1,000,000 was to be for emergency assistance, subject to the availability of funds. The Committee felt that the target for the second and subsequent years, as well as the specific allocation of projects, should be decided by the Executive Committee to be established by the Economic and Social Council.

WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

The task of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, established by the General Assembly as of 1 January 1951, was fourfold in 1954: to seek a permanent solution of the refugee problem; to protect the refugees under its mandate; to co-ordinate the activities of the voluntary agencies concerned; and to assist the most needy refugee groups.

A most important event in international action for the protection of refugees was the entry into force on 22 April 1954 of the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. This treaty, adopted by a conference of plenipotentiaries on 25 July 1951, establishes minimum rights for refugees under the United Nations High Commissioner's mandate, including the right to asylum, to work, to education, to public relief and to freedom of religion.

The Convention came into force 90 days after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession — that of Australia, on 22 January. Six more countries ratified and one acceded to the Convention in 1954, bringing to 13 the total number of States which were parties to it at the end of the year. The six States which ratified the Convention in 1954 were the United Kingdom, on 11 March; France, on 23 June; Israel, on 1 October; Sweden, on 26 October; Austria, on 1 November; and Italy, on 15 November. In addition to Australia, Monaco acceded to the Conven-

tion on 18 May. By a law of 6 July, the Government of the Saar was authorised to take the necessary steps to accede to the Convention.

During the year, the High Commissioner's branch offices continued to co-operate closely with the governments of countries of residence of refugees, and, according to the High Commissioner's annual report, many steps have been taken by legislative and administrative action to improve the situation of refugees.

Steady progress was also made in developing the camp adoption scheme promoted by the High Commissioner's Office. Twenty-two camps had been adopted by local communities in other countries by 1 October 1954, and this action, the High Commissioner reported, has resulted in improved morale and living conditions in a number of camps in Austria, Germany and Greece.

Progress was made during the year in investigating the problem of more than 13,000 "difficult cases" in China, Austria, Germany and various areas in Southern Europe and the Near East — refugees who, for reasons of age or health, need either to be placed in institutions or to receive other special care.

By the end of 1954, the High Commissioner's Office had found places in European countries for some 350 difficult cases among the group of 14,000 refugees of European origin in China.

A grant of \$200,000 from the Netherlands Government and of part of the proceeds of a

public appeal in the Netherlands will enable the Office to extend financial aid to difficult cases in Austria, Italy, Greece and Turkey, as well as to those in China.

During the period in which the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund was operating (1 March 1952 to 31 December 1954), a total of approximately \$927,000 was used for refugees of European origin in China and \$290,000 for emergency assistance in other countries, including placement of difficult cases. (For table showing receipts and expenditure of the Fund, see below, DOCUMENTARY NOTES.)

Many of the refugees in China are destitute, and the High Commissioner's Office spent approximately \$34,000 monthly from the Fund on material aid for them, including maintenance while in transit in Hong Kong en route for overseas destinations.

Emergency aid was also provided for European refugees in Austria, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey.

FORD FOUNDATION TERMINAL GRANT

In March 1954 the Ford Foundation, expressing its satisfaction and pleasure at the success of the pilot projects started under its 1952 grant to promote permanent solutions for refugee problems, made a second and final grant of \$200,000 to the High Commissioner's Office.

According to the specific conditions governing this terminal grant, the major part of the funds was devoted to the continuation of the expanding refugee resettlement projects in Latin America, Canada and Australia, while part was used to continue the already successful projects for assistance to students in Austria and for youth leadership training in Austria, France and Germany.

SURVEY ON CHINESE REFUGEES IN HONG KONG

With the help of a \$50,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, a special seven-man mission, led by Dr. Edvard Hambro, former Registrar

of the International Court of Justice, made a survey of the situation of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong during 1954. Such a survey had been recommended by the High Commissioner's Advisory Committee at its third session and was to include possibilities for solving the problem of these refugees.

Dr. Hambro's survey was presented to the Advisory Committee's fifth session in Geneva from 6 to 10 December, but as it had only just been issued and as governments had not then had adequate opportunity to study it in detail, the Committee decided to take note of the survey and to postpone the discussion until its next session. It was agreed that the report should not be printed for publication before 1 March 1955, and that the report would be printed under the responsibility of Dr. Edvard Hambro.

The Committee expressed the hope that the voluntary agencies working in co-operation with the Hong Kong authorities would continue their efforts to provide emergency assistance for the most critical needs of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong.

INSTITUTION OF NANSEN MEDAL

To help keep alive the memory of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a Nansen Medal to be awarded annually for outstanding work on behalf of refugees within the United Nations High Commissioner's mandate was instituted in 1954.

Dr. van Heuven Goedhart told the General Assembly's Third Committee on 1 October that he had taken the initiative in instituting the medal and that the first award would be made in 1955. A committee had been established to make the award, comprising representatives of the Governments of Norway and Switzerland, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, the President of the Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies working on behalf of Refugees and the High Commissioner for Refugees.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 434-40.

A/AC.36/33. Report of fourth session of High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees (2-4 March 1954).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2605. Covering note transmitting annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/2648) to Economic and Social Council.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 283-285.

E/AC.7/L.224. Belgium, Ecuador, France, Turkey joint draft resolution (adopted with oral drafting amendments by China: votes on paragraphs ranged from 16 to none, with 2 abstentions, to 12 to 3, with 3 abstentions, on operative paragraph 1; draft resolution as a whole by 10 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions).

E/2634 and Corr.1. Report of Social Committee, containing a statement that Committee agreed that paragraph 3(a) of the resolution "should be interpreted in the sense that, irrespective of the General Assembly's decision regarding the High Commissioner's programme for permanent solutions, the Assembly should ask the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to institute negotiations with governments for contributions to the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund".

PLENARY MEETING, 814.

RESOLUTION 549(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2634 and Corr.1, adopted by the Council on 23 July by 10 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having regard to General Assembly resolution 728(VIII) of 23 October 1953, appealing to the governments of States Members and non-members of the United Nations to intensify their efforts to promote, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, solutions for the problems of refugees, through repatriation, resettlement and integration, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 538B(VI) of 2 February 1952,

"Noting that, in spite of the efforts made by the countries of residence which, as a result of their geographical situation, have to face particularly heavy burdens owing to the presence in their territory of large numbers of refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate, there is little hope that—at the present rate of repatriation, resettlement or integration—a satisfactory solution to this problem will be reached within a reasonable period of time,

"Noting that some complementary aid has been shown to be necessary to accelerate the implementation of a programme for permanent solutions which will take account, in particular, of opportunities for the resettlement of refugees in the immigration countries,

"Having regard to General Assembly resolution 538B(VI) authorizing the High Commissioner to

issue an appeal for funds for the purpose of enabling emergency aid to be given to the most needy groups among the refugees within his mandate,

"Noting that the contributions received by the High Commissioner in response to his various appeals have not permitted him to meet the emergency requirements of the most needy refugees,

"1. Expresses the opinion that the programme submitted by the High Commissioner for granting emergency aid, as well as for the implementation of permanent solutions for the refugee problem, contains constructive elements for an effective attempt at coping with the problem;

"2. Invites the High Commissioner to make available to the General Assembly, at its ninth regular session, such additional information as might facilitate the General Assembly's task in its consideration of the High Commissioner's proposals;

"3. Recommends that, in the event of the General Assembly approving the High Commissioner's proposals:

"(a) The General Assembly should ask the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to institute negotiations with governments of States Members and non-members of the United Nations concerning contributions for the High Commissioner's programme;

"(b) The question of the desirability and the composition and terms of reference of an Executive Committee to give directives to the High Commissioner on the implementation of his programme should be examined by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of proposals submitted by the High Commissioner after consultation with his Advisory Committee."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2648 and Add.2. Annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 545-548, 550-556.

A/C.3/L.402. Sweden draft resolution (rejected by 27 votes to 9, with 21 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.403, Add.1, Rev.2, Rev.2/Corr.1, and Rev.3. Australia, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Turkey, United States joint draft resolution and revisions (third revision adopted: paragraph votes ranged from 36 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions, on operative paragraph 5, to 32 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions, on operative paragraph 6; draft resolution, as a whole, by 40 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.404. Uruguay amendment to original joint draft resolution (accepted by sponsors).

A/C.3/L.405. Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen joint amendments to original draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/2759 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 495.

RESOLUTION 832(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2759 and Corr.1, adopted by the Assembly on 21 October by 44 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the problems of refugees within the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the light of his report to the General Assembly at its ninth session,

"Having noted with satisfaction the work accomplished for refugees,

"Noting that, in spite of the efforts made, there is little hope that—at the present rate of repatriation, resettlement, or integration—a satisfactory solution to these problems will be reached within a reasonable period of time,

"Considering that, while the ultimate responsibility for the refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner falls in fact upon the countries of residence, certain of these countries have to face particularly heavy burdens as a result of their geographical situation, and some complementary aid has been shown to be necessary to accelerate the implementation of a programme for permanent solutions.

"Recalling resolution 728(VIII) of the General Assembly and resolution 549(XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the programme outlined in the report of the High Commissioner contains a number of constructive elements for an effective attempt at achieving a permanent solution to the problems of certain groups of the refugees who are the concern of the High Commissioner, having special regard to family groups,

"1. Authorizes the High Commissioner in accordance with his Statute, to undertake a programme designed to achieve permanent solutions within the period of his current mandate for the refugees included within the proposals in his report to the General Assembly at its ninth session;

"2. Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to negotiate with the Governments of Member and non-member States for voluntary contributions towards a fund based on the proposals of the High Commissioner (the amount to be determined by the High Commissioner's Advisory Committee at its next session), to be devoted principally to the promotion of permanent solutions, and also to permit emergency assistance to the most needy cases, such fund to incorporate the fund authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 538B(VI);

"3. Authorizes the High Commissioner to make appeals for funds for the purposes set forth in paragraph 2 above;

"4. Requests the Economic and Social Council, not later than its nineteenth session and in the light of proposals to be submitted to it by the High Commissioner upon the advice of his Advisory Committee, either to establish an Executive Committee responsible for giving directives to the High Commissioner

in carrying out his programme and for exercising the necessary controls in the use of funds allotted to the Office of the High Commissioner or to revise the terms of reference and composition of the Advisory Committee in order to enable it to carry out the same duties;

"5. Requests the High Commissioner to prepare, for presentation to the inter-governmental body mentioned in paragraph 4 above, detailed proposals for projects designed to achieve permanent solutions, including plans for adequate financial or other contributions from sources within the countries of residence;

"6. Requests the Governments concerned, in the negotiation of agreements with the High Commissioner for the projects for permanent solutions under this programme, to give assurances that they will assume full financial responsibility should any of the refugees within the scope of the programme still require assistance at the end of the stipulated period;

"7. Urges Member and non-member States to co-operate with the High Commissioner to the fullest extent in this programme;

"8. Requests the High Commissioner to include in his annual report a statement on the measures which he has taken under the terms of the present resolution."

A/AC.36/38. Report on fifth session of High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees (6-10 December 1954).

STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE EMERGENCY FUND

1 March 1952-31 December 1954

A. Receipts		
Governments	\$1,066,744.27	
International Refugee Organization	246,689.49	
Private sources	159,277.50	
Interest on Investments	14,442.27	
		\$1,487,112.53
B. Expenditures		
Cost of operation for refugees of European origin in China	\$719,344.48	
Net Payments to ICEM in respect of Shanghai Refugees in transit at Hong Kong	208,298.18	
Cash grants to voluntary agencies and others	290,076.79	
Administrative expenses, Geneva Headquarters	30,862.09	
		\$1,248,581.54
Surplus (carried forward to the United Nations Refugee Fund established by General Assembly Resolution 832(IX))		\$238,530.99

CHAPTER XIV

SOCIAL WELFARE QUESTIONS

During 1954, social welfare activities were directed towards assisting the Economic and Social Council in formulating social policy, assisting governments in organizing national programmes of social development, promoting the training of professional and auxiliary welfare personnel, improving the co-ordination of economic and social development programmes, and field activities. (For international definition and measurement of standards of living, see under CHAPTER VII, STATISTICAL QUESTIONS; for social aspects of migration, see under CHAPTER XVI, POPULATION AND MIGRATION QUESTIONS.)

During the year the Secretariat prepared, for publication early in 1955, an "International Survey of Programmes of Social Development". This work was done, as were previous reports on social conditions, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned. The survey, which it is intended to issue every four years, alternating with the World Social Report, will review and analyse recent trends and outstanding examples of social action taken by governments for the cure or prevention of social ills.

The examples will be chosen not so much from the point of view of activities and achievements, but rather in order to call attention to programmes that might serve as useful models for other countries, particularly those that are less developed.

CO-ORDINATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

In reviewing the progress made in inter-secretariat co-ordination, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) observed that the results achieved were mainly related to the planning and execution of projects previously approved by the governing organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Council adopted a resolution noting the Committee's report and urging continued efforts for more effective co-ordination (see under CHAPTER XVIII, PROGRAMME PLANNING

AND QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES).

Shortly after the adoption of this resolution, an ad hoc inter-agency meeting on international social programmes was held in Geneva in July 1954 which, in addition to reviewing the progress reports of the ad hoc working groups and meetings, was specifically called to discuss "practical action and long-range plans in the social field, including acquainting each other with their forward thinking on their long-term plans . . . and to facilitate adjustments in plans before those plans become crystallized".

The ACC endorsed those views and, encouraged by the progress made in achieving concerted action in such fields as community development, land reform and fundamental education, examined the possibilities of collaboration in other fields in which the United Nations and the specialized agencies were seeking common objectives and where individual action might be strengthened by a greater degree of common planning and joint action.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS

During 1954 the Division of Social Welfare (now the Bureau of Social Affairs) and the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) worked together in a number of field activities. In relation to seminars and technical conferences, study groups and special technical assignments to governments, the Bureau made available its personnel in greater measure than in previous years.

Consultants were provided to advise governments on the planning of integrated programmes of social welfare (Burma), on the development of national housing policies and programmes (Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Gold Coast) and on nation-wide programmes of community organization and development (Haiti, Iraq, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Yugoslavia).

Importance was also attached to surveying and promoting the training of social welfare personnel both in the professional and auxiliary

categories. Assistance was given in establishing and developing regional training centres; experts, scholarships and fellowships were provided; seminars and technical groups were organized, and training materials and studies on training problems were supplied, although on a limited scale.

In addition, efforts were made to strengthen the work of the non-governmental organizations which were assisting governments in the training of administrators, technicians and auxiliaries for different phases of the planning and execution of social programmes.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 496(XVI), community development received increased emphasis during 1954.

The Council's resolution had authorized the Secretary-General to convene one or more small groups of senior policy-making representatives of governments having similar social and economic problems to plan concrete programmes for expansion of community development projects.

On the invitation of the Government of the Philippines, and in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, the first of those meetings was held in Manila in November-December 1954. The meeting was attended by 25 delegates representing the Governments of India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines and South Korea. In addition to representatives from the United Nations, officials from UNICEF, UNKRA, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO were present. The report of this meeting was to be submitted for information to the 10th session of the Social Commission in 1955.

The ACC's inter-agency meeting on International Social Programmes, which met in 1954, considered that the problems covered by the working groups on Community Organization and Development, Training of Auxiliary and Community Workers, and Fundamental Education were so closely related that the time had come to combine those three groups. The first meeting of the new amalgamated working group on Community Development was scheduled for the summer of 1955.

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Under the directives received from the Economic and Social Council (resolution 496 (XVI)) and the Social Commission, the programme of housing and town and country planning was designed to assist governments to set up their own national policies and programmes; to help them to find practical methods for financing such programmes; to develop the building and building materials industries; to promote regional planning in schemes for rural and urban improvement; and to facilitate technical research and the training of technicians and administrators.

Throughout the year, the number of requests received from governments for direct assistance increased. Nineteen experts were working in 13 countries (Burma, Ceylon, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay and Turkey) and 39 fellowships and scholarships were awarded.

Perhaps the most important technical assistance project in connexion with housing was the United Nations Regional Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement, held in January-February 1954, in New Delhi (see also ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST under CHAPTER IX). Government officials and housing and planning experts attended from Burma, Ceylon, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Laos, Pakistan, Puerto Rico, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The United Nations provided 14 experts from 10 countries who acted as discussion leaders and lecturers. The three main topics covered at the Seminar were building techniques, housing and community improvement programmes, and physical planning and education of planners. The Seminar adopted a series of recommendations concerning policies and programmes and their implementation.

The International Exhibition on Low-Cost Housing, which was held at the same time, was organized by the Government of India with the participation of other governments of the region as well as of the building industry.

A Seminar on Housing Through Non-Profit Associations, which was organized by the United Nations and the Danish Government,

in collaboration with the Organization of American States, was considered as an example of the contribution which one geographical region can make to another. The Seminar was held in September-October 1954 with the participation of 13 Latin-American countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico and Uruguay).

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

During the year close co-operation with UNICEF and the specialized agencies was instrumental in bringing about concerted action towards meeting the needs of families and children in rural and urban communities in less advanced countries. Special mention must also be made of the collaboration with UNICEF and WHO in the organization of maternal and child health centres in a number of countries.

The inter-agency Working Group on Long-Range Activities for Children held its third meeting in June 1954 and considered two major items; inter-agency collaboration to promote free and compulsory education, and the reports of the three assessments of children's services undertaken by the United Nations, in co-operation with UNICEF and the specialized agencies concerned, in Burma, El Salvador and Syria.

The main purpose of the surveys was to assist the Governments in reviewing their existing services for the benefit of children, and to advise on the initiation and development of comprehensive national programmes, applicable to both rural and urban areas.

A Seminar on Foster-Home Placement took place in Paris in May-June 1954 and a regional seminar in Denmark was devoted to day care.

A Study on Adoption of Children, published in 1954, dealt with the practice and procedures for the adoption of children in 15 countries (eight in Europe, two in North Africa, and five in Latin America) selected in view of their different legal systems and differing social and cultural patterns.

REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

The programme in this field emphasized the prevention of handicaps and the organization

and staffing of modern rehabilitation services. It was aimed at preventing permanent impairment and eliminating or reducing handicaps which would otherwise result in large numbers of persons becoming economically dependent on society.

During 1954 the main activities carried out under this programme consisted in giving direct assistance to governments, with a view to strengthening national rehabilitation programmes in countries in the process of developing more comprehensive services for the handicapped, and assisting less developed countries to initiate basic services for the handicapped as part of a general programme of health education and welfare.

Among the techniques used most frequently to give such assistance were advisory missions, workshops for the training of technical personnel and the setting up or improvement of demonstration centres (in Egypt, Yugoslavia and Israel) to serve as model projects for a country or region. Seminars and study groups served as a means of exchanging information and experience among personnel engaged in work for the handicapped.

Within the framework of this general programme, a working paper concerning an international programme for the rehabilitation of the deaf and hard-of-hearing was prepared and discussed at a meeting of the inter-agency Technical Working Group on the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, held in September 1954.

An illustrated brochure entitled *Services for the Physically Handicapped* was published in 1954. It was designed to provide a brief summary of the subject for the general public and for those working in governmental and voluntary agencies.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The social defence programme was increasingly directed towards assisting the under-developed countries through making available to them the experience of countries more advanced in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. The regional consultative groups which met during the year recommended the establishment of regional institutes to provide a medium for the exchange of

information and especially for the training of personnel.

The European Consultative Group held its second session in Geneva in August-September 1954. Delegates from 14 countries, as well as representatives of WHO and ILO and several non-governmental organizations, took part in the meetings. The session dealt with the question of parole and after-care and the practical results and financial aspects of probation and indeterminate sentence and prison labour. It also stressed the importance of establishing and expanding the system of probation. After examining certain organizational aspects of international action related to the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, the group adopted a resolution which expressed the hope that "the United Nations will spare no effort to continue its work in this field in accordance with the plan drawn up on the dissolution of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission — with a view to continuing the work of that body on a world-wide scale".

The seminar on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in Asia and the Far East was held in Rangoon in November 1954, the Government of Burma acting as host. Delegations from 14 countries and territories, as well as representatives of 12 organizations, took part. The main topics discussed were standard

minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners; selection and training of personnel; open institutions; and juvenile delinquency. Certain aspects of the traffic in persons and drug addiction were also discussed. Among the principal recommendations was one for the creation of a regional institute for the training of personnel, which would at the same time provide guidance to governments with regard to their activities in the field of crime prevention and treatment of offenders.

Two reports were published during 1954. The first, on Practical Results and Financial Aspects of Adult Probation in Selected Countries, is a companion volume to an earlier study entitled Probation and Related Measures. The second report, dealing with Parole and After-Care, provides analytical information and conclusions on the organization, conduct and practical operation of parole and after-care system in 14 selected countries.

A study on The Indeterminate Sentence, called for by the Social Commission, was also published during the year. The report gives a comparative analysis of the legislation in force relating to the indeterminate sentence and its application in countries in Asia and the Far East, Australia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 440-61.

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954. International Survey of Programmes of Social Development. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.8.

CO-ORDINATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES

E/2512, E/2607, E/2659. Fifteenth, 16th and 17th reports of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to Economic and Social Council (For documentation of discussions, see under CHAPTER XVIII, PROGRAMME PLANNING AND QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES).

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Report of the United Nations Regional Community Development Conference for South and South-East Asia (ST/SOA/Ser.0/23). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.IV.11.

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

TAA/NS/AFE/1. United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement in Asia and the Far East, New Delhi, India, 21 January-17 February 1954.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Study on Adoption of Children (ST/SOA/17). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.19.

Legislative and Administrative Series. Vol. III, 1951. Child, Youth and Family Welfare, No. 2 (ST/SOA/Ser.E/2/Add.4.). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.11. No. 3 (ST/SOA/Ser.E/2/Add.5). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.15.

REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED Services for the Physically Handicapped (ST/SOA/Ser.P.1). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.10-

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Seminar on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.IV.14.

Practical Results and Financial Aspects of Adult Probation in Selected Countries (ST/SOA/SD/3). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.14.

Parole and After-Care (ST/SOA/SD/4). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.16.

The Indeterminate Sentence (ST/SOA/SD/2). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.28.

Legislative and Administrative Series. Vol. III, 1951. Social Defence, No. 1 (ST/SOA/Ser.E/3/Add.2). U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.6.

CHAPTER XV

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The UNICEF Executive Board held three sessions in 1954: from 1 to 9 March; from 9 to 17 September; and on 17 December. (For members of the Executive Board and subsidiary committees for 1954, see under APPENDIX II.) During the year the Executive Board approved allocations totalling \$17,138,175 as follows:

	Long-Range Aid	Emergency Aid
Africa	\$1,463,400	\$ 120,000
Asia	4,874,710	1,822,400
Eastern Mediterranean	1,413,140	494,300
Europe	927,600	—
The Americas	2,983,885	115,000
Assistance benefiting more than one region	315,000	—
	<hr/> \$11,977,735	<hr/> \$2,551,700
Total project aid	\$14,529,435	
Operational services	1,092,870	
Administration	1,515,870	
Grand Total	<hr/> \$17,138,175	

Approximately 33 per cent of the aid approved in 1954 was for mass health programmes, 25 per cent for maternal and child welfare, 25 per cent for feeding and milk conservation and 17 per cent for emergency aid. Project aid was distributed among the various types of programmes as follows:

		Per Cent
Long-Range Aid		
Maternal and Child Welfare	\$ 3,708,091	26
Mass Health	4,566,944	31
Malaria/typhus control	\$2,213,600	15
Yaws/syphilis control	399,200	3
BCG vaccination and TB control	839,044	6

		Per Cent
Long-Range Aid		
Production of sera, antibiotics, vaccines	630,700	4
Other communicable disease control	484,400	3
Nutrition	3,702,700	26
Milk conservation	1,540,800	11
Long-range feeding	2,161,900	15
Total	<hr/> \$11,977,735	<hr/> 83
Emergency Aid	2,551,700	17
Grand Total	<hr/> \$14,529,435	<hr/> 100

For each dollar allocated by UNICEF in 1954, the assisted countries spent or committed on the average \$1.97, as compared with \$1.57 in the previous period.

The percentage distribution of long-range aid among areas was as follows: Africa, 11 per cent; Asia 46 per cent; Eastern Mediterranean, 13 per cent; Europe, 7 per cent; The Americas, 21 per cent; and projects benefiting more than one region, 2 per cent.

Geographic coverage of UNICEF aid was further expanded in 1954 with the approval for the first time of aid to 13 countries and territories, of which five are in Africa. At the close of the year the Fund was aiding 252 programmes in 88 countries and territories as follows:

	Countries	Programmes
Africa	20	31
Asia	21	79
Eastern Mediterranean	11	42
Europe	7	23
The Americas	29	77
	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 252

Of the 252 programmes, the largest number, 114, were mass health programmes, including 34 for tuberculosis prevention, 31 for malaria and typhus control, and 21 for yaws, bejel and syphilis control. Sixty-nine were maternal and

child welfare programmes for which UNICEF provided equipment and diet and drug supplements to maternal and child welfare centres, assistance in training of workers, and equipment for improving environmental sanitation, school health and health education. Of 57 programmes receiving aid in the field of nutrition, 36 were for long-range feeding and 21 for milk or other food conservation.

EMERGENCY AID

Of the total emergency aid approved in 1954, \$120,000 went to Africa (Tanganyika); \$1,822,400 to Asia (India, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines and Vietnam); \$494,300 to the Eastern Mediterranean (Jordan) and \$115,000 to the Americas (Haiti). The greatest amount, almost \$900,000, went to India for maintaining food and drug stockpiles so that aid can be made available as soon as emergencies occur.

On three occasions in 1954, the Board voted emergency aid by mail poll to meet immediate needs. In April it voted \$53,000 to Iraq to provide milk, drugs, soap and insecticides following the Tigris flood disaster; in July it voted \$120,000 to Tanganyika to provide food for 100,000 women and children in a drought and famine area; and in October it voted \$115,000 to Haiti to provide milk and vitamin capsules for 100,000 children, following a hurricane disaster.

LONG-RANGE AID

The long-range aid approved in 1954 was divided, within each area, between different programmes as follows:

Africa. Sixty-four per cent for malaria control and 20 per cent for maternal and child welfare.

Asia. Forty-four per cent for maternal and child welfare, 12 per cent for BCG vaccination, 9 per cent for feeding and almost 8 per cent for yaws control.

Eastern Mediterranean. Forty-eight per cent for malaria control, 17 per cent for BCG vaccination, 12 per cent each for maternal and child welfare and milk conservation and 9 per cent for feeding.

Europe. Approximately half and half each for maternal and child welfare and milk conservation.

The Americas. Fifty-two per cent for feeding, 30 per cent for milk conservation and 15 per cent for maternal and child welfare.

BENEFICIARIES

More than 28 million children and nursing and pregnant mothers benefited in 1954 from the principal UNICEF-aided mass health and feeding programmes as compared with 21 million during the previous year.

The following were the numbers benefiting from the main types of aid provided by UNICEF in 1954: BCG Anti-tuberculosis Vaccination, 13,384,506 children vaccinated; Malaria Control, 7,240,000 children and mothers and a total of 14,478,000 persons protected with UNICEF DDT; Yaws Control, 1,500,000 children and mothers and a total of 2,972,993 persons treated; Trachoma Control, 678,900 children treated; Long-Range Feeding, the peak numbers of children and mothers receiving daily ration was 1,317,800; Emergency Feeding, the peak number of children and mothers receiving daily ration was 4,108,000.

Large numbers of mothers and children also received benefits from maternal and child welfare centres and clinics aided by UNICEF and by UNICEF-aided vaccine production plants; campaigns for the control of diphtheria, whooping cough, and leprosy; and milk-drying and pasteurization plants. When all the projected milk conservation plants are in full operation, they will provide free or low-cost milk to some four million children and mothers. Many times this number will benefit from the availability of safe milk.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

More than half of the aid for maternal and child welfare in 1954 went to Asia. Two new types of programmes received aid for the first time, one for school services centring on health and nutrition in rural schools, and the other for environmental sanitation to improve the supply of safe water and excreta disposal.

Following the Board's decision in principle, in September 1953, to provide aid for the improvement of village water supplies, sewage disposal and related community health education as part of general maternal and child welfare programmes, a total of \$199,000 was approved in 1954 for six such projects, in

Burma, Ceylon, Nicaragua, North Borneo, Panama and Peru.

During its meetings in 1954 the Executive Board noted the great value of maternal and child welfare programmes over and above their provision of preventive health services: more and more the maternal and child welfare centres provide a basis for developing health and other community services in rural areas and help to consolidate the results of mass health campaigns. Up to the end of 1954 UNICEF provided equipment for almost 7,000 centres.

MASS HEALTH

Assistance was voted for 56 mass health programmes, 18 for the first time and 38 which had previously received UNICEF help. The following types of project received aid during the year:

Yaws Control. Seven projects aided for the first time, three in the Western Pacific and three in the Caribbean area.

BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination. Nineteen campaigns received continuing aid, seven in Asia, eight in the Eastern Mediterranean and four in the Americas.

Malaria Control. Twelve campaigns received continuing aid, three in Africa, three in Asia, four in the Eastern Mediterranean and two in the Americas. The largest single programme allocation to be voted in 1954 was for \$815,000 to continue an extensive malaria control campaign in French West Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland.

Trachoma Control. Aid went to Egypt and Spain for the first time, and to Morocco and China (for Taiwan) to continue trachoma control work already under way with UNICEF aid.

Leprosy Control. The Board voted aid to the Philippines for leprosy control, the second such programme to receive the Fund's assistance.

A new emphasis on regional approaches is emerging in the pattern of UNICEF-assisted mass health programmes, as for example in malaria control in the Eastern Mediterranean and yaws control in the Western Pacific and the Caribbean.

NUTRITION

Thirty-four nutrition projects received UNICEF aid during the year, 14 for the first

time and 20 previously aided. Twenty-seven were for child feeding and seven for milk conservation. In addition an allocation was approved for a project to be supervised by FAO to test the acceptability of fish flour as a food for children; in approving it the Executive Board noted that the financing of research is not properly a UNICEF function and that this exception was made on the basis of special conditions.

Dried milk allocations totalling 113 million pounds were approved during the year for distribution through the 27 feeding programmes and eight emergency aid programmes referred to above, and for distribution through maternal and child welfare centres. Availability through the United States surplus commodity programme of dried milk free or at low cost gave the opportunity for considerable expansion of school feeding programmes, particularly in the Americas.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

On recommendation of its Ad Hoc Policy Committee which met in February 1954, the Executive Board adopted or gave new emphasis to the following policies:

1. The trend toward longer term planning and more comprehensive projects will be further encouraged, and in exceptional circumstances the Board will consider allocations for periods up to five years where the government makes correspondingly long-term commitments, where there is a considerable promise of success, and where longer term UNICEF commitments would substantially strengthen the programme.

2. The Board should consider an entire project even though the proposed apportionment may be for only one stage of it. If the Board approves a project in principle, further requests for aid to that project will be given priority in order to help or perfect work already undertaken.

3. Under certain conditions, in connexion with maternal and child welfare or nutrition or other projects already approved by the Board, local costs for training and supervision of village and district workers may be paid by UNICEF in order to help governments lay a solid basis for carrying on by themselves at a later stage.

4. The Board's policy for UNICEF to pay in local currency certain stipends for instructors and trainees was expanded so that UNICEF may provide such stipends and salaries for instructors for "the full professional training" of workers engaged in UNICEF-aided projects.

5. The Board authorized the Executive Director to bring forward requests for travel and subsistence and allowances for national personnel engaged in field supervision of UNICEF-aided programmes.

6. Regional Directors were authorized to use sums up to \$1,000 for essential locally purchasable supplies or services when necessary to keep a going project from being hampered or delayed.

7. Freight costs, previously paid out of general freight account, are to be treated (beginning March 1954) as part of country allocations. The purpose of this change is to avoid a possible understatement of the value of aid provided by UNICEF.

JOINT UNICEF/WHO HEALTH POLICY COMMITTEE

The Joint Health Policy Committee, at its seventh session from 29 April to 1 May, gave particular attention to an analysis of the progress of various programmes from the standpoint of future planning. It discussed progress reports on campaigns to control yaws and venereal disease, tuberculosis, and trachoma and related diseases. It also considered certain aspects of aid for nutrition programmes affecting mothers, infants and young children.

FINANCES

The following 61 Governments contributed \$13,608,000 to UNICEF in 1954: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaya, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, North Borneo, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Vatican State, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Of this group, seven Governments were contributing to UNICEF for the first time: British Guiana, Hong Kong, North Borneo, Panama, Paraguay, Sarawak, Syria. The largest contribution, \$8,300,000, was from the United States Government. On a per capita basis the ten largest Government contributors in 1954 were as follows: Brunei, \$0.1516; New Zealand, 0.1003; United States, 0.0511; Australia, 0.0510; Monaco, 0.0390; Canada, 0.0339; Liechtenstein, 0.0334; Switzerland, 0.0333; Thailand, 0.0318; Sarawak, 0.0276.

There has been a steady increase in the number of governments contributing to UNICEF each year since 1950 and, excepting 1954, a steady increase in the total amount of contributions. The decrease from 1953 to 1954 in the total of contributions was due primarily to the decrease in the United States Government contribution which was \$9,814,000 in 1953 and \$8,300,000 in 1954. Contributions from governments other than the United States increased from \$4,453,000 in 1953 to \$5,308,000 in 1954.

A number of governments made substantially larger contributions to UNICEF in 1954 than in the previous year, some of them, Australia, Colombia, Ecuador, Norway and the United Kingdom, doubling or more than doubling their previous contributions, and Bolivia, Denmark, Honduras, New Zealand and Turkey increasing their contributions by a third or a half or more.

UNICEF contributions from private sources in 1954 totalled \$461,000, of which \$192,000 came from the proceeds of fund-raising campaigns and the United Nations Day collections. The remaining \$269,000 came from individuals, private groups and a Halloween collection carried out by children in the United States.

UNICEF received \$70,000 from UNRRA residual assets in 1954 as compared with \$428,000 in 1953. Other income for the year amounted to \$905,000. The total income for the year from all sources was \$15,044,000.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Certain questions arose during 1953 and 1954 concerning the financing of international technical personnel employed on projects jointly aided by UNICEF and WHO. In 1953, the UNICEF Executive Board agreed, as an exception, to reimburse WHO for the costs of

WHO international personnel working on projects receiving UNICEF supplies. Following various discussions, the Seventh World Health Assembly in May agreed to pay half these costs during 1954. The UNICEF Board agreed to pay the remaining half, but expressed the hope that future budgets of WHO could be of such dimensions as to make full assumption of personnel costs possible.

(For a report by the Secretary-General concerning co-ordination between UNICEF and the various technical assistance programmes, see below under CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.)

FUND-RAISING ACTIVITIES

The Sub-Committee on Fund Raising of the Programme Committee held its 13th and 14th meetings in February and November 1954. The Executive Director reported to the February meeting on fund-raising aspects of his recent trip to Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean, and at the November meeting Hernán Santa Cruz reported on his visit to 11 countries in Latin America which he had carried out as a joint mission on behalf of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and UNICEF.

At the request of the Sub-Committee on Fund Raising, the United Nations Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds wrote letters to 34 governments requesting their early consideration of contributions for 1954 in order to help UNICEF in its planning for the year. In September the Negotiating Committee invited representatives of 11 governments to meetings in order to solicit their financial support.

UNICEF National Committees, which play an important part in securing support for UNICEF programmes, had been organized or were in the process of organizing in 27 countries at the close of 1954: 12 in Europe, six in the Eastern Mediterranean area, five in Asia, two in Australasia, one in North America and one in Latin America.

In some countries these Committees have engaged in fund-raising campaigns on behalf of UNICEF and in some of the UNICEF-assisted countries they have raised funds for local child welfare programmes and have taken part in the planning and carrying out of the UNICEF-assisted projects.

CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Membership of the UNICEF Non-Governmental Organizations Committee grew to 50 by the end of 1954. The Committee has established sub-committees to consider specific matters related to UNICEF activities and has broadened its study of questions relating to UNICEF work which are particularly appropriate for voluntary effort.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council had before it at its 18th session two reports of the Executive Board of UNICEF following its sessions in September 1953 and March 1954. It also considered a report by the Secretary-General on programme co-ordination between UNICEF, the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as requested by the General Assembly in October 1953 (resolution 802(VIII)).

The Executive Board's two reports among other things described UNICEF's achievements during 1953. The report of the Secretary-General was a comprehensive descriptive summary of the mechanisms of co-ordination at all levels, from particular projects to over-all agency planning. It dealt with programme co-ordination as distinct from financial relations and the co-ordination of administrative services and facilities. The report covered, in particular, co-ordination of the activities of UNICEF and those of the United Nations in family and child welfare, and of WHO and FAO.

During the Council's discussion, members expressed their appreciation of the valuable humanitarian work accomplished by UNICEF with resources which were relatively modest. A number of representatives, including those of Australia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, welcomed the Secretary-General's first report on programme co-ordination. The representative of the United States, however, declared that the report contained no evaluation of the co-ordination procedures, indicating where improvement might be desirable and where adjustments might be recommended. The representative of France felt that such reports should not be submitted to

the Council every year, but only when the Council or the Secretary-General considered it appropriate.

On 1 July the Council unanimously adopted a revised joint draft resolution submitted by Australia, Belgium, Egypt, France, India, the United States and Yugoslavia. By it, the Council noted the reports before it with satisfaction; stated that further efforts were desirable to familiarize the public with the needs of children and the work of UNICEF; invited all States to continue their efforts to expand the resources of UNICEF; and asked the Secretary-General to supplement not later than 1956 his report on co-ordination, paying particular attention to the further development of co-ordinating devices to assure solution of specific problems.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the Assembly's ninth session the Third Committee considered the work of UNICEF during its general discussion of the report of the Economic and Social Council. Representatives taking part in the Assembly debate paid tribute to UNICEF, declaring that it was an excellent example of international co-operation and that through its work the lives of millions of children had been saved and health conditions in many areas of the world improved. Many representatives, including those of Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Iraq and Yugoslavia, spoke of the achievements made in their own countries with UNICEF help.

Several representatives, including, among others, those of Ecuador, Pakistan, the United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, commended the Assembly decision to continue UNICEF for an indefinite period. Such a decision, stated the representative of Pakistan, was an essential

condition of any child health programme and of the training projects so necessary to under-developed countries. The change in the title of UNICEF, declared the representative of the United States, reflected the trend towards the development of permanent services for children, especially in under-developed countries.

The representatives of Belgium, Israel and the United Kingdom considered it encouraging that government matching of UNICEF aid had amounted to 157 per cent of UNICEF allocations from the inception of the Fund to the end of 1953. The representatives of Ecuador, India and the United States, among others, spoke of the judicious use made of available funds. In the view of the representative of India, the UNICEF budget proved that substantial results could be achieved with limited resources, if they were used wisely and economically.

The low administrative costs of UNICEF were also commended by, for instance, the representatives of France and Mexico. The representatives of Iraq and Yugoslavia considered that the slightly increased administrative expenditures were justified by the extension of the activities of UNICEF and by the fact that some of them related to programmes of more than a year's duration. The representative of Pakistan hoped that administrative costs would be kept at a low level.

The General Assembly on 14 December 1954 unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating UNICEF on its work, stating that further efforts were desirable to familiarize the public with the needs of children and the work of UNICEF, and inviting all States Members and non-members of the United Nations to continue their efforts to expand the resources of UNICEF.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S DAY

During the Third Committee's debate on UNICEF two proposals were submitted by India and Uruguay concerning the question of establishing a world children's day. The proposals were later withdrawn in favour of a joint Indian-Uruguayan draft resolution, under which the General Assembly would, among other things, recommend that, with effect from

1956, an international world children's day should be instituted by all countries to be observed as a day of world-wide fraternity and understanding between children.

The joint draft resolution was supported by several representatives, including those of Afghanistan, Burma, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Israel, Poland,

Saudi Arabia and the USSR. In favour of the institution of a world children's day it was stated that it would help to affirm the concept of responsibility to children, a concept which was implicit in the United Nations Charter and had been developed not only in the resolutions relating to the work of UNICEF but also in the work of many other United Nations bodies. A world children's day would also draw attention to such important questions as the place of children in society, and governmental, social and community responsibilities towards them. It would deepen world fraternity and understanding between children themselves and help to give them a better appreciation of the international ideas proclaimed in the Charter, and would assist in heightening their own sense of constructive participation in society. Also, it would draw attention to the activities and financial needs of UNICEF and other organizations working on behalf of children. Adoption of the draft resolution, it was maintained, would result in a gradual transfer of the observance of world children's day from the national to the international level.

There was some discussion as to whether one particular day should be observed by all countries or whether individual governments should set aside a suitable day. The representatives of Israel, Syria and the USSR, for example, considered that each country should be given the freedom to choose the most appropriate day; this, in their opinion, would be the most practical method. The representative of Uruguay stated that what he had in mind was a single Universal Children's Day. That did not mean that the date was to be set at the Assembly's ninth session. The feeling of the celebration, on whatever date it fell, should be universal, embracing all the children in the world, not merely those of the country in which it was held; otherwise, there would be no point in the United Nations intervening, when a great many countries already had their own children's days. The representative of India stated that a single set day would have been desirable but it was not feasible; each country could have its own world children's day, international in feeling and in scope.

The part played by certain non-governmental organizations, particularly the International

Union for Child Welfare, in promoting the idea of a world children's day was recognized with appreciation. Denmark, Norway and Sweden submitted an amendment to the Indian draft resolution designed to avoid establishing another world children's day in competition with that already inaugurated by the Union. While stating that the amendment would also apply to the joint draft resolution, the sponsors withdrew it in view of subsequent changes in the joint draft and statements made by the Director-General of UNICEF. The representative of Sweden believed that the world children's day should not be a holiday, but that the best way of helping children would be to raise funds for UNICEF by donating one day's pay. A number of representatives, including those of Afghanistan, Poland, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States, thought it inadvisable to mention a specific organization by name in the draft resolution and an amendment by Afghanistan to delete the reference to the International Union for Child Welfare was adopted by 28 votes to 7, with 18 abstentions.

Costa Rica submitted amendments to the joint draft resolution to provide, among other things, for an annual meeting of Member and non-member States, preferably on world children's day, to pledge contributions to UNICEF. This, he said, might provide UNICEF with additional security. The part of the Costa Rican amendments referring to the pledging conference was, however, rejected by 25 votes to 14, with 14 abstentions, by the Third Committee.

The sponsors of the draft resolution accepted oral amendments proposed by Afghanistan, Australia, France, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Uruguay. The joint draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by the Third Committee by 47 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, and by the General Assembly on 14 December by 48 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

By this resolution the Assembly recommended that, with effect from 1956, a Universal Children's Day should be instituted in all countries, as a day of world-wide fraternity and understanding between children and activity devoted to promoting the ideals and objectives of the Charter and the welfare of children and furthering United Nations efforts for children. The Assembly suggested that the day be observed

on the date and in the way each government considered appropriate and invited organizations to co-operate actively in its observance. It asked the Executive Board of UNICEF in co-opera-

tion with UNESCO to take steps in accordance with the resolution and include in its annual reports a report on the progress achieved.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 461-68.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2518, E/2572. Reports of Executive Board of UNICEF.

E/2601. Programme co-ordination between UNICEF, the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Report by the Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 794, 795.

E/L.610. United States draft resolution (replaced by revised joint draft resolution).

E/L.611. Belgium, Egypt, France, India, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (replaced by revised joint draft).

E/L.611/Rev.1. Australia, Belgium, Egypt, France, India, United States, Yugoslavia revised joint draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 543(XVIII), as submitted jointly by seven Powers, E/L.611/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by the Council on 1 July.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of the Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 586-593.

A/C.3/L.433 and Add.1, 2. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Philippines, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (adopted by 45 votes to none).

A/2829. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 835(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2829, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 14 December.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that by its resolution 802(VIII) of 6 October 1953 it decided to continue the activities of the United Nations Children's Fund without time limits,

"Taking note of resolution 543(XVIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council after consideration of the reports made by the Executive Board of UNICEF on the work of the Fund,

"Being of the opinion that the work of UNICEF is developing with success in the various parts of the world, especially in under-developed areas,

"1. Congratulates the United Nations Children's Fund on its work;

"2. Considers that further efforts are desirable to

familiarize the public with the needs of children and with the work of UNICEF;

"3. Invites all States Members and non-members of the United Nations to continue their efforts to expand the resources of UNICEF."

UNIVERSAL CHILDREN'S DAY

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 596-599.

A/C.3/L.434. Uruguay draft resolution (replaced by joint draft resolution).

A/C.3/L.439. Costa Rica amendments to draft resolution by Uruguay (replaced by amendments to joint draft).

A/C.3/L.436. India draft resolution (replaced by joint draft resolution).

A/C.3/L.438. Denmark, Norway, Sweden joint amendment to draft resolution by India (withdrawn).

A/C.3/L.444. India and Uruguay joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended, by 47 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.445. Costa Rica amendments to joint draft (first amendment adding final paragraph to preamble [for text, see adopted resolution, quoted below], adopted by 18 votes to 13, with 21 abstentions; second amendment, regarding pledging conference, rejected by 25 votes to 14, with 14 abstentions).

A/C.3/L.446. Afghanistan amendments to joint draft (first amendment, to delete reference to International Union for Child Welfare, adopted by 28 votes to 7, with 18 abstentions; second amendment to delete phrase in operative paragraph 3 calling on Secretary-General to take steps "to establish children's day", accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

France oral amendments: (1) to substitute in preamble "certain non-governmental organizations" for "the International Union of Child Welfare" (not voted on because of adoption of Afghanistan amendment); (2) to reword operative paragraph 3 (paragraph 4 of adopted resolution) to provide for co-operation with UNESCO (adopted by 51 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

Australia oral amendment to provide for progress reports in annual report rather than special report to Assembly's 10th session (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

Sweden oral drafting amendment and Saudi Arabia oral drafting amendment (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

A/2829. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 836(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2829, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 48 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the obligations of the United Nations to succeeding generations can only be fulfilled by increased efforts on behalf of the children of the world, who are the citizens of tomorrow, and that the world-wide observance of a children's day would contribute to human solidarity and co-operation between nations,

"Believing that the objectives of the Charter can best be realized if they inspire and are shared by the children of the world,

"Recalling the increased interest in the work of and the support given to the United Nations Children's Fund and its acceptance as an integral part of the United Nations, and that various resolutions relating to children adopted by the General Assembly have shown the Organization's concern for children in all parts of the world,

"Considering the increasing attention given by States and peoples to a better observance of the rights of mothers and children, as well as the action of civic, social, professional and cultural institutions, national, international and regional, on behalf of children,

"Expressing its appreciation of the work done by governmental and voluntary organizations for the

children of the world, including the observance in a certain number of countries of a Universal Children's Day,

"Considering that the observance of Universal Children's Day should be used for a concrete and effective expression of the support of Governments for the purposes of UNICEF,

"1. Recommends that, with effect from 1956, a Universal Children's Day shall be instituted by all countries, to be observed as a day of world-wide fraternity and understanding between children and of activity devoted to the promotion of the ideals and objectives of the Charter and the welfare of the children of the world, and to the strengthening and broadening of the efforts made by the United Nations in favour and on behalf of all the children of the world;

"2. Suggests to the Governments of all States that Universal Children's Day be observed on the date and in the way which each considers appropriate;

"3. Also invites the cultural, professional, trade-union, workers' and social welfare organizations for men and women, to support and co-operate actively in the observance of Universal Children's Day;

"4. Requests the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to take steps in accordance with the present resolution and to include in its annual reports a report on progress achieved in accordance with the above recommendations."

CHAPTER XVI

POPULATION AND MIGRATION QUESTIONS

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

The World Population Conference was held in Rome from 31 August to 10 September 1954 as a joint project of the United Nations, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization. The Conference was attended by more than 450 experts from many parts of the world, including not only the foremost students of population but also leading experts in many related scientific fields.

The purpose of the Conference, as stated by

the Economic and Social Council in authorizing the project in June 1952 (resolution 435 (XIV)) was solely an exchange of views and experience among experts; consequently the Conference adopted no resolutions or recommendations for action. However, the discussions and the numerous scientific papers on which they were based helped to clarify the scientific basis for policy decisions and action programmes with reference to a wide variety of questions connected with population trends. At the same time it was made clear that present knowledge at many points is not sufficient for those purposes and that the United Nations and the collaborating specialized agencies have a substantial stake in the extension of research, particularly on the trends of population in the

under-developed countries and their relation to programmes of social and economic development.

The proceedings of the Conference, including the texts of the papers contributed and summary reports of the discussions at the various meetings, are being prepared for publication. They are to be published with the help of a grant of funds from the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, as well as contributions from the Government of Italy and from ILO.

POPULATION STUDIES

The Population Commission held no session during 1954. As in previous years, the United Nations programme of population studies has been oriented primarily to the problems of economic and social development of under-developed countries. The demographic aspects of these problems have been assuming increased importance as the rates of population growth in the less developed countries have risen, responding to the success of health and medical programmes, which have reduced the death rates. Steps have been taken to concentrate resources still more effectively in this field.

The discussions at the World Population Conference did much to show what types of information are needed concerning the trends of population and their relation to the problems of economic and social development. In addition, the Secretary-General, with the help of UNESCO, the International Social Science Council and the Social Science Research Council, convened a small committee of experts to select the principal questions in this field on which further research is required. Plans were also made for regional seminars to be held in Latin America and in Asia and the Far East, where specific needs of governments for demographic information will be examined.

Meanwhile, the staff engaged in population studies at United Nations Headquarters focused its attention more closely on the preparation of materials which would be immediately useful to the governments of under-developed countries in planning development programmes. The work on future population estimates was intensified, and a series of estimates for Central and South American countries

was prepared, showing projected population trends by sex and age groups up to 1980. The analysis of relationships between the growth of population and of the labour force was continued with the aim of publishing a report on the trends of man-power from a demographic point of view, with special reference to the under-developed countries.

A report on the patterns of mortality, including a series of model life-tables, was drafted; it will facilitate estimates of mortality levels and trends in under-developed countries.

A report on results of a pilot field study of population in relation to economic and social conditions in the State of Mysore, India, neared completion. This field study proved valuable in demonstrating and improving practical methods for obtaining needed information which the existing statistical services in many under-developed countries do not provide.

Steps have been taken for closer co-operation with the regional commissions on demographic aspects of the problems with which they are concerned. A plan for a study on population growth and economic development in Asia and the Far East has been prepared, and arrangements have been made for close co-operation between the Secretariat at Headquarters and the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in carrying out this project.

The provision of technical assistance to governments of under-developed countries in obtaining information on population as a basis for policy formation and planning of development programmes was continued during the year. Egypt and Indonesia were among the countries which requested and received such assistance.

MIGRATION

At its 17th session, the Economic and Social Council considered General Assembly resolution 733 (VIII) inviting the Council, in co-operation with ILO and other interested agencies, to develop a programme of studies on migration within national boundaries. The Council had before it the summary records of the meetings and the report of the Third Committee of the General Assembly on this question, which had been communicated to the Council for its

guidance and information at the Assembly's request.

The Secretary-General submitted a memorandum in which he suggested, after consulting the International Labour Office, that the Council refer this question to the Population Commission. The Council on 1 April, without discussion, decided to do so.

Inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations active in questions of international migration, meanwhile, have increased their participation in the development of the United Nations programme of work. The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law at Rome completed, on behalf of the United Nations, a compilation of legislative texts on the legal status of aliens covering ten of the most important immigration countries. The Institute followed this by preparing a companion compilation, consisting of multi-lateral and bilateral instruments concluded by governments relating to the status of aliens.

The United Nations Secretariat has continued to assist non-governmental organizations serving migrants in carrying forward their policies of providing maximum care without duplication of effort, and use has been made of the experience and suggestions of those organizations as basic data on which recommendations for international action can be developed. The voluntary agencies have been surveying the social situation of refugees in the professional categories who have emigrated and have been trying to find employment opportunities for them. The voluntary agencies have also been supplying information regarding their experience in providing social welfare services for migrants.

RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT ABROAD OF MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

At its 17th session, in April 1954, the Economic and Social Council had before it two draft conventions, prepared by a committee of experts, which were designed to alleviate the situation of women and children abandoned by persons responsible for their support who had moved to another country. The Committee, which had been convened by the Secretary-General at the Council's request, had met in August 1952. At its 15th session in March 1953

the Council had postponed consideration of the question.

The first draft convention prepared by the committee, "Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance", was intended to make it easier for a dependant living in one country to obtain a valid and enforceable support order against a defaulter living in another country. The purpose of the second draft convention, "Convention on the Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Orders", was to facilitate the enforcement in a foreign country of a support order issued by a court in the country of residence of the dependant.

While the first draft convention would assist primarily those abandoned dependants who had not obtained a support order in their country of residence, the second would assist those who, having obtained such a support order, were seeking to have it enforced in the country of residence of the defaulter.

The committee of experts reached the conclusion that the first draft could provide a solution compatible with the domestic legislation of the different countries and the constituent units of federal States. The second draft convention was submitted by the committee as a model which could be used by States for bilateral treaties or for national legislation so as to improve procedures for the enforcement abroad of family support orders.

The Council also had before it two notes by the Secretary-General on the draft conventions; resolution 734(VIII) of the General Assembly, requesting the Council to do its utmost to complete its work on this question; and the views expressed by two non-governmental organizations, the International Social Service and the International Federation of Friends of Young Women. An oral statement was made to the Council by the representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

When the Council discussed the question in its Social Committee at four meetings on 5, 6 and 7 April, there was general agreement that the draft convention on the enforcement abroad of maintenance orders should, in accordance with the opinion of the committee of experts, be recommended as a guide for the preparation of bilateral treaties or uniform legislation.

With regard to the draft convention on the

recovery abroad of claims for maintenance, there was, however, some difference of opinion. Norway submitted a draft resolution proposing that this draft convention be transmitted to a conference of plenipotentiaries for completion and adoption. This proposal was supported by the representatives of Belgium and France. Other representatives, however, including those of Ecuador, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered that the matter did not lend itself to treatment in a general multilateral convention, particularly in view of the diversity of legal systems. Ecuador and the United States submitted a draft resolution by which the experts' report would be transmitted to governments "for information and such action as they may deem appropriate".

Other representatives, in particular the representative of Venezuela, while considering it premature to call a conference, thought that it would not be sufficient for the Council merely to transmit the drafts to governments. Argentina, Cuba and Venezuela, therefore, jointly proposed a compromise amendment to the Norwegian draft resolution proposing that the Secretary-General transmit the draft convention to governments and at the same time con-

sult them on their willingness to attend a conference to complete the drafting of this convention.

Following consultations between delegations a compromise draft resolution was submitted jointly by Belgium, Cuba, France and Venezuela which was adopted, as a whole, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions both by the Social Committee and by the Council on 26 April. The Norwegian and United States draft resolutions were withdrawn.

In its resolution the Council asked the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the committee to governments; to ascertain from Members of the United Nations and of specialized agencies whether they considered it desirable to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to complete the drafting of the convention and whether they were prepared to attend such a conference; and to report to the Council not later than at its 19th session in 1955. It also recommended that governments use the text of the model convention on the enforcement abroad of maintenance orders, annexed to the resolution, as a guide for the preparation of bilateral treaties or uniform legislation to be enacted by individual States.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 468-75.

WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE

E/CN.9/113. World population conference, Rome, 31 August-10 September, 1954. Report by Secretary-General to Population Commission.

POPULATION STUDIES

The Population of Central America (including Mexico), 1950-1980. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XIII.3.

Population Growth and the Standard of Living in Under-Developed Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.XIII.7.

Foetal, Infant and Early Childhood Mortality. Vol. I. The Statistics. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.7. Vol. 2. Biological, Social and Economic Factors. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1954.IV.8.

ST/SOA/Ser.A. Population Studies, No. 19. Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, provisory edition, June 1954.

MIGRATION

E/2544. Studies on internal migration. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/AC.39/1 and Corr.1, 2 and Add.1. Report of Committee of Experts on Recognition and Enforcement of Maintenance Obligations, and statement by International Social Service.

E/2364 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings, 257-260.

E/AC.7/L.189. Ecuador and United States joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

E/AC.7/L.190. Norway draft resolution (withdrawn).

E/AC.7/L.190/Add.1. Secretary-General estimate of financial implications.

E/AC.7/L.191. Argentina, Cuba, Venezuela joint amendments to Norway draft resolution.

E/AC.7/L.192 and Rev.1. Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, France, Venezuela joint draft resolution and revision (adopted: operative paragraph 1 (b) by 12 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions and 1 (c) by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions; draft resolution,

as a whole, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

E/2567. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 784.

RESOLUTION 527(XVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2567, adopted by the Council on 26 April by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council.

"Recalling its resolution 390H(XIII) requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a working draft of a model convention or of a model reciprocal law, or both, and requesting him to convene a committee of experts with a view to formulating the text of such instruments on the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations,

"Having considered the report of the Committee of Experts on the Recognition and Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Obligations,

"Having noted the importance of the question as reflected in General Assembly resolution 734(VIII),

"Taking account of the valuable work of social agencies in encouraging and facilitating voluntary fulfilment of family obligations and the progress made in reaching international understanding through bilateral and regional conventions,

"Recognizing the legal, social and economic difficulties which are to be overcome in the recovery abroad of claims for maintenance,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To transmit the report of the Committee of Experts to governments for information and such action as they may deem appropriate;

"(b) To ascertain from States Members of the United Nations and those non-members of the United Nations which are members of any of the specialized agencies whether they consider it desirable to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to complete the drafting of the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Claims for Maintenance, and whether they are prepared to attend such a conference;

"(c) To report to the Council on the result of this consultation not later than the nineteenth session;

"2. Recommends to governments to use the text of the Model Convention on the Enforcement Abroad of Maintenance Orders [annexed hereto] as a guide for the preparation of bilateral treaties or uniform legislation to be enacted by individual States."

ANNEX: MODEL CONVENTION ON THE ENFORCEMENT ABROAD OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS (PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT ABROAD OF MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS, GENEVA, 28 AUGUST 1952)

"PREAMBLE. Considering that the situation of dependants left without means of support by persons in another country constitutes a pressing humanitarian problem, and

"Considering that the prosecution or enforcement abroad of claims for maintenance gives rise to serious legal and practical difficulties, and

"Considering that it is therefore necessary to

facilitate the enforcement, in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, of maintenance orders, as well as of other instruments subject to execution, rendered or concluded in the territory of the other Contracting Party,

"Wherefore the Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

"ARTICLE 1: DEFINITIONS. In this Convention:

"(a) A 'maintenance order' is any judicial act of a court (judgment, decree, decision, order and the like) or provision thereof, whereby a person is required to make payment of a sum or sums of money towards the maintenance of any dependant, rendered in a proceeding brought in whole or in part for the purpose of enforcing a duty of support established by the law of the country where the order is made;

"(b) A 'court' is any judicial authority however described, competent to pronounce maintenance orders according to the governing domestic law;

"(c) An 'original court' is the court by which the maintenance order was given; and an 'enforcing court' is the court in which it is sought to obtain enforcement of a maintenance order;

"(d) A 'judgment creditor' is the person in whose favour the maintenance order was given; and a 'judgment debtor' is the person against whom the maintenance order was given.

"ARTICLE 2: CONDITIONS OF ENFORCEMENT. 1. A maintenance order pronounced by a court in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be enforced in the territory of the other Contracting Party in the manner provided in this Convention if the following conditions are fulfilled:

"(a) The original court has jurisdiction in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention;

"(b) The order is enforceable in the country of the original court;

"(c) The order is not subject to review in the country of the original court;

"(d) Where the order was given by default, the enforcing court is satisfied that the judgment debtor actually received notice in sufficient time to defend the proceedings. If the enforcing court considers that this requirement has not been observed it may refuse enforcement even though such notice was served on the judgment debtor in accordance with the law of the country of the original court;

"(e) The order is not inconsistent with a prior judgment which as between the same parties, is recognized as *res judicata* under the law of the enforcing court. Enforcement may also be refused if, prior to the pronouncement of the order of the original court, an action on the same matter has been pending between the same parties before a court of the country where enforcement is sought;

"(f) The enforcement of the order would not be manifestly contrary to public policy in the country of the enforcing court.

"2. An enforcing court shall also grant enforcement to orders which are provisionally enforceable and to other interim orders, notwithstanding that such orders do not fulfil the condition laid down in paragraph 1(c), provided that the other conditions set forth in paragraph 1 are fulfilled and that the

enforcement of such orders is permissible under the law of the enforcing court.

"ARTICLE 3: COMPETENT COURTS. The following courts shall be competent to pronounce maintenance orders for the purpose of this Convention:

"(a) The courts of the country in which the respondent was resident when the proceedings were instituted;

"(b) The court to the jurisdiction of which the defendant submitted either expressly or by entering upon the merits of a matter without reservation as to jurisdiction.

"ARTICLE 4: APPLICATION FOR ENFORCEMENT. 1. In order that a maintenance order of a court in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties should be enforced in the territory of the other, an application for enforcement of the maintenance order shall be made to the court which is competent in accordance with the law of the country where enforcement is sought.

"2. An application shall be accompanied by:

"(a) A certified copy of the maintenance order;

"(b) Where the order was given by default, a certified copy of the notice of institution of the proceedings, and appropriate documentation showing that notice was received by the judgment debtor in sufficient time to defend the proceedings;

"(c) A certified translation of the documents referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, as may be required by the enforcing court.

"3. An application shall be made by or on behalf of the judgment creditor either directly to the enforcing court or through the appropriate authorities of the country of the enforcing court designated in article 13. In the latter case these authorities shall act without delay.

"ARTICLE 5*: GRANTING OF EXEQUATUR OR REGISTRATION. If an application is made in accordance with Article 4 the enforcing court, upon being satisfied that the maintenance order fulfils the conditions laid down in articles 2 and 3, shall grant execution of such maintenance order by exequatur or registration.

"ARTICLE 6*: EFFECT OF EXEQUATUR OR REGISTRATION. A maintenance order which has been granted an exequatur or registration shall, except as provided in article 8, have the same force and effect as if it had been originally obtained in the enforcing court, and in particular it shall be enforceable in the same manner as a maintenance order pronounced by that court.

"ARTICLE 7: ORDERS SUBJECT TO VARIATION AND ORDERS FOR PERIODIC PAYMENTS. 1. Subject to the provisions of article 9, paragraph 2, a maintenance order shall be enforceable in accordance with articles 5 and 6† notwithstanding that the amount payable under that order may be subject to variation by the original court.

"2. A maintenance order pronounced by an original court requiring the judgment debtor to make periodic payments shall, with respect to accrued and future instalments, be enforceable in accordance with articles 5 and 6† in the same manner as if the

order had been originally pronounced by the enforcing court.

"ARTICLE 8: VARIATION OF THE ORDER BY ENFORCING COURT. 1. A court having jurisdiction over the judgment debtor may, upon application made by or on behalf of the judgment debtor or of the judgment creditor, make such variation as the court thinks fit in the amount and rate of payments under the maintenance order.

"2. No maintenance order enforceable in accordance with articles 5 and 6† shall impose on the judgment debtor a liability to make payments in excess of the maximum (if any) permissible under the law in force in the country of the enforcing court.

"ARTICLE 9: NOTIFICATIONS. 1. Whenever an application for enforcement is received by an enforcing court, this court shall give notice to the original court through the appropriate authorities designated in article 13; the enforcing court shall also give notice to the original court of the granting or rejection of such application and of any variation made under article 8. Likewise, the original court shall give notice to the enforcing court, through the appropriate authorities designated in article 13, of any variation or setting aside of such order.

"2. An original or enforcing court receiving any notice in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall take whatever action may be appropriate, in conformity with the law of that court.

"ARTICLE 10: LAW GOVERNING PROCEDURE. The procedure and methods of enforcement shall, unless it is otherwise provided in this Convention, be governed by the law of the enforcing court.

"ARTICLE 11: EXEMPTIONS AND FACILITIES. 1. Judgment creditors residing or present in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be given equal treatment, and shall be granted the same exemptions in the payment of the costs and charges incurred in any proceeding under this Convention, as residents in the territory of the other Contracting Party where enforcement is sought.

"2. If the law of the court requires any bond or other security of persons residing or present abroad, judgment creditors residing or present in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall be exempt therefrom in any proceeding under this Convention.

"3. No fees shall be chargeable for certification and legalization of documents in any proceeding under this Convention.

"ARTICLE 12: TRANSFER OF FUNDS. 1. In order to ensure and expedite the free transfer from one Contracting Party to the other of funds payable on account of maintenance obligations judicially established in the courts of a Contracting Party in the cases contemplated in this Convention, the Contracting Parties undertake, in case of exchange restrictions, to accord to such transfers the highest priority provided for capital services.

"2. The Contracting Parties reserve the right:

"(a) To take the necessary measures to prevent transfers of funds pursuant to paragraph 1 for pur-

poses other than the bona fide payment of existing maintenance obligations;

"(b) To limit the amounts transferable pursuant to paragraph 1 to amounts necessary for subsistence.

"ARTICLE 13: DESIGNATION OF APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES. At the time of ratifying this Convention the Contracting Parties shall designate the appropriate authorities in their respective territories which shall be entrusted with the functions indicated in article 4, paragraph 3, and article 9 of this Convention. The Contracting Parties shall keep each other informed of any subsequent change in such designations.

"ARTICLE 14: ENFORCEMENT OF OTHER INSTRUMENTS SUBJECT TO EXECUTION. The Contracting Parties undertake to extend the benefits of this Convention to instruments (such as orders of administrative authorities or arbitral awards) other than maintenance orders, requiring a judgment debtor to make payments towards the maintenance of a judgment creditor, provided that such instruments are subject to execution under the laws of both Contracting Parties and that they comply with the conditions laid down in articles 2 and 3.

"ARTICLE 15: APPLICATIONS OUTSIDE THE CONVENTION. Nothing in this Convention shall preclude a judgment creditor from invoking any other provision applicable to the enforcement of maintenance orders, in accordance with the domestic law of the country of the enforcing court of any other Convention in force between the Contracting States.

"ARTICLE 16: RATIFICATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE.

1. This Convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of ...

"2. This Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the day of deposit of the second instrument of ratification.

"ARTICLE 17: DENUNCIATION. Each Contracting Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the other. A denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification.

"ARTICLE 18: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES. Any dispute which may arise between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which is not settled by negotiation, shall at the request of either Contracting Party be referred to the International Court of Justice or, in case the latter should not have jurisdiction, to an arbitrator appointed by the President of the Inter-

national Court of Justice, for decision, unless the Contracting Parties agree to another mode of settlement.

"ARTICLE 19: LANGUAGES AND REGISTRATION. 1. The ... texts of this Convention shall be equally authentic.

"2. This Convention shall be registered with the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

"* Articles 5 and 6 are applicable to States whose legislation provides for the exequatur or registration procedure. If this procedure is known only to one of the two Contracting Parties, articles 5 and 6 should be replaced by the following article:

"ARTICLE 5 ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS. 1. If an application is made in accordance with article 4 to the competent court in [State A], such court, upon being satisfied that the maintenance order fulfils the conditions laid down in articles 2 and 3, shall grant execution of such maintenance order by exequatur or registration. A maintenance order which has been granted an exequatur or registration shall, except as provided in article 8, have the same force and effect as if it had been originally obtained in the enforcing court, and in particular it shall be enforceable in the same manner as a maintenance order pronounced by that court.

"2. If an application is made in accordance with article 4 to the competent court in [State B] such court, upon being satisfied that the maintenance order fulfils the conditions laid down in articles 2 and 3, shall pronounce a new order based upon the recognition of the maintenance order pronounced by the original court. This order shall be enforceable in accordance with the law of the territory of the enforcing court.

"If the exequatur or registration procedure is unknown to both Contracting Parties, articles 5 and 6 should be replaced by the following Article:

"ARTICLE 5: ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS. If an application is made in accordance with article 4 the enforcing court, upon being satisfied that the maintenance order fulfils the conditions laid down in articles 2 and 3, shall pronounce a new order based upon the recognition of the maintenance order pronounced by the original court. This order shall be enforceable in accordance with the law of the territory of the enforcing court."

† In the cases contemplated in footnote*, the words 'and 6' should be omitted."

CHAPTER XVII

NARCOTIC DRUGS

The system created by the international treaties on Narcotic Drugs and designed to regulate the production, movement and consumption of narcotic drugs continued to oper-

ate during 1954 and further measures were taken aimed at extending and improving the world-wide control system. Broadly speaking, the system may be described as follows.

Governments send in annual reports showing the quantity and type of narcotics that have been produced and manufactured and the amount and type of contraband that has been discovered. At the same time they provide estimates of the quantity of narcotics that each country would need or intended to produce during the coming year.

The estimates are studied by the Drug Supervisory Body, consisting of four technical experts; it publishes an annual statement fixing the limits for the following year for imports and manufacture. The production and consumption figures are examined by the Permanent Central Opium Board (PCOB) to see that the limits have been observed.

The reports of these two bodies are reviewed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which consists of 15 governments. The Commission, in turn, reports to the Economic and Social Council. The Commission, and on its recommendation the Council, consider measures for improving and extending the system of control and for dealing with particular problems which may arise.

During 1954 the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its ninth session from 19 April to

14 May. At that session it discussed, among other things, the Annual Report of the PCOB on Statistics of Narcotics for 1952 and its work in 1953 and the Statement on Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1954 issued by the Drug Supervisory Body. The report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its 18th session, held from 29 June to 6 August. Certain aspects of the question were also considered by the General Assembly at its ninth session.

For convenience, the decisions taken are grouped under the following main headings: (1) the implementation of the treaties and international control, under which are considered matters relating to the reports of governments, the PCOB and the Drug Supervisory Body; (2) particular aspects of the problem, i.e., those relating to particular drugs—opium, the coca leaf, cannabis (Indian hemp), diacetylmorphine (heroin) and synthetic drugs—as well as problems of drug addiction and the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs; and (3) measures for improving the system, including, in particular, the proposed single convention on narcotic drugs and scientific research on opium.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

The Commission had before it a summary by the Secretary-General of the annual reports sent in during the previous year; some 120 reports had been received covering 1952 and seven covering 1951. It had also had before it a summary of 175 legislative texts, sent in for 25 metropolitan countries and 16 territories.

The Commission revised the form for use by governments in preparing their annual reports for 1954, in particular regarding the information to be furnished on drug addiction.

It found that drug addiction and illicit traffic were increasing and felt that the attention of governments should be drawn to the constant need for strict application of international treaties and national measures for the control of narcotic drugs. A draft resolution proposed by the Commission to this effect was unanimously adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 12 July.

STATEMENT BY THE DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

The Commission observed that the Supervisory Body had reported that some governments had a tendency to over-estimate their needs of narcotic drugs, while other governments did not transmit supplementary estimates in time and did not use the appropriate method for calculating the estimates of consumption and stock. The Commission therefore recommended a resolution which was adopted by the Council by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, drawing the attention of all governments to the need for submitting accurate estimates accompanied by explanations of the methods employed.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The report of the PCOB showed a considerable decrease in the legal use of narcotic drugs

for non-medicinal purposes since the Board started operating in 1929. Thus, for example, the quantity of opium so used had fallen from 1,585 tons in 1929 to 166 tons in 1952, morphine (for use as such) from 13 to 7 tons over the same period, cocaine from 5,700 to 2,140 kilogrammes and diacetylmorphine (heroin) from 3,620 to 120 kilogrammes.

The Board also stated in its report, however, that it was hampered in its work because some governments either sent incomplete statistics or none at all and also because the information received on production and stocks of opium, their method of computation, their place of

storage and moisture content was in some cases unsatisfactory.

On the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council on 12 July, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, adopted a resolution taking note, with satisfaction, of the Board's report, recommending that governments of countries producing opium indicate how they calculate the amount of their production, exports and stocks as regards the establishment of morphine content and, if possible, water content, and calling upon all governments to transmit complete statistics to the Board regularly and promptly.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF THE CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

QUESTIONS RELATING TO OPIUM

Much of the international work is concentrated on the control of opium, the best known of the natural drugs. Opium is prepared from the latex of certain species of poppy from which alkaloids such as morphine, codeine and heroin are prepared.

At the request of the Council, made in 1953, the Commission considered a draft model code and commentary to assist governments in the application of the 1953 Opium Protocol. This Protocol, adopted by the United Nations Opium Conference in 1953, contains provisions for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant and the production of, international and wholesale trade in and use of opium. The Council, as proposed by the Commission, in a resolution adopted on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, entrusted the task of preparing the model code to a Rapporteur, Mr. Charles Vaille of France, President of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. It invited him to submit the draft, and if possible a commentary, to the Commission's 10th session. It also invited the PCOB and the Drug Supervisory Body to communicate comments and recommendations on the parts of the Protocol with which they were concerned in time for consideration by the Rapporteur in preparing his draft.

The Protocol would limit to seven the number of countries permitted to produce opium for export; it would not prevent a country

from producing opium for legitimate domestic use.

However, at its ninth session, the Commission had at its disposal information that one or two countries were planning to begin the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium.

Differences of opinion on this matter arose within the Commission and later in the Council's Social Committee.

On the one hand the view was expressed that new opium production would impede the ultimate aim of limiting production to the world's medical and scientific needs. The Council, it was stated, should urge States in which there had been no production of opium in recent years to prohibit such production in the future. Representatives expressing these views in the Council's Social Committee included those of China, France and India.

On the other hand, it was maintained that governments should not be prevented from producing opium for domestic purposes, and that such a recommendation would be a departure from the basic principle on which the Opium Conference had reached agreement. Representatives taking this position in the Council's Social Committee included those of Australia and the United Kingdom.

The Council, by 11 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, adopted a resolution urging the governments of all countries (other than the seven named in the Protocol) in which there

had been no production of opium in recent years, to prohibit such production in the future.

At its ninth session the Commission on Narcotic Drugs also examined nine reports on the abolition of opium-smoking in India, Pakistan, Vietnam, Brunei, Hong Kong, the Federation of Malay States, North Borneo and Sarawak during 1952 and received oral information from the Indian representative on the measures being taken to reduce further the decreasing number of smokers and the quantities of opium consumed for quasi-medical purposes.

THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

In the view of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, decisive progress was made during its ninth session on the problems arising from the practice of chewing the coca leaf. The coca bush grows in South America and Indonesia, and the leaves, which yield cocaine for various medical and scientific purposes, are also used in industry. The Commission, including representatives and observers of the countries mainly concerned—Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru—was unanimous in agreeing that the habit of chewing the coca leaf constituted a form of drug addiction. There was also general agreement that many problems were involved in abolishing the habit, to which large numbers of the aborigines are addicted, and that a cautious and gradual approach was required to find a solution to the problem.

The representatives of Peru in the Commission and of Argentina in the Council gave accounts of the situation in their countries and the measures being taken to deal with it.

On the basis of a recommendation by the Commission, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution in which it recommended that governments limit, gradually, but as quickly as possible, the cultivation and the export of the coca leaf to legitimate purposes; continue their efforts to abolish coca leaf chewing; limit progressively the importation of coca leaves for chewing; and start or continue to educate the people about the dangerous effects of this habit. It further recommended that the United Nations and the specialized agencies should consider requests for technical assistance from the countries concerned to help combat the habit.

The Council also expressed its satisfaction at the policies already adopted by the governments concerned, particularly by Peru, to suppress the chewing of the coca leaf.

THE PROBLEM OF CANNABIS (INDIAN HEMP)

The narcotic resin derived from cannabis (Indian hemp) is consumed in many forms in different regions of the world; e.g., marihuana, hashish, charas and bhang. These substances pose a difficult narcotics control problem since the cannabis plant is indigenous in many parts of the world and its consumption is widely accepted socially. The plant is also widely cultivated in many countries for its fibre and seed. Increased seizures of illicit cannabis have been reported from many widely separated parts of the world, including some regions where its use is not traditional. The Economic and Social Council, in its report, pointed out that, while the situation did not appear to be alarming, it was sufficiently serious to warrant active consideration.

In agreeing with the opinion of WHO that cannabis preparations in medicine are practically obsolete, the Commission of Narcotic Drugs proposed, and the Council, by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention, adopted a resolution recommending that countries in which such cannabis preparations are still being put to medical use should take steps to discontinue it as rapidly as possible.

The Commission also considered the possibility of reducing the danger inherent in the cultivation of the cannabis plant for industrial purposes by gradually replacing it by varieties of the plant which did not produce harmful resin or by other fibre producing plants. On its recommendation the Council unanimously adopted a resolution in which it invited FAO in consultation with United Nations Secretariat to study the possibility of finding suitable alternative plants. It also invited governments to conduct experiments with the same end in view.

A series of surveys on various factual aspects of the problem, such as the cultivation and wild growth of the plant; production of cannabis fibre, seed and drugs; the licit and illicit distribution and consumption of the drugs;

and the national legislative and administrative provisions governing these processes, are being carried out for different regions of the world.

DIACETYLMORPHINE (HEROIN)

The Economic and Social Council in its report pointed out that heroin (diacetylmorphine), an alkaloid derived from the opium poppy, is "one of the most dangerous addiction-producing drugs" and that its prohibition has been repeatedly urged.

As early as 1931 the Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs had recommended its abolition, and in 1953 the World Health Assembly—noting that a survey had shown that 56 States had declared themselves in favour of dispensing with heroin for medical uses, while only seven countries had expressed opposing views—adopted a resolution recommending that its importation and manufacture be prohibited.

At the 1954 session of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs the majority of the members agreed that some form of international action aimed at prohibiting this dangerous drug should be taken. It was pointed out that there were new synthetic drugs which could be used as substitutes in therapeutics and which were certainly less likely to produce addiction, and therefore less dangerous.

The Commission proposed that suitable provisions regarding diacetylmorphine be embodied in the proposed single convention and recommended a resolution, which the Economic and Social Council adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, urging all governments to prohibit the manufacture and import and export of heroin, except for such small quantities as might be necessary for scientific purposes.

The representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom abstained from voting on the draft resolution; the French representative stated that he considered it inadvisable to prohibit production of diacetylmorphine so long as medical circles regarded it as irreplaceable and the representatives of Belgium and the United Kingdom stated that it would not be possible to dispense with it immediately.

THE PROBLEM OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS

The rate at which new narcotic drugs are being brought into general medical use poses a continuing problem of national and international narcotics control. The number of narcotic substances put under international control has more than doubled during the past 15 years. A great many of these new substances are new synthetic narcotics.

A Protocol, especially designed to bring these new drugs which were not provided for under existing treaties under international control, was signed in Paris in November 1948. The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, during its ninth session, noted with satisfaction that, at the beginning of 1954, 43 States had become parties to this Protocol.

The Commission reported to the Council that although there had been a great increase in the medical use of synthetic narcotics, such drugs had not yet appeared to any marked extent in the illicit traffic. They had, however, given rise to therapeutic addiction and fear was expressed that the illicit traffic in these substances might increase in the future.

During its debate the Commission discussed many of the various problems involved: whether synthetic drugs for therapeutic uses should be prohibited or limited; whether provisional measures of control should be applied while the dangerous character of the drugs was being ascertained; and whether the raw materials and the intermediary products used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs should be controlled.

Although it was generally acknowledged that the present international control system for synthetic drugs was inadequate and a more effective system was urgently needed, most members of the Commission considered that further study was required before a complete control scheme could be devised.

While members differed on whether all synthetic narcotic drugs should be totally prohibited or their number limited, it was agreed that those drugs which have particularly powerful addiction-producing properties and no distinct therapeutic advantages—such as ketobemidone—should be banned. There was also general agreement that control measures

should not impede research aimed at discovering new drugs. Some members felt that such research was indispensable to the ultimate goal of finding strong analgesics without addiction-producing qualities.

Different opinions were expressed as to what drugs should be prohibited. Some members suggested that commercial manufacture should be limited to synthetic drugs which had been proved superior to the natural drugs. Others felt that all synthetic narcotics should be prohibited except those possessing a substantial therapeutic advantage over the natural drugs and having only weak addiction-producing qualities. It was also thought that some synthetics might be needed because they have a distinct, even though not necessarily superior, medical value. The possible economic advantages of synthetics to the consumer were also weighed and some members felt that economic considerations should always be subordinated to therapeutic ones or to the dangers of addiction. Others thought that cost factors would inevitably play a certain role in determining governmental policy.

As recommended by the Commission, the Council adopted two resolutions, both unanimously. In the first it: called upon all States not parties to the 1948 Protocol to adhere to it; called the attention of all governments to the necessity for strict control over the possession, manufacture, import and export of, trade in, and use of synthetic narcotics; invited all governments to consider the possibility of carrying out a systematic campaign among members of the medical profession to alert them to the danger of addiction inherent in the use of synthetic narcotics and to the necessity of exercising great care in prescribing such drugs; recommended that all governments place new drugs under provisional control while WHO determines whether they are dangerous; and invited governments to study the desirability of exercising the requisite supervision over certain intermediary products used in the manufacture of synthetic narcotics, or of prohibiting their manufacture.

In the second resolution it urged governments to prohibit the use of the drug ketobemidone.

DRUG ADDICTION

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its

ninth session, noted that the number of addicts, as reported by governments, appeared to be increasing, and that the information available on illicit traffic indicated that addiction was often underestimated. It also observed that large differences in the licit consumption in countries with comparable social conditions and social services, might, in some cases, indicate unrecorded addiction.

It was pointed out that many cases of drug addiction resulted from the use of narcotics in the treatment of disease, and it was emphasized how important it was for the medical profession to understand fully the potential danger of prescribing narcotics. Also stressed was the close relationship between easy access to narcotics and the extent of addiction; particular reference was made to the incidence of drug addiction among members of the medical and allied professions.

Opinions were divided as to whether addicts should be registered. On the one hand it was argued that addiction was contagious and should be treated accordingly, and that compulsory reporting was essential so as to get a true picture of the situation. Others, however, explained that the situation obtaining in their countries did not lend itself to such measures, and that a system of registration might be difficult in view of the traditional confidential relationship between doctor and patient.

Whereas some members stressed the need for treatment in institutions, others pointed to the lack of ample resources and adequate medical facilities in some countries. It was suggested that the United Nations might be able to help by providing technical assistance.

Opposing views were also expressed on the feasibility of compulsory treatment in closed institutions. It was pointed out, on the one hand, that such an approach was essential for the cure of addicts; on the other hand, it was felt that compulsory treatment might in some countries conflict with traditional ideas concerning the rights of the individual.

When the Commission's report came before the Economic and Social Council, general agreement was expressed with the purposes of its draft resolution. However, the representatives of Ecuador, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the USSR and Yugoslavia maintained that drug addiction was not a problem in their

countries; some of them, as well as the representative of India, stated that they would therefore find practical difficulties in applying the resolution. The resolution was welcomed by the representative of WHO.

As recommended by the Commission, the Council adopted, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, a resolution calling the attention of the governments concerned to the necessity of having, as soon as possible, systematic arrangements for effective control and registration of addicts by health authorities; inviting governments to give attention to the sources from which addicts derive their supplies; stressing the importance of governments considering the setting up of facilities for the treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts on a planned and compulsory basis in properly conducted institutions; requesting the Secretary-General to continue his studies; and expressing its appreciation for the work carried out by WHO.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs found a highly disturbing situation in respect of the

increase of drug addiction and illicit traffic. It felt that, in view of the international character of the illicit traffic, closer international co-operation was called for. Government reports showed a great number of seizures of illicit narcotics. The Commission also had before it a summary of the trends and significant features in the illicit traffic prepared by the United Nations Secretariat and a report from the International Criminal Police Commission.

The Commission appointed an ad hoc committee of seven members to sift the data on illicit traffic and to report on its findings. This committee met during the session and analysed the situation by drugs and regions.

The Commission recommended that governments be asked to co-ordinate further their efforts to combat illicit traffic and to ensure close compliance with the international conventions, and the Economic and Social Council, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, adopted a resolution to this effect. Governments were also asked to supply the International Criminal Police Commission with any useful data they might have on illegal traders.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE SYSTEM

THE PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

During the year considerable progress was made in obtaining agreement on several basic problems which had to be solved before further progress could be made on the proposed Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

For instance, for the first time, all the States principally concerned were able to agree with the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and WHO that the chewing of the coca leaf constituted a form of harmful addiction and should be gradually suppressed. Also WHO's Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction declared that the medical use of drugs derived from the cannabis (Indian hemp) plant no longer served any useful purpose.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided that the provisions of the Opium Protocol of 1953, regulating the production of opium, should be incorporated in the draft of the proposed Single Convention and that it would

be necessary to include a separate section dealing with synthetic narcotics.

The Commission also reviewed proposed sections dealing with internal trade in narcotics, measures of supervision, penal provisions, cure of the drug habit and a number of general provisions.

In view of the difficulties which have been experienced in establishing universally applicable rules of penal law in the field of narcotic drugs as well as other fields, the Commission drafted a text on penal provisions which it considered flexible enough to ensure general acceptance. This would make possible the prosecution of offenders involved in serious cases of illicit traffic abroad and would facilitate the extradition of the criminals.

It became clear from the discussion in the Commission that member States held widely different views on how best to deal with drug addicts. Several members maintained that addicts should be compelled to undergo treatment in closed institutions, while others argued

that such radical measures might not be acceptable to countries in which drug addiction constituted a minor social problem, or which did not dispose of the necessary resources. On this question, also, the Commission adopted a text which would leave it to national authorities to use compulsion if the problem of drug addiction was serious and if they possessed sufficient resources.

On the proposal of India and Yugoslavia, the Council at its 18th session unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Commission of Narcotic Drugs to give priority at its 10th session to the Single Convention.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

It has been stressed many times that the setting up of an internationally recognized method to establish the origin of opium is of great importance in combatting illicit traffic. For several years, United Nations chemists, in co-operation with scientists in several countries, have been conducting research in this field. The aim is to develop methods for determining the geographical origin of opium by chemical and physical means, and thus help trace the origin and movement of opium seized in illicit traffic.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs reviewed the status of the programme in the light of a report prepared by a Committee of Chemical Experts, which had met in March 1954.

The Commission, while acknowledging that substantial progress had been made in the research work, endorsed the view that before the system of identifying the opium could be put to practical use the reliability of the process should be proved without doubt. Interest was expressed in recent experiments carried out in Canada in which a series of unmarked samples of known origin had been correctly identified. The Commission was concerned that after five years there were still important producing areas for which no, or very few, samples had been made available. It felt that this situation had greatly hampered the research work.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Council, by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, adopted a resolution: reaffirming the importance of the opium research programme; expressing satisfaction with the work done so

far; calling for further research; requesting governments to furnish samples of opium illicitly and illicitly cultivated within their countries, as well as important samples of opium seizures; instructing the Secretary-General to request these samples from governments and to develop further the Secretariat's opium research activities, deferring all other laboratory work except that connected with determining origin.

In the view of all the members who took part in the discussion in the Commission, the research programme showed enough promise to warrant the establishment of a United Nations narcotics laboratory. The Commission proposed that the Council recommend to the Assembly the establishment of such a laboratory. This recommendation occasioned some discussion at the Council's 18th session. While members were generally agreed on the need for establishing a laboratory, some representatives, including those of Australia, Cuba, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered that such a recommendation could not be adopted pending a decision on whether the laboratory should be established in New York or Geneva. The Council, expressing the view that it would be very useful to set up the laboratory, referred the matter to the Assembly.

The question was considered by the Assembly during the Third Committee's consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council. A draft resolution was submitted jointly by France, Turkey and the United Kingdom which, among other things, referred to the Secretary-General's proposals for transferring the United Nations Division of Narcotics to Geneva (a proposal adopted by the Assembly) and proposed the establishment of the laboratory at Geneva. The joint draft resolution was adopted by the Committee by 38 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, on the understanding, as proposed by the United States, that the laboratory would not be set up until the Commission had had another opportunity of considering the matter. The Assembly adopted the resolution on 14 December by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

During the Committee's debate appreciation was expressed of the offer of the cantonal authorities of Geneva to provide \$6,350 towards the establishment of the laboratory.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 475-88.

E/2606 and Corr.1. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Report of the ninth session, 19 April to 14 May 1954.

E/CN.7/364 and Add.1. Progress report of Division of Narcotic Drugs.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 281, 282.
E/2633. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 805.

(For resolutions adopted, see below).

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

E/NR.1952/Summary. Summary of annual reports for 1952.

E/NL.1952/Summary. Annual summary of laws and regulations.

E/2606, p.27. Draft resolution 1A recommended by Commission (adopted unanimously by Social Committee).

RESOLUTION 548B I (XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted unanimously by the Council on 12 July.

E/2606, p.27. Draft resolution 1B recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 548B II (XVIII), regarding simplification of trade names for narcotic drugs, as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD
E/OB/9 and Add.1. Report of Permanent Central Opium Board on statistics on narcotics for 1952 and work of the Board in 1953.

E/2606, p. 27. Draft resolution 1D recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee with United Kingdom oral amendments, inter alia, to note the report with satisfaction: paragraph regarding remuneration of members and strengthening of staff adopted by 7 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions; draft resolution, as a whole, adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 548B IV (XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

STATEMENT OF THE DRUG SUPERVISORY BODY

Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1954. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1953.XI.9.

E/2606, p.28. Draft resolution 1E recommended by

Commission (adopted unanimously by Social Committee).

RESOLUTION 548B V (XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF THE CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

QUESTIONS RELATING TO OPIUM

E/2606, p.28. Draft resolution 2 recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee, as amended orally by Yugoslavia to make clear that what was required was a draft code accompanied by a commentary, by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 548C(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

E/2606, p.27. Draft resolution 1C recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee by 9 votes to none, with 7 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 548B III (XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 11 votes to none, with 6 abstentions.

THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

E/TAC/7. Note by Secretary-General.

E/2606, p.29. Draft resolution 4 recommended by Commission (adopted unanimously by Social Committee as amended orally by United Kingdom and United States).

RESOLUTION 548E(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted unanimously by the Council on 12 July.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling the conclusions contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf and recalling its resolution 436E(XIV),

"Agreeing with the conclusions of the Committee of Experts of the World Health Organization that coca leaf chewing constitutes a form of drug addiction, and noting that its harmful character is recognized in all the countries concerned,

"Recognizing the importance to the health and welfare of large numbers of the aboriginal populations of certain countries of measures to ameliorate situation,

"Recognizing that the governments concerned are making efforts to suppress this habit and, in consequence, have adopted or contemplate adopting appropriate measures for the eradication of the habit,

"Appreciating, however, the many difficulties inherent in the problem and in the suppression of this habit,

"Considering that it is necessary to carry out various experiments with regard to this problem, but that the carrying out of such experiments should not delay the execution of measures already adopted or contemplated by the governments concerned,

"1. Takes note with satisfaction of the measures adopted by the governments concerned to eradicate this habit, and, in particular, of the statement made by the representative of Peru in this connexion at the ninth session of the Commission; and welcomes the statements made by the representative of Peru and the observers of Argentina, Bolivia and Colombia at the same session regarding the policy of progressive abolition of this practice adopted by their governments;

"2. Recommends that the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies give due consideration to any requests which the countries concerned may make for assistance in developing appropriate administrative or social measures for the gradual suppression of the habit or other remedial measures, including requests for various experiments as contemplated above;

"3. Recommends that the governments concerned:

"(a) Limit gradually and as quickly as practicable the cultivation and the export of coca leaf to medical, scientific and other legitimate purposes;

"(b) Continue their efforts to abolish progressively the habit of coca leaf chewing in their respective countries;

"(c) Limit progressively the importation of coca leaf for the purposes of chewing;

"(d) Continue their programmes of health education and, where such programmes do not yet exist, initiate them for the purpose of making known to the populations affected by the habit the dangers of the habit and the necessity for preventing its extension and for facilitating the efficacy of the measures adopted or about to be adopted."

THE PROBLEM OF CANNABIS

E/CN.7/276. Note by Secretary-General.

E/2606,p.30. Draft resolutions 5A and B recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee unanimously and by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention, respectively).

RESOLUTIONS 548F I AND II (XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July respectively by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and unanimously. Resolution 548F II (XVIII) read:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Concerned by the steadily increasing illicit traffic in the parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. containing resin, in many different regions of the world,

"Noting the programme of studies undertaken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, with a view to discovering ways by which this unsatisfactory situation may be improved,

"Noting also that the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. is widely cultivated in many parts of the world for

industrial purposes—i.e. for the production of fibre and seed,

"Noting further that experiments recently carried out in the Union of South Africa and in Greece suggest that it may be possible to replace *Cannabis sativa* L. in the production of fibre by other botanical species not producing harmful resin,

"Fearing that there is a danger of such industrial cultivation becoming a source of illicit traffic in some countries,

"1. Invites the governments concerned to furnish to the Secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to the Secretariat of the United Nations such information as may be required to carry out a study on the possibility of replacing *Cannabis sativa* L. by a variety of the same plant or by other plants serving similar industrial purposes but not containing harmful resin;

"2. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, to prepare this study;

"3. Invites the governments concerned to conduct experiments with a view to studying the possibility of finding a plant which does not contain harmful resin to replace *Cannabis sativa* L. in the production of fibre."

DIACETYLMORPHINE

E/CN.7/266. The medical use of diacetylmorphine (heroin). Note by Secretary-General.

E/2606,p.30. Draft resolution 6 recommended by the Commission (adopted by Social Committee by 12 votes to none, with 6 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 548G(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

THE PROBLEM OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS

E/CN.7/277. Compilation of the views of governments on the use and control of synthetic narcotic drugs transmitted in accordance with Council resolution 505C(XVI).

E/CN.7/268. Chemical aspects of synthetic drugs with morphine-like effects. Study prepared by WHO and United Nations secretariats.

E/2606,pp.30-31. Draft resolutions 7A and B recommended by Commission (adopted unanimously by Social Committee).

RESOLUTIONS 548H I AND II (XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted unanimously by the Council on 12 July. Resolution 548H I read:

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that the consumption of synthetic narcotics is steadily increasing,

"Noting with satisfaction that, as of 1 January 1954, forty-three States have become Parties to the Protocol, signed at Paris on 19 November 1948, bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Dis-

tribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946,

"Considering that participation of all States is necessary for the effective control of the dangers to public health arising from the development of synthetic narcotics,

"Considering the important part which the members of the medical profession play in the fight against addiction to these drugs by the exercise of great care in their prescription and use,

"Being aware that the members of this profession are becoming increasingly conscious of the danger of addiction to synthetic narcotics and of their own responsibility in combating it, but that much still remains to be done in this direction,

"Noting with satisfaction the work of the World Health Organization and of the Secretariat of the United Nations in the field of synthetic narcotics, as set out particularly in documents E/CN.7/259/Rev.1, E/CN.7/260, E/CN.7/268 and E/CN.7/277,

"1. Calls upon all States which are not Parties to the Protocol of 19 November 1948 to become Parties in accordance with article 5 thereof;

"2. Calls the attention of all governments to the necessity for strict control over the possession, manufacture, import and export of, trade in, and use of synthetic narcotics;

"3. Invites all governments to consider the possibility of carrying out a systematic campaign among members of the medical profession with a view to alerting them to the danger of addiction inherent in the use of synthetic narcotics and to the necessity on their part for exercising great care in prescribing such drugs;

"4. Recommends that, pending the decision of the World Health Organization, governments submit provisionally each drug notified to the Secretary-General pursuant to article 1 of the Protocol of 19 November 1948 to the narcotics regime, and, in particular, to the system of import certificates and export authorizations provided for in Chapter V of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925;

"5. Invites governments to study the desirability of exercising the requisite measure of supervision over certain intermediary products (such as diphenyl-acetonitrile) which occur in the manufacture of synthetic narcotics, or of prohibiting their manufacture."

DRUG ADDICTION

E/CN.7/270. Note by Secretary-General.

E/2606.p.31. Draft resolution 8 recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 548I(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that one of the main purposes of the international control of narcotic drugs is the prevention and elimination of drug addiction, and that,

in order to prepare international measures to achieve that purpose, it is necessary to arrive at a fuller understanding of the causes of addiction and to examine methods of treating addicts and of restoring them to society,

"Noting that in their annual reports a number of governments have reported increases in the number of addicts,

"Noting that the number of addicts reported, having regard to the information available about the extent of the illicit traffic, nevertheless appears to be an under-estimate,

"Observing that considerable inequalities in licit consumption of narcotic drugs exist in countries with comparable social conditions and social services,

"1. Calls the attention of the governments concerned to the necessity for making, as soon as possible, in accordance with domestic law and public policy, systematic arrangements for the effective control and the registration of addicts by medical or other health authorities;

"2. Invites the governments concerned to give attention to the sources from which addicts derive their supplies, not only in connexion with measures concerning the illicit traffic, but also in order to ensure that licit but insufficiently regulated therapeutic use should not constitute an important source of supply and, in this connexion, draws their attention to the desirability of using a system of official forms for prescriptions for narcotic drugs;

"3. Stresses the importance of the questions relating to addiction contained in the form of annual reports prescribed by the Commission for 1954, and urges governments to take, as far as practicable, measures designed to enable them to furnish the information requested therein;

"4. Draws the attention of governments to the scheme of topics annexed to this resolution and urges governments which are making or contemplating making surveys of addiction, or other special studies or inquiries in this field, to have regard to that scheme in framing their plans; and requests governments to communicate the results of such surveys or studies to the Secretary-General;

"5. Stresses the importance for governments to consider the setting up of means for the treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts, on a planned and compulsory basis, in properly conducted institutions;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his studies, within the framework of the scheme referred to and as information from governments becomes available in annual reports and otherwise, and to submit the results from time to time to the Commission;

"7. Expresses appreciation of the work carried out by the World Health Organization in this field, and of the assistance given by that Organization to the United Nations, and invites the World Health Organization to continue its close co-operation with the United Nations in this respect."

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

E/NS.1953/Summaries 1-6. Bi-monthly summaries of

reports on illicit transactions and seizures made pursuant to article 23 of the 1931 Convention as amended by the 1946 Protocol.

E/CN.7/L.21/Add.1. Chapter V of annual reports for 1952.

E/CN.7/R.2 and Addenda. Chapter V of annual reports for 1953.

E/CN.7/272. Memorandum by Secretary-General on illicit traffic in 1953.

E/2606,p.32. Draft resolution 9 recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee: paragraphs 1-3 unanimously; paragraphs 4 and 5 by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, resolution, as a whole, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 548J(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE SYSTEM

THE PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/CN.7/AC.3/3. Draft of single convention.

E/CN.7/AC.3/4. Commentary on draft single convention.

E/CN.7/AC.3/6 and Add.1. Partial redraft of single convention prepared in accordance with principles and drafting suggestions adopted by Commission at its seventh session.

E/AC.7/L.222. India and Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (adopted unanimously by Social Committee with oral amendments accepted by sponsors).

RESOLUTION 548K(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 July.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

E/2606,pp.28-29. Draft resolution 3 recommended by Commission (adopted by Social Committee, as amended, by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.223. United States amendment to Commission's draft resolution (adopted by 14 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

Turkey oral amendment to United States amendment to refer to the Assembly the question of the "location" of the laboratory rather than its establishment (rejected by 8 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions).

United States oral proposal to insert paragraph stating it would be useful to set up laboratory (adopted by 12 votes to none, with 6 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 548D(XVIII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2633, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolutions 159 II C(VII) and 246 F(IX) setting up a United Nations programme for determining the origin of opium by chemical and physical means,

"Noting that the report of the Committee of Chemical Experts appointed by the Secretary-General

in pursuance of its resolution 477(XV), and in particular the differing recommendations and conclusions thereof, reflect a divergence of views, and considering that further experimentation may help to clarify the effectiveness of the methods for determining origin with a view to their general acceptance,

"Taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs furnished in response to the same resolution,

"1. Thanks the Committee of Experts for its valuable assistance;

"2. Thanks the governments that have participated in the programme both by furnishing opium samples and by nominating scientists to take part in this work;

"3. Thanks the scientists nominated by governments and those of the Secretariat who have made contributions to this programme;

"4. Thanks the Government of the United States of America for its generosity in making available the laboratory facilities which have been used by the Secretariat during the past several years;

"5. Reaffirms the importance which it attaches to the United Nations programme of opium research designed to develop methods for determining the origin of opium in order to help suppress the illicit traffic;

"6. Draws attention to the increased importance which this programme will have when the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium of 23 June 1953 enters into force, especially in connexion with the implementation of article 6 of that instrument;

"7. Expresses its satisfaction with the work that has been done in developing and testing new assay techniques and methods for determining the origin of opium;

"8. Concludes that the best way of resolving the differing points of view expressed in the report of the Committee of Experts, and of obtaining the widest possible measure of agreement as to the methods for determining the origin and their evaluation, is through the medium of further research, and, to this end:

"9. Requests governments within whose territories opium is licitly produced to furnish the Secretariat with clearly-identified samples of opium from each of their producing districts for several successive harvests;

"10. Requests governments within whose territories there is illicit production, notwithstanding their bona fide and effective efforts to suppress it, furnish the Secretariat with clearly-identified samples of opium from each area where illicit poppy cultivation has been discovered, in so far as that may be possible;

"1. Requests governments, in accordance with Council resolution 436F(XIV), to furnish the Secretariat with samples of important opium seizures from the international illicit traffic;

"12. Instructs the Secretary-General to address to governments specific requests for samples in adequate quantities, and to remind those governments

which have yet to furnish samples to the Secretariat that samples of their opium are vital to the rapid and successful prosecution of this programme;

"13. Instructs the Secretary-General further to develop, so far as possible, the opium research of the Secretariat, and, in particular, to increase the number of analyses, deferring for the time being other laboratory work except that having a direct connexion with the problem of determining origin;

"14. Considers that it would be very useful to set up a United Nations narcotics laboratory;

"15. Refers to the General Assembly, for consideration in connexion with its review of the Secretary-General's reorganization proposals, the question of the establishment of a United Nations narcotics laboratory;

"16. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly with all information relating to the establishment of such a laboratory, including comparative costs and advantages of locating the laboratory in New York or Geneva."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 586-593.

A/C.3/573 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.432. France and Turkey joint draft resolution

(adopted by 38 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/2829. Report of Third Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 834(IX), as recommended by Third Committee, A/2829, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 548D(XVIII) of 12 July 1954 on the subject of the establishment of a United Nations Narcotics Laboratory,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's note of 15 October 1954 which sets out the comparative cost of setting up such a laboratory at Headquarters and at Geneva,

"Noting the statement by the Secretary-General in the above note that he "would regard it as important that the laboratory should be situated in the same place, and preferably in the same building, as the Division of Narcotic Drugs as a whole",

"Taking into account that, under the Secretary-General's proposals for the reorganization of the Secretariat, the Division of Narcotic Drugs is to be transferred to Geneva,

"Decides to establish a United Nations Narcotics Laboratory in Geneva."

CHAPTER XVIII

PROGRAMME PLANNING AND QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

At its 18th session the Economic and Social Council reviewed the programme of work of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields, considered matters affecting its own organization and operation and those of its commissions, and reviewed the development of co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

In considering the economic and social work of the Secretariat, the Council had before it those parts of the Secretary-General's "Review of the organization and work of the Secretariat in the economic and social field" which related directly to United Nations economic and social programmes.

In his report the Secretary-General had referred to the fact that an "overriding objective" of the total economic and social programme of the United Nations was the promotion of the economic and social development of the under-developed countries. He stressed that in order that these objectives might be pursued with full vigour, governments must share with the Secretary-General the responsibility for ensuring that appropriate action was taken in the Assembly as well as in the Council to reduce work of lesser importance and to avoid overburdening the Secretariat with new tasks of doubtful value.

In the Council's Co-ordination Committee, discussion on the Secretary-General's report concerned, in particular: the importance of the work on the development of the under-devel-

oped countries; desirability of entrusting certain research projects to private institutions; co-operation between the Secretariat at Headquarters, including the Technical Assistance Administration, and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions; possibility of consulting the commissions regarding changes in the programme of studies and publications; and ways and means of reducing the volume and frequency and enhancing the quality of documentation.

The Council adopted a resolution inviting the Secretary-General to put his suggestions into effect; to submit to the commissions his plans regarding publications and studies; to pursue his review of the substantive work programme of the Secretariat in the economic and social field; and to report to the Council.

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

As regards its own programme of work and organization, the Council in one resolution made provision for arrangements enabling it to concentrate its efforts by lightening its agenda, which had hitherto been overburdened. In another resolution, it sought to distribute its work more evenly over the year and to arrange its schedule of meetings so as to facilitate the attendance of high-level representatives and experts of Member States. The Council indicated the main questions which would be considered at each of its two annual sessions.

With regard to functional commissions, the Council decided: to await a report from the Secretary-General before taking a decision on the re-establishment of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission; to discontinue the Fiscal Commission (see under CHAPTER VIII, FISCAL QUESTIONS) and not to re-establish the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling; and to establish a Commission on International Commodity Trade (see under CHAPTER IV, INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL PRICE RELATIONS). It also decided that the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities would meet annually; and that the Population Commis-

sion, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission would meet once every two years, unless special circumstances led the Secretary-General to make other proposals on the subject and such proposals were approved by the Council.

CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

In considering the development of co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the Council had before it the 15th and 16th reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), annual reports of specialized agencies, the reports of various commissions of the Council, as well as information on their programmes provided by the operating agencies of the United Nations.

The 16th report included the observations of the ACC on financial and administrative aspects of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and its recommendations on special reports of specialized agencies to United Nations bodies. Annexed to the 16th report was a comprehensive survey of the co-ordination and co-operation among the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social programmes. Thus, for example, the report described inter-agency collaboration in preliminary background studies, such as the general economic and social surveys undertaken by the United Nations, and in connexion with the collection and analysis of statistical information.

Generally speaking, the ACC declared, consultations among the staffs of the international organizations had become increasingly a matter of routine, and the spheres of competence were more settled than they had been five years ago.

On 5 August 1954, the Council adopted a resolution by which it took note "with appreciation" of the ACC's two reports; expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the past year towards more effective co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; and urged continued efforts in this direction with special emphasis on the concentration of efforts in the light of the United Nations priority programmes established by the Council.

FORM OF REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

At its 17th session, the Council considered the section of the 15th report of the ACC dealing with the form of the regular annual reports of the specialized agencies and the special reports requested of the agencies by various United Nations organs.

The ACC had suggested that considerable latitude should be allowed to each agency in the preparation of its regular report and that the existing variety of practices should be maintained. With regard to special reports, it had suggested that their number should be kept to a minimum to avoid duplication of information and to lighten the burden placed on the agencies.

Endorsing these views, the Council, on 1 April 1954, adopted a resolution requesting the specialized agencies to continue their practice with regard to their annual reports, and invited the ACC to submit to its 18th session suggestions for reducing the number and length of special reports which United Nations organs ask of the specialized agencies.

At the Council's 18th session, members were in general agreement with the recommendations of the ACC that requests for special reports should be decreased and made in ample time to permit the agencies to make the necessary arrangements.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Council, at its 18th session, considered the annual reports of the following agencies: International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Health Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization, (see also ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT under CHAPTER III and ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND under CHAPTER I.)

In all cases except that of FAO, the Council, after discussion, adopted a brief resolution merely taking note with appreciation of the report.

As regards FAO, the representative of Argen-

tina suggested that the Council should do more than merely note the valuable work of that agency. He proposed a draft resolution by which the Council would specifically endorse FAO's recommendations concerning three subjects: the selective expansion of agricultural production, expanded consumption of agricultural products and the problem of agricultural surpluses.

After discussion, the Council adopted, on 23 July, a revised version of the Argentine draft which included various amendments accepted by the author of the proposal.

By this resolution, the Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the FAO and also took note of the important decisions adopted at the seventh session of the Conference of that organization. Considering that a high level of agricultural production and a correspondingly high level of consumption of agricultural products are essential for a balanced expansion of world economy, the Council in the following five points:

1. Shared the conviction expressed by the FAO Conference on the necessity for governmental policies designed to promote a selective expansion of agricultural production appropriate to existing needs and aimed at improving world consumption levels especially in the less developed countries;

2. Recommended that Member States promote better national facilities for rural credit and other financial measures for agricultural development, and devote a reasonable proportion of domestic and international capital to investments in agriculture and industries based on agriculture;

3. Recommended FAO to continue to help countries with low agricultural productivity to improve their techniques, control pests and advance husbandry, and recommended the governments concerned to make the fullest use of FAO's facilities;

4. Recommended that Member States bear in mind that in order to increase the demand for agricultural products it was also necessary to adopt measures which would stimulate expansion, full employment and economic development; and

5. Recommended that Member States observe FAO's principles with regard to the disposal of agricultural surpluses.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN UNESCO

Under the agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO, the Council can recommend the rejection of applications for admission to UNESCO from States not Members of the United Nations, UNESCO being then obliged to abide by any such recommendation.

In 1954, three applications were considered by the Council. On 12 July 1954, the Council decided to inform UNESCO that it had no

objection to the admission of the Romanian People's Republic to the organization; on 5 November 1954, at its resumed 18th session, the Council made the same decision in regard to the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and on 23 November 1954, the Council rejected a proposal by Czechoslovakia according to which it would have informed UNESCO that it had no objection to the admission of the People's Republic of Albania to that organization.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 490-500.

WORK OF THE SECRETARIAT IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2598. Report by Secretary-General.

E/2542. Note by Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 796-798.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, meetings 115-120, 123.
E/AC.24/L.91/Rev.1 and 2. Australia, Norway, United States joint draft resolution and revision (revision incorporated United Kingdom amendment and oral Pakistan amendment; revision adopted in paragraph votes of 14 to none, with 2 abstentions; and 13 to none, with 2 abstentions; draft resolution, as a whole, by 14 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).
E/AC.24/L.94. United Kingdom amendment (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).
Pakistan oral amendment to insert in operative paragraph 3 the word "priorities" and "section II" (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).
E/AC.24/L.96. Belgium amendment to replace paragraph 4 by new text (withdrawn).
E/AC.24/L.98. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (replaced by E/AC.24/L.102).
E/AC.24/L.102. Czechoslovakia amendments to joint draft (certain parts accepted by sponsors of joint draft; other amendments rejected by 7 votes to 3, and 6 votes to 4; one amendment withdrawn, see E/2649).
E/2649. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 829.

RESOLUTION 557A(XVIII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/2649, adopted unanimously by the Council on 5 August.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's report on his review of the organization and work of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields and his memorandum on the control and limitation of documentation,

"Recognizing the necessity for the control and

limitation of documents, as well as for making a reasonable reduction in the volume of individual documents,

"1. Welcomes the attention which the Secretary-General is giving to the above matters;

"2. Endorses the approach adopted by the Secretary-General in the above documents to the problem of the concentration of the efforts and resources of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

"3. Expresses its general approval of the suggestions relating to the priorities and programme set forth in sections II, III, IV and V of the Secretary-General's report;

"4. Invites the Secretary-General, taking into account the discussions in the Council;

"(a) To take such action as is appropriate to put his suggestions into effect;

"(b) To submit to the commissions, for their consideration, his plans regarding publications and studies and, in this connexion, to call their attention to General Assembly resolution 789(VIII) concerning the control and limitation of documents;

"(c) Pending consideration by the commissions and any further action by the Council, to proceed with his plans in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) above;

"(d) To pursue his review of the substantive work programme of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields and to furnish further reports to the Council;

"5. Transmits the Secretary-General's report together with the records of the discussions thereon in the Council to the specialized agencies for appropriate attention."

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2541. Note by Secretary-General.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 796-798.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, meetings 119-124, 126.
E/AC.24/L.92 and Rev.1, 2, 3. United States draft resolution and revisions (final revision adopted in

- paragraph votes ranging from 17 to none, with 1 abstention, to 12 to 4, with 2 abstentions, on operative paragraph 2(b); adopted, as a whole, by 13 votes to none, with 5 abstentions [see resolution 557B I (XVIII), quoted below]).
- Yugoslavia oral amendment to delete "or substantial changes in the work programmes" from operative paragraph 2(b) (rejected by 11 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions).
- E/AC.24/L.95 and Rev.3. Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution and revision (revision adopted, as amended, by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions [see resolution 557B II (XVIII), quoted below]).
- E/AC.24/L.98. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (replaced by E/AC.24/L.102).
- E/AC.24/L.102. Czechoslovakia amendments to joint draft resolution (some amendments accepted by sponsors of joint draft resolution, others withdrawn).
- Czechoslovakia oral amendments to joint draft resolution (withdrawn).
- E/AC.24/L.93 and Rev.1. Argentina and Pakistan joint draft resolution and revision, on Economic and Employment Commission (withdrawn).
- E/AC.24/L.93/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.
- E/AC.24/L.103. Norway draft resolution, on Economic and Employment Commission (adopted in votes ranging from a unanimous vote to 9 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions, on paragraph postponing action concerning the Commission's re-establishment pending a report by the Secretary-General; adopted as a whole by 9 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions).
- Egypt oral amendment to draft resolution by Norway to have the Council consider the question at its resumed 18th session rather than its 20th session (adopted by 10 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions).
- Yugoslavia oral amendments to draft resolution by Norway:
To have the Secretary-General study the question of the terms of reference of the Commission rather than its re-establishment (adopted by 10 votes to 8).
To have the Council decide to revive the Commission (rejected by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention).
Further amendment withdrawn.
- E/AC.24/L.99. India draft resolution, proposing revival of Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press (rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions).
- E/AC.24/L.106. Norway draft resolution regarding Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling (adopted by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions).
- E/AC.24/L.107. Draft resolution C, regarding provisions of resolution 414(XIII) superseded (adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).
- E/AC.24/L.107. Draft resolution D, regarding amendment to rules of procedure (adopted unanimously).
- E/2649. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 829.

RESOLUTIONS 557B-F, as recommended by Co-ordina-

tion Committee, E/2649, adopted by the Council on 5 August.

RESOLUTION 557 B I (XVIII). Paragraph 1 adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; paragraph 2(b) by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, paragraph 4 by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions; and remainder by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Desiring to concentrate its efforts, in keeping with the priorities established by the Council, on the consideration of the major problems in the economic, social and human rights fields which require international co-operative action for their solution,

"Recognizing that its agendas are so heavily burdened as to prevent adequate and thorough consideration of each item,

"1. Decides not to consider any item more than once a year unless, in exceptional cases, the Council decides otherwise;

"2. Instructs the commissions and their subsidiary bodies:

"(a) To concentrate their efforts on issues of major importance and to avoid recommending activities not likely to make a substantial contribution to the promotion of the objectives of the United Nations;

"(b) To submit to the Council for prior approval all requests for new studies or other projects which would require additional budgetary provisions or substantial changes in the work programmes;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for its prior approval, and after consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, any request made by the commissions for new studies or projects to be undertaken by the specialized agencies which would require substantial changes in the work programmes of the specialized agencies or additional budgetary provisions;

"4. Invites Member States to keep in mind, in proposing items for inclusion in the provisional agenda, that the agendas of the Council are already heavily burdened and that preference should be given to items which lend themselves to constructive action and for which adequate documentation is available."

RESOLUTION 557B II (XVIII). USSR oral amendment to delete paragraph 1(b) (see below) rejected by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention; remainder of resolution adopted unanimously.

(At its resumed 19th session, on 20 May 1955, the Council amended paragraphs 1(b), 1(c), 2(a) and 2(d) of this resolution).

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that, if the activities of the Council, its vigilance and resources, are concentrated on the most important and pressing problems, greater results can be expected,

"Considering the need for more constructive discussion of important questions before the Council, and for allowing adequate time for the preparation of the relevant documents,

"Considering further the desirability of distributing

the work more evenly over the year and of avoiding unnecessary duplication,

"Desiring to arrange its schedule of meetings so as to facilitate the attendance of high-level representatives and experts of Member States,

"1. Decides that:

"(a) The Council shall hold two regular sessions each year;

"(b) The first regular session shall begin in the last week of March and last not longer than three weeks; it shall be resumed in the third week of May for a period of approximately three weeks;

"(c) The second regular session shall begin in the second week of July and last not longer than four weeks; it shall be resumed during or shortly after the General Assembly for a brief series of meetings;

"2. Decides that:

"(a) The agenda of the March session shall include a limited number of major questions in the economic, social and human rights fields—including specific aspects of economic development—other than those indicated in paragraph (b) below, which are appropriate for high-level discussion and decision;

"(b) The agenda of the July session shall be mainly confined to the consideration of the world economic situation and, when appropriate, of the world social situation, and to a general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole;

"(c) The agenda of the resumed part of the July session shall include:

"(i) Allocation of items to sessions of the Council during the forthcoming year on the basis of a draft programme submitted by the Secretary-General;

"(ii) The establishment of dates for opening debate on items allocated to the March session;

"(iii) Any other items that the Council decides can appropriately be dealt with at that time, including questions arising out of the General Assembly;

"(d) All other items shall so far as possible be allocated to the resumed part of the March session. *At this session the Council shall also fix the dates for the opening of discussion on each of the items allocated to the July session;

"(e)* At the beginning of each regular session, the Council shall, subject to rule 17 of the rules of procedure, adopt its sessional agenda on the basis of the provisional sessional agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General and considered by the Council at its preceding session and of such additional items as may be reported to it by the Secretary-General under the provisions of paragraph (f) below. It shall normally include in its sessional agenda only items for which adequate documentation has been circulated to governments six weeks in advance. It shall also allocate items between the plenary Council and committees. The sessional agenda for each regular session shall include

* Paragraphs printed in italic reproduce relevant sections of resolution 414(XIII) with necessary adjustments.

as an item the consideration of the provisional sessional agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General for the next regular session;

"(f)* At each session, the Secretary-General shall report to the Council regarding all items duly proposed for inclusion in the provisional sessional agenda by Member States or other authorities having the right to do so under rule 10 of the rules of procedure, with any observations he may wish to offer, including observations regarding the session of the Council at which such items might be taken up. After the Council has considered the provisional agenda for the following session, any further item proposed for that session shall be accompanied by a statement from the authority proposing it regarding the urgency of the item and the reasons which precluded its submission before the consideration by the Council of the provisional agenda for that session;

"(g) * Major items shall normally be dealt with by the plenary Council, on the understanding that it may refer any item or any particular aspect of an item to one of its committees for study, drafting or report;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General:

"(a) To introduce both the discussion of the world economic situation, assisted by appropriate officials of the Secretariat, including the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions, and the discussion of the world social situation, and to make it a practice to have questions relating to the world economic situation discussed in the Council with the participation of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions;

"(b) To introduce the discussion of the programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole;

"4. Invites the executive heads of the specialized agencies to take an active part both in the discussion of the programmes and activities of the United Nations as a whole and, where appropriate, in the discussions of the world economic and social situations."

RESOLUTION 55C I (XVIII), on Economic, Employment and Development Commission, adopted unanimously.

RESOLUTION 557C III (XVIII), on Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, adopted by 15 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION 557D(XVIII), on superseded parts of resolution 414(XIII), adopted by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 557E(XVIII), on revision of rules of procedure, adopted unanimously.

(For documentation relating to Fiscal Commission and Commission on International Commodity Trade, see under CHAPTER VIII, FISCAL QUESTIONS and CHAPTER IV, INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL PRICE RELATIONS.)

CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

- E/2512, E/2607 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Fifteenth and 16th reports of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.
- E/2629. Review of 1955 programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Information paper prepared by the Secretariat.
- E/L.632. Programme review and establishment of priorities. A summary of views expressed in the Council on the question of priorities, prepared by the Secretariat.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 806-807.

- CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, meeting 133.
- E/L.637. United States draft resolution (adopted, as amended orally during discussion, by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).
- E/2648. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 829.

- E/L.645. United States amendment to Committee's draft resolution (adopted, first paragraph, to refer to ACC's reports, unanimously, second paragraph, to note them with appreciation, by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 553(XVIII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/2648, and amended by United States, E/L.645, adopted by the Council on 12 July by 16 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

FORM OF REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 758.

- E/L.584. France draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 528(XVII), as submitted by France, E/L.584, adopted unanimously by the Council on 1 April.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

- E/2577. Eighth report of ILO.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 807-809.

- Argentina oral draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 550(XVIII), as submitted by Argentina, taking note with appreciation of the report, adopted by the Council by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, on 19 July.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

- E/2591. Report of FAO for 1953.

- E/2591/Add.1. Report of seventh session of the FAO Conference.

- E/2591/Add.2. The work of FAO 1952-53; report of Director-General.

- A/2591/Add.3. The state of food and agriculture, 1953; Part II, Longer-term prospects.

PLENARY MEETING, 809, 811, 814, 815.

- E/L.617 and Rev.1. Argentina draft resolution and revision (revision incorporated amendments by United States and Australia; Argentina stated revised draft should be considered as three-Power proposal; revised draft adopted as amended).
- E/L.618. United States amendment to original draft resolution by Argentina.
- E/L.619. Australia amendment to original draft resolution by Argentina.
- E/L.623. Australia and Venezuela joint amendment to revised draft resolution by Argentina (accepted by Argentina).

RESOLUTION 534(XVIII), as submitted by Argentina, E/L.617/Rev.1, and amended by Australia and Venezuela, E/L.623, adopted by the Council on 23 July by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note with satisfaction of the report submitted to the Council at its eighteenth session by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

"Taking note of the important decisions adopted at the seventh session of the Conference of that organization, especially with regard to the selective expansion of agricultural production, expanded consumption of agricultural products and the problem of agricultural surpluses,

"Considering that a high level of adequate agricultural production and a correspondingly high level of consumption of agricultural products constitute essential conditions for a balanced expansion of the world economy,

"1. Shares the conviction expressed by the Conference concerning the necessity for States to carry out policies designed to promote a selective and efficient expansion of agricultural production appropriate to existing needs and aimed at the improvement of world consumption levels especially in the less-developed countries;

"2. Recommends Member States to promote better national facilities for rural credit and other financial measures for agricultural development, and to devote a reasonable proportion of domestic and international capital to investments in agriculture and agriculturally based industries;

"3. Recommends to the Food and Agriculture Organization to continue to make available to countries in which agricultural productivity is low all possible facilities for promoting improved techniques in agriculture, better control of pests and more advanced husbandry, and recommends the governments concerned to make the fullest use of such facilities so that output can increase at lower costs, thus at one and the same time improving the return to the prod-

ucer and offering a sound basis for increased consumption;

"4. Recommends Member States to bear in mind, both in their international economic relations and in their international economic co-operation, that the important objective of increasing the demand for agricultural products also requires the adoption of rapid and vigorous measures to stimulate industrial expansion, full employment and economic development;

"5. Recommends that States Members of the United Nations should observe the principles established by the Conference of States members of the Food and Agriculture Organization with regard to the disposal of agricultural surpluses, in order that, recognizing the need to improve consumption levels and, in particular, to raise nutritional levels in under-developed areas, in the family and among children and other vulnerable groups, Member States possessing surpluses should adopt the necessary safeguards in disposing of them, so as to avoid disruption of world markets and harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade."

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

E/2589, E/2590. Reports of UNESCO for 1952-53 and for 1953-54.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 821, 822.

E/L.631. France draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 551(XVIII), as submitted by France, E/L.631, taking note with appreciation of report, adopted unanimously by the Council on 30 July.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

E/2593. Report of ICAO for 1953.

E/2593/Add.1. Budget estimates, 1955, and information annex.

E/2593/Add.2. Supplementary report on the activities of ICAO, from 1 January to 31 May 1954.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 814, 815.

France oral draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 538(XVIII), as submitted by France, taking note with appreciation of report, adopted by the Council by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, on 23 July.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

E/2592. The work of WHO 1953; annual report of the Director-General to the World Health Assembly and to the United Nations.

E/2592/Add.1. Supplementary report; notes on the report of WHO for 1953.

PLENARY MEETING, 802.

China oral draft resolution, later co-sponsored by Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela (adopted).

RESOLUTION 552(XVIII), as submitted by five Powers,

taking note with appreciation of report, adopted unanimously by the Council on 9 July.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

E/2539. Report of UPU for 1953.

PLENARY MEETING, 795.

E/L.612. Belgium and France joint draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 539(XVIII), as submitted by Belgium and France, E/L.612, taking note with appreciation of report, adopted unanimously by the Council on 1 July.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

E/2461, E/2611. Reports of ITU for 1952 and 1953.

PLENARY MEETING, 823,

Venezuela oral draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 540(XVIII), as submitted by Venezuela, taking note with appreciation of report adopted unanimously by the Council on 2 August.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

E/2594. Report of WMO for 1953.

PLENARY MEETING, 817.

Australia oral draft resolution (adopted.)

RESOLUTION 541(XVIII), as submitted by Australia, taking note with appreciation of report adopted unanimously by the Council on 26 July.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN UNESCO

ROMANIA

E/2614. Note by Secretary-General.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 795, 805.

E/L.615. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 554(XVIII), as submitted by Czechoslovakia, E/L.615, adopted by the Council on 12 July, by 10 votes to 7 with 1 abstention.

BULGARIA

E/2642. Note by Secretary-General.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 824.

United States motion for postponement (adopted, as amended by Australia, by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — RESUMED 18TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 831.

E/L.650. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 559(XVIII), as submitted by Czechoslovakia, E/L.650, adopted by the Council on 5 November by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 831, 832.

E/L.651. Czechoslovakia draft resolution (rejected by 10 votes to 8).

ALBANIA

E/2657. Note by Secretary-General.

CHAPTER XIX

CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

QUESTIONS OF ACCESS TO HEADQUARTERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

The representative of the United States informed the Economic and Social Council on 30 March 1954, the opening meeting of the Council's 17th session, that his Government had granted all visas asked for by representatives of non-governmental organizations who wished to attend the Council, with the exception of a visa requested for one representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), which had been refused on grounds of national security. He stated that the Headquarters Agreement and the supplementary agreement with the Secretary-General did not contemplate the admission of such people as the representative involved. A visa, he added, had been granted that morning to another representative of the WFTU.

On 12 April the representative of the WFTU, in a statement made before the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, called attention to the delay in the issue of visas to the Federation's representatives, the rejection of one application for a visa, and the restrictions placed upon the visa issued to himself. The Committee reported the hearing to the Council.

At the closing meeting of the session on 30 April, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR expressed the view that the delay in granting the visa and the restrictions placed upon it were in contravention of United States obligations under the Headquarters Agreement. They argued that the WFTU was an important non-governmental organization in

category A and that the restrictive conditions imposed on its representative were discriminatory.

The representative of the United States, in reply, declared that the delay had not interfered with the participation of the WFTU in the Council's work, particularly as another WFTU representative had been present from the outset. The Headquarters Agreement, he said, spoke only of access to Headquarters, which had been granted to the Federation's representative.

The Secretary-General stated that there was nothing in the Headquarters Agreement to preclude the United States from qualifying a representative's right to live in the United States, provided that it did not interfere with his work at the United Nations and his right to a reasonable life outside. Recalling that, at the Council's 16th session, the United States had indicated it would do everything possible to ensure speedy decisions on visas, the Secretary-General trusted it would live up to that promise. He himself would do everything in his power to facilitate speedy decisions and to emphasize the importance of timely action in the interests of the United Nations.

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

Seventeen applications and re-applications were considered and reported on by the Council NGO Committee at the 17th session of the Economic and Social Council. After consider-

ing the Committee's report, the Council on 1 April 1954 placed the following organizations in category B: Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (United States); CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.) (United States); International Bar Association; International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage; International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation; and Junior Chamber International.

The Council transferred the following organizations, at that time on the register of non-governmental organizations, to category B: International Federation of Women Lawyers and League of Red Cross Societies.

The Secretary-General was requested by the Council to place the following organizations on the register of non-governmental organizations: Federation internationale libre des Déportés et Internes de la Résistance; International Institution of the Middle Classes; and International Olive Growers' Federation.

The Council decided not to grant the request for reclassification from the register to category B of the International Federation of Free Journalists (of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan countries).

REVIEW OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Secretary-General reported to the Council on the consultative activities of non-governmental organizations admitted to consultative status in category B at or before the Council's 13th session. The Council was informed that the International Bureau for the Unification of Penal Law (category B) had ceased to exist.

The Secretary-General's report was considered by the Council NGO Committee, and, on the basis of the Committee's report, the Council on 6 April 1954 decided that consultative status in category B should be withdrawn from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF). The Council also decided to transfer the International Association of Independent Enterprises, Trades and Crafts; the International Shipping Federation; and the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses from category B to the register. As the Council NGO Committee recommended no change in the status of the

other organizations in category B, no action was taken by the Council regarding them.

OPERATING CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

During 1954, 56 written statements by 28 non-governmental organizations were submitted to the Economic and Social Council or its commissions, under the arrangements for consultation. The commissions to which written statements were directed were the following: Fiscal Commission, Statistical Commission, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and Commission on the Status of Women.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

During the Council's 17th session, the following category A organizations made statements on the agenda items indicated:

International Chamber of Commerce. On adoption of the sessional agenda; international flow of private capital for the economic development of under-developed countries; draft convention on the enforcement of international arbitral awards.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. On economic development of under-developed countries; allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights; forced labour; slavery; recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. On economic development of under-developed countries; allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights; forced labour; and slavery.

World Federation of Trade Unions. On economic development of under-developed countries; allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights; forced labour.

The following category A organizations made statements at the 18th session:

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. On world economic situation; economic development of under-developed coun-

tries; Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; report of the Commission on Human Rights (10th session); report of the Commission on the Status of Women (eighth session); allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights; annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; report of ILO.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. On world economic situation; economic development of under-developed countries; report of ILO.

World Federation of Trade Unions. On world economic situation; economic development of under-developed countries; Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; report of ILO.

World Federation of United Nations Associations. On world economic situation; financing of economic development; Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance; status of women.

During the 17th session, the following category B organizations were heard by the Council NGO Committee:

Anti-Slavery Society (United Kingdom), on slavery.

International Commission against Concentration Camp Practices, on forced labour.

International Federation of Friends of Young Women, on recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations.

International Law Association, on the draft convention on the enforcement of international arbitral awards.

International League for the Rights of Man, on freedom of information.

International Social Service, on recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations.

Nouvelles Équipes internationales — Union des Démocrates chrétiens, on the report of the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information and on forced labour.

Women's International Democratic Federation, on the review of non-governmental organizations.

World Jewish Congress, on consideration of the provisional agenda for the 18th session of the Council.

World Veterans Federation, on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

In addition, the NGO Committee heard a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions on the question of access to the United Nations Headquarters of representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status.

The following category B organizations were heard by the Council NGO Committee at the 18th session:

Agudas Israel World Organization, on world calendar reform.

Catholic International Union for Social Service, on technical assistance.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on the world economic situation, financing of economic development, and report of the Commission on Human Rights (10th session).

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, on the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, on the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Indian Council of World Affairs, on world calendar reform.

International Conference of Catholic Charities, on the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

International Council of Women, on the report of the Commission on Human Rights (10th session), report of the Commission on the Status of Women (eighth session), the draft convention on the nationality of married women, and the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (ninth session).

Pax Romana, on the report of the Commission on Human Rights (10th session), and world calendar reform.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, on the report of the Commission on Human Rights (10th session).

World Jewish Congress, on the report of the Commission on Human Rights (10th session), and world calendar reform.

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, on the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

World Veterans Federation, on the economic development of under-developed countries, and on the relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

By invitation of the Chairman, with the approval of the Committee, two non-governmental

organizations on the register of the Secretary-General were also heard by the Council NGO Committee:

St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance, on the status of women.

World Calendar Association, on world calendar reform.

In addition, the NGO Committee heard a representative of the International Abolitionist Federation, an organization in category B consultative status, speak on "Measures to increase the ratifications of the Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others".

The NGO Committee also consulted with the Bureau of the Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations on methods for improving the procedure for hearings. On the Committee's recommendation, the Council agreed to adopt the practice of having its President or the chairmen of committees announce at the beginning of the discussion on each item what oral and/or written statements had been submitted by non-governmental organizations.

Many non-governmental organizations were also heard by the Commissions of the Council.

AGENDA ITEMS PROPOSED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The item "Draft convention on the enforcement of international arbitral awards" was proposed for the provisional agenda of the Council by the International Chamber of Commerce, a non-governmental organization in category A, and upon recommendation of the NGO Committee, the Council on 30 March put it on the agenda at its 17th session (see QUESTION OF A CONVENTION ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRAL AWARDS, under CHAPTER XX) deciding, however, to discuss only the procedural aspect of the item.

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1954

With the exception of the organizations which are followed by the name of a country, all of the non-governmental organizations granted consultative status, as listed below, are international.

CATEGORY A

International Chamber of Commerce

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

International Cooperative Alliance

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions

International Organization of Employers

Inter-Parliamentary Union

World Federation of Trade Unions

World Federation of United Nations Associations

CATEGORY B

Agudas Israel World Organization

All India Women's Conference (India)

All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)

Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (United States)

Catholic International Union for Social Service

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (United States)

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The

Confederation internationale du Crédit populaire

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations

CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.) (United States)

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations for Consultation with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)

Indian Council of World Affairs (India)

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production

Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs¹³

Inter-American Press Association

Inter-American Statistical Institute

International Abolitionist Federation

International African Institute

International Air Transport Association

International Alliance of Women — Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities

¹³ Consultative status in category B was granted on condition that this organization work out arrangements with the International Automobile Federation and the International Touring Alliance, by which they may be consulted jointly by the Council.

International Association of Juvenile Court Judges	International Movement of Friendly Relations among Races and Peoples
International Association of Penal Law	International Organization for Standardization
International Automobile Federation ¹⁴	International Road Federation
International Bar Association	International Road Transport Union
International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons	International Social Service
International Catholic Child Bureau	International Society for Criminology
International Catholic Migration Commission	International Society for the Welfare of Cripples
International Catholic Press Union	International Society of Social Defence
International Commission against Concentration Camp Practices	International Statistical Institute
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage	International Touring Alliance ¹⁵
International Committee of Schools of Social Work	International Union for Child Welfare
International Committee of Scientific Management	International Union for Inland Navigation
International Committee of the Red Cross	International Union for the Protection of Nature
International Conference of Catholic Charities	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
International Conference of Social Work	International Union of Architects
International Congresses for Modern Architecture	International Union of Family Organizations
International Co-operative Women's Guild	International Union of Local Authorities
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation	International Union of Marine Insurance
International Council of Women	International Union of Official Travel Organizations
International Criminal Police Commission	International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning	International Union of Railways
International Federation for the Rights of Man	International Union of Socialist Youth
International Federation of Business and Professional Women	Junior Chamber International
International Federation of Friends of Young Women	League of Red Cross Societies
International Federation of Journalists	Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors) and Editors	Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
International Federation of Settlements	National Association of Manufacturers (United States)
International Federation of University Women	Nouvelles Equipes internationales—Union des Démocrates chrétiens
International Federation of Women Lawyers	Pacific South East Asia Women's Association
International Fiscal Association	Pax Romana ¹⁶ —International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
International Institute of Administrative Sciences	Pax Romana ¹⁶ —International Movement of Catholic Students
International Institute of Public Finance	Rotary International
International Islamic Economic Organization	Salvation Army, The
International Labour Assistance	Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
International Law Association, The	South American Petroleum Institute
International League for the Rights of Man, The	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

¹⁴ To be jointly represented with the International Touring Alliance.

¹⁵ To be jointly represented with the International Automobile Federation.

¹⁶ Both Pax Romana movements represented jointly.

World Assembly of Youth
 World Confederation of Organizations of the
 Teaching Profession
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women
 and Girls
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Power Conference
 World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian
 Associations (World's YMCA)
 World's Women's Christian Temperance Union

World's Young Women's Christian Association
 (World's YWCA)
 World Union for Progressive Judaism
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organi-
 zations
 World Veterans Federation
 Young Christian Workers

There were also 151 organizations on the register of the Secretary-General for ad hoc consultations in accordance with Council resolution 288B(X). All except one were international.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 501-7.

QUESTION OF ACCESS TO HEADQUARTERS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
 E/C.2/386. Statement submitted by the WFTU.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 755, 791.
 E/2568. Report of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 758, 759.

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
 E/2550. Report of Council NGO Committee (draft resolution A adopted).

Council NGO Committee's interpretation of paragraph 35(a) of Council resolution 288B(X) (approved by 14 votes to 2, with 1 abstention).

USSR oral amendment to Committee's draft resolution to place World Federation of Democratic Youth, International Association of Democratic Lawyers and International Organization of Journalists in category B status (rejected by 10 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions).

French oral amendment to Committee's draft resolution to place Federation internationale de Sauvetage in category B status (rejected by 6 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions).

USSR oral amendment to Committee's draft resolution to remove International Federation of Free Journalists (of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan countries) from register (rejected by 11 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 529A I (XVII), as recommended by Council NGO Committee, E/2550, adopted by the Council

on 1 April. Voting on separate parts ranged from a unanimous vote to 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, on decision to place on register Federation internationale libre des Déportés et Internes de la Resistance; adopted as a whole by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

E/2550. Draft resolution B recommended by Council NGO Committee (adopted).

RESOLUTION 529A II (XVII), as recommended by Council NGO Committee, E/2550, adopted by the Council on 1 April. In separate votes, decisions to place in category B Chamber of Commerce of United States, adopted unanimously, and CARE, by 16 votes to 2; resolution adopted as a whole by 16 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

REVIEW OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/C.2/374 and Corr. and Add.1, 2. Consultative activities undertaken by non-governmental organizations granted category B consultative status at or before the 13th session of Council. Report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 480II(XV).

E/C.2/382. Statement submitted by WIDF.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 763, 764.

E/2551. Report of Council NGO Committee (draft resolution recommended by Committee adopted).

RESOLUTION 529B(XVII), as recommended by Council NGO Committee, E/2551, adopted by the Council on 6 April. In voting in parts, decision to withdraw category B status from WIDF adopted by 9 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions; rest of resolution, unanimously; resolution, as a whole, by 10 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

For the written statements submitted to the Council or its bodies, see E/C.2/364-408; E/CN.3/190; E/CN.3/NGO/4; E/CN.4/NGO/54-59; E/CN.4/Sub.2/NGO/7-8; E/CN.6/NGO/18-25; E/CN.7/273; E/CN.8/NGO/5; E/CN.11/NGO/7-8; E/ICEF/NGO/7-10.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
E/2561, E/2562, E/2570. Reports of Council NGO
Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 761.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
E/2624, E/2626, E/2627, E/2628, E/2632, E/2645.
Reports of Council NGO Committee on hearings.
E/C.2/398. Resolution adopted by the Conference of
Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 795, 798, 829.

For statements made by representatives of non-governmental organizations in Council, see under separate subject headings.

CHAPTER XX

OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPRINT AND PRINTING PAPER

The Economic and Social Council at its 17th session had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper, as requested by the Council in July 1952 (resolution 423 (XIV)). This report, which formed part of the documentation in connexion with the Council's general debate on freedom of information (see under CHAPTER XI, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION), summarized the activities of the various organizations in this field since July 1952, and referred to a comprehensive survey of the world's pulp and paper prospects and resources, which FAO was preparing in collaboration with UNESCO, ECE and ECLA.

A number of Council members, in particular, the representatives of Cuba and Pakistan, feared that, although the current supplies were adequate, the demand for newsprint would increase substantially over a long period while supplies were not likely to expand without special assist-

ance. They considered, therefore, that attention should be given to the possibility of expanding production of newsprint through the use of new raw materials.

On the basis of a French proposal, revised and amended in the course of the debate, the Council on 29 April unanimously adopted a resolution referring to the work being done by FAO and other interested agencies, in co-operation with the United Nations, in seeking a long-term solution of the newsprint problem and noting with satisfaction the studies being undertaken with a view to the development of the paper and pulp industry in Latin America. The Council recommended to FAO that it continue to pay due attention to the requests of governments for services and advice on pulp and newsprint and further recommended that the United Nations and other interested agencies continue their co-operation in seeking new measures to deal with the newsprint problem.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1952, pp. 409-10.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
E/2543. Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper. Report by Secretary-General.
E/2426. Report of Rapporteur on Freedom of Information, Chapter V, Section M, and draft resolution 6, contained in Chapter VI.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 769-774.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 157, 158.
E/L.587 and Corr.1. France draft resolution No. 6
(incorporating Rapporteur's proposals).

E/AC.6/L.92. Cuba amendments to draft resolution by France.

E/AC.7/L.196. United States amendments to draft resolution by France.

E/AC.6/L.101. France revised draft resolution (took into account Cuba and United States amendments; adopted, as amended orally during debate, by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

United Kingdom oral amendment to delete words "and the difficult position of the spot market consumer of newsprint" at end of France revised draft resolution (rejected by 12 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions).

Pakistan oral amendment to add reference to Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements in the last paragraph of France draft (rejected by 5 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions).

E/2586. Report of Economic Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 789.

Egyptian oral amendment to Committee's draft resolution to insert in last paragraph specific reference to under-developed countries (adopted by 17 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

RESOLUTION 522L(XVII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2586, and amended by Egypt, adopted unanimously by the Council on 29 April. "The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking into account the valuable work being done by the Food and Agriculture Organization, in co-operation with the United Nations and the other agencies interested, in seeking a long-term solution of the newsprint problem,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the studies which are being undertaken by the Economic Commission for Latin America in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Technical Assistance Administration and other related organizations with a view to the development of the paper and pulp industry in Latin America, and also the proposal to convene a meeting of experts on important aspects of the industry at Buenos Aires, in September 1954, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the Technical Assistance Administration and the Food and Agriculture Organization;

"2. Recommends to the Food and Agriculture Organization that it continue to pay due attention to request by governments for the provision of services and advice on pulp and newsprint, especially with a view to, inter alia, the systematic expansion of production capacity when conditions will ensure efficient production, not only within the scope of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, but also as part of its regular programme;

"3. Further recommends that the United Nations and, in particular, the Technical Assistance Administration and the regional economic commissions, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other interested agencies continue to co-operate in seeking new measures to deal with the newsprint problem, with particular attention, in the under-developed countries among others, to the possible utilization of new materials, as well as available raw materials and the position of the spot market consumer of newsprint."

QUESTION OF A CONVENTION ON THE ENFORCEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRAL AWARDS

This matter was raised by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and placed on the agenda of the Council's 17th session on the recommendation of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

In the documentation submitted by the ICC was a preliminary draft convention adopted on 13 March 1953 by the Chamber's Committee on International Commercial Arbitration. The purpose of the draft convention was to facilitate the recognition and enforcement of international arbitral awards and thereby increase the effectiveness of international commercial arbitration.

In view of the complexity of the question and the limited time that governments had had to study it, the Council confined its discussion to the procedural aspects of the matter. In the course of the discussion the representative of the ICC expressed the hope that an ad hoc committee would be set up to study the draft

convention. Most members of the Council welcomed the ICC draft convention as a promising means of settling trade disputes which might hinder the development of good relations.

The representative of Belgium submitted a proposal for the establishment of a committee composed of representatives of eight Member States to study the ICC draft. The Egyptian representative suggested that an eight-member committee might be too small to ensure adequate representation of all opinions, especially from the point of view of geographical representation. The Indian representative referred to the value of consulting the non-governmental organizations. The representatives of Egypt, the United Kingdom and Venezuela raised the question of ensuring that governmental opinion was fully consulted. It was pointed out, however, that in circulating the resolution, the Secretary-General should inform Member States that they could make their views available to

the proposed committee. The USSR representative was in favour of setting up an ad hoc committee to study the question, but he preferred a committee of experts to one composed of government representatives. The representatives of Pakistan and the United Kingdom declared their support of the Belgian proposal on the assumption that there would be a considerable interval between the adoption of the proposal and the first meeting of the ad hoc committee. Their Governments, they explained, would not be able to formulate positive views or to instruct their experts for about six months.

On 6 April 1954 the Council unanimously adopted the Belgian draft resolution. It thereby established an ad hoc committee composed of representatives of eight Member States to be

designated by the President of the Council. It invited each of the Governments represented on the ad hoc committee to designate as its representative a person having special qualifications in that field; and instructed the committee to study the matter raised by the ICC in the light of all the relevant considerations and to report its conclusions to the Council, submitting such proposals as it might deem appropriate, including, if it saw fit, a draft convention.

The following Member States were subsequently designated by the Council President to be represented on the ad hoc committee: Australia, Belgium, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Sweden, the USSR and the United Kingdom.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2552. Report of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations concerning the proposal of the International Chamber of Commerce for placing the item "Draft convention on the enforcement of international arbitral awards" on the Council's provisional agenda.

E/C.2/373 and Add.1. Statement submitted by ICC on the draft convention.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 761, 763.

E/L.586. Belgium draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 520(XVII), as submitted by Belgium, E/L.586, adopted unanimously by the Council on 6 April.

E/2640. Note by Secretary-General announcing membership of Council ad hoc committee on the draft convention on the Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards.

WORLD CALENDAR REFORM

The Economic and Social Committee at its 18th session considered an Indian proposal for the reform of the Gregorian Calendar. The representative of India, introducing the proposal, described in detail some of the social and economic drawbacks of the existing inequality in the length of months, quarters and half-years of the Gregorian Calendar. Among the advantages which would accrue from the adoption of a plan to reform the existing calendar, he mentioned the following: government planning programmes, acts of parliament and official records would be more easily arranged; tax assessments for millions of weekly wage earners would be facilitated; the calculation of interest rates by banks and financial institutions would be simplified; and law courts, schools and academic institutions would be able to fix their terms on regular dates.

Certain of the Council members supported the Indian proposal. Thus, for example, the representative of Egypt declared that his country was entirely open to any suggestion concerning calendar reforms. The USSR representative stated that his delegation was in favour of the proposed calendar reform and that it would support the Council's efforts to find an appropriate solution to the problem.

Other Council members, however, opposed the idea. The representative of the United States expressed the opinion that the subject was of a political rather than of an economic or social nature, and that it should accordingly be considered, if at all, by some United Nations body other than the Council. Calendar reform was, he stated, comparable to linguistic reform, and as such was a purely domestic matter falling within the competence of the particular

country concerned. The representative of China considered that there might be disadvantages offsetting the advantages outlined.

The representatives of Argentina and Cuba felt that the Holy See should be among the non-member States to be consulted on the subject.

The Council on 28 July adopted a joint proposal by India and Yugoslavia, amended in the course of discussion. By it, the Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit the

Indian proposal and any other relevant documents to all States, with the request that they furnish their views early in 1955 so that the matter could be considered again by the Council at its resumed 19th session.

The representatives of Australia, China, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, explaining their votes in favour of the joint draft resolution, wished to make it clear that their Governments were not thereby committed to supporting the idea of calendar reform.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2514. Communication from India relating to a plan for the reform of the Gregorian Calendar.

PLENARY MEETING, 819.

E/L.628. India and Yugoslavia joint draft resolution

(adopted with United Kingdom oral amendments accepted by sponsors).

RESOLUTION 555(XVIII), as submitted by India and Yugoslavia, E/L.628, and amended by United Kingdom, adopted unanimously by the Council on 28 July.

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

In April 1953 the Economic and Social Council (resolution 476A(XV)) had asked the Secretary-General, among other things, to continue consultation with governments and appropriate inter-governmental organizations on the subject of holding regional cartographic conferences. A report by the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its 18th session dealt specifically with the proposed conference for Asia and the Far East, for which the Government of India had already offered to act as the host country. It summarized the replies of governments to a note sent by the Secretary-General and indicated proposals and suggestions made by several governments and by ICAO concerning the date of the meeting and the tentative agenda that had been submitted by India. None of the governments that had replied, the Secretary-

General reported, expressed any adverse opinion regarding the Asia and the Far East Conference.

In a brief discussion on 27 July, Council members supported the proposal for calling such a regional conference. The Council adopted an amended Indian proposal, by which it took note of the Secretary-General's report, expressed its satisfaction regarding the invitation of India, and decided to hold a regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East at Dehra Dun,¹⁷ India, early in 1955. The Secretary-General was asked to make the necessary arrangements, including the sending of invitations, for the conference, after consultation with the competent specialized agencies.

The meeting was actually held at Monsoorie, a hill station 25 miles north of Dehra Dun.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 488-89.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

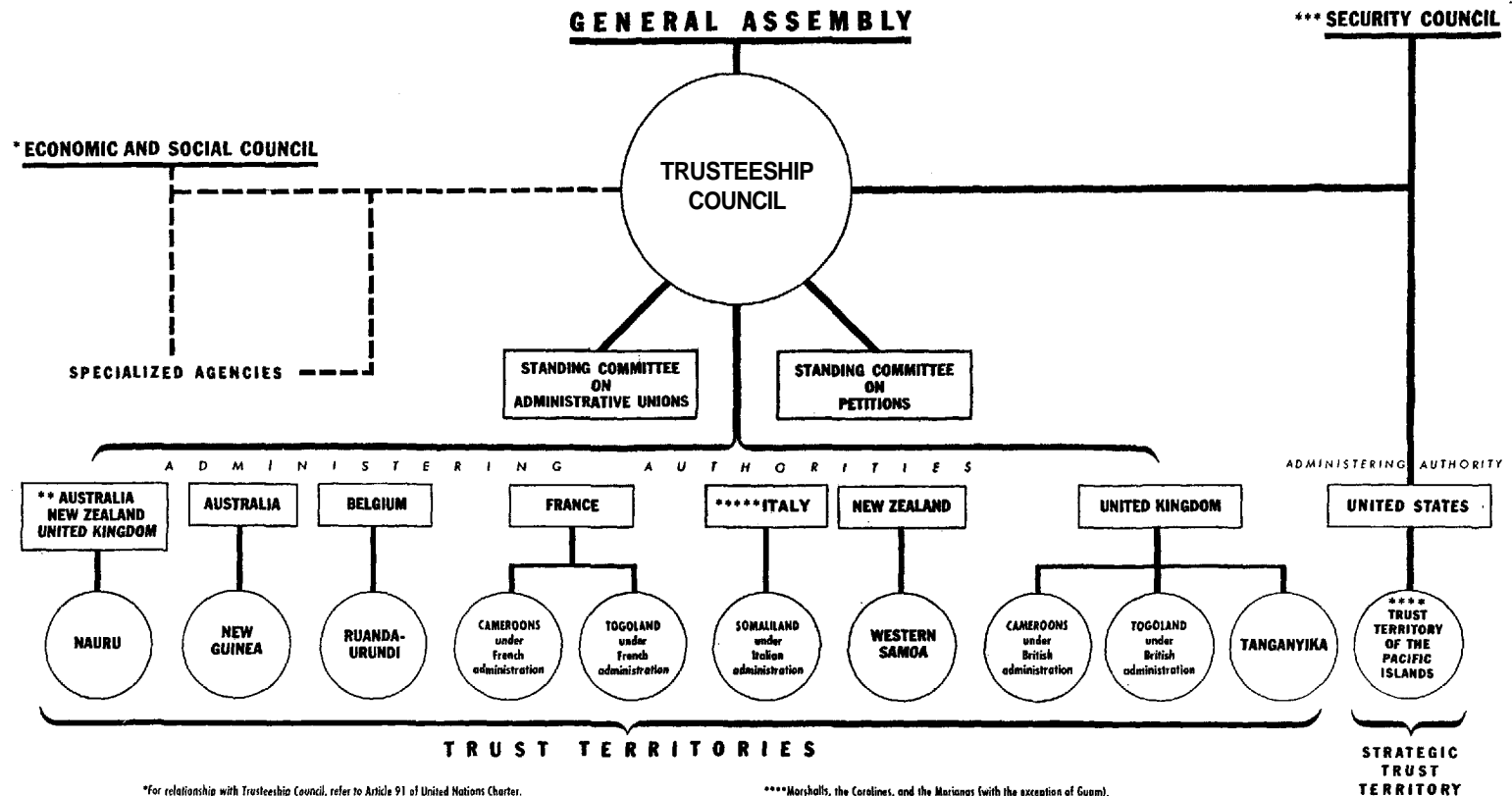
E/2622 and Add.2. Report of the Secretary-General on the question of calling a United Nations Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East.
E/2622/Add.1. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

PLENARY MEETING, 818.

E/L.626. India draft resolution (adopted with oral amendments accepted by the sponsor).

RESOLUTION 556(XVIII), as submitted by India, E/L.626, adopted by the Council on 27 July by 15 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM



*For relationship with Trusteeship Council, refer to Article 91 of United Nations Charter.

**Australia exercises full powers of legislation, administration, and jurisdiction on behalf of the three Governments which jointly constitute the Administering Authority.

***For relationship with Trusteeship Council, refer to Article 83, paragraph 3 of United Nations Charter.

****Marshall, the Carolines, and the Marianas (with the exception of Guam).

*****Italy, as Administering Authority, is aided and advised by a three-member United Nations Advisory Council. Italy participates, without vote, in the deliberations of the Council. The Territory is to become an independent State in 1960.

Questions Concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories and the International Trusteeship System

CHAPTER I

INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER

TERRITORIES ON WHICH INFORMATION WAS TRANSMITTED DURING 1954

Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted information under Article 73e of the Charter on the following Territories during 1954:

Australia: Papua.

Belgium: Belgian Congo.

Denmark: Greenland.

France: Comoro Archipelago, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Madagascar, Morocco, New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium), Tunisia.

Netherlands: Netherlands New Guinea.

New Zealand: Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands.

United Kingdom: Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, British Somaliland, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Federation of Malaya, Mauritius, New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium), Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Trinidad

and Tobago, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar.

United States: Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.

In accordance with the procedure laid down by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, on the basis of the information transmitted, prepared a number of summaries and analyses which were, in turn, considered by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories which met in New York from 20 August to 13 September 1954. The Committee's report was considered by the Assembly at its ninth session. The principal points which were raised are dealt with in the following sections of this chapter under the relevant subject headings.

The following Governments reserved their position on the question of sovereignty either in the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories or in the Fourth Committee: Guatemala and the United Kingdom regarding British Honduras (Belize Territory); Indonesia and the Netherlands regarding Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian); the United Kingdom and Yemen regarding Aden; and Argentina and the United Kingdom regarding the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 508-9.

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| <p>A/2651. Summary of information transmitted by Australia.</p> <p>A/2652. Summary of information transmitted by Belgium.</p> <p>A/2653. Summary of information transmitted by Denmark.</p> <p>A/2654 and Add.2, 3. Summary of information transmitted by France.</p> <p>A/2654/Add.1. Summary of information transmitted by France and United Kingdom.</p> | <p>A/2655. Summary of information transmitted by Netherlands.</p> <p>A/2656. Summary of information transmitted by New Zealand.</p> <p>A/2657 and Add.1-4. Summary of information transmitted by United Kingdom.</p> <p>A/2658. Summary of information transmitted by United States.</p> <p>A/2729 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.</p> |
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INFORMATION ON CONDITIONS IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is invited by the General Assembly to submit reports which may contain substantive recommendations relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In accordance with a regular programme of work, the Committee devotes special attention in turn to information concerning economic, social or educational conditions in the Territories. At its fifth session, from 20 August to 13 September 1954, it therefore concentrated on a review of the economic conditions and subsequently submitted a special report to the General Assembly. This report, which constituted Part Two of the Committee's over-all report to the Assembly, dealt with a wide range of economic issues in the Territories, including such questions as principles of policy, development plans, rural economy, industrial development, fiscal and customs systems, standards of living, external trade, and co-operative societies and community development.

The report affirmed that the fundamental aim of economic policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories must be to develop them in the interest of all sectors of the population, to raise the standard of living by increasing the individual's real purchasing power, and to increase the total wealth in order to make possible a higher standard of social services and administration. From this fundamental aim, it stated, certain concrete objectives emerged, such as

the removal of obstacles to economic development by modifying where necessary the basic economic structure; stimulation of economic growth; establishment and improvement of capital equipment; promotion of types of economic activity best suited to the Territories; equitable distribution of national income; creation of a firm economic basis for political, social and educational programmes; conservation and development of natural resources; and creation of conditions conducive to health and social welfare so as to enable the people to take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs.

With regard to the general economic development of the Territories, the report found that the external trade of the Territories was often largely directed towards the Metropolitan country and the development needs of the Territories often required higher payments for imports than could be met by exports.

However, the Committee was informed that in the large increase of external trade to and from African Territories under United Kingdom administration, only 36 per cent of exports went to the United Kingdom and only 34 per cent of imports were received from the United Kingdom; French West Africa imported 36 per cent more in terms of value than it exported in 1951, but in 1953 only 12 per cent more than it exported.

The report quoted various figures which suggested the increasing extent to which dependent areas were now in a more favourable position to profit by the opportunities arising from the new high level of international trade. Thus, it

was noted that production of electric power in 13 of the Territories increased from 1,000 million kwh. in 1938 to 1,850 million kwh. in 1947 and to over 4,000 million kwh. in 1953.

The increased local production of cement was cited as a further example of basic improvements. The imports of cement into United Kingdom Territories rose from 1,386,000 tons in 1950 to 1,800,000 tons in 1953. There was also a marked stimulation of local production, as in Jamaica, where a factory, opened in 1952, had a planned minimum output of 100,000 tons. Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Malaya were other Territories where cement production was becoming of comparable importance. In Kenya, for example, a new cement works with a capacity of 100,000 tons of cement a year went into production in January 1953. In the Belgian Congo, the local industry was expanding and was expected shortly to reach an output of 440,000 tons a year. In Morocco, production rose from 350,000 to 420,000 tons between 1950 and 1952. In Tunisia, the increase in these three years was from 169,000 to 208,000 tons.

Such economic development had been stimulated by special development programmes, in which the Administering Members greatly supplemented local resources. The report found that these financial contributions were clearly beneficial when directed towards a broadening of the basis of the whole economy.

Since almost all of the Territories are predominantly agricultural, the report noted that economic and social progress would continue to depend essentially upon the improvements made in the rural economy. In this connexion, the Committee stressed the importance of introducing greater flexibility in farming in order to avoid the tendency towards and the dangers of a one-crop economy. The development of industrial production was also necessary further to diversify their economies.

However, the report noted that a major obstacle to agricultural and industrial development was the shortage of capital. Financing presently done by governmental or mixed agencies needed to be supplemented by increased private investment and loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, if possible. Further study was also needed to establish a more progressive tax system in

order to secure a better yield from local taxes and sources of revenue.

While many facts were indicative of progress, the report stated that there were still "unfavourable or disturbing" factors. Moreover the Committee pointed out that economic development can only be considered as truly satisfactory to the extent that it improves the standard of living and well-being of the populations. The Administering Members provided the Committee with encouraging information on this point but some of the representatives of the non-administering Members considered that it was not clear to what extent the local populations have directly benefited. Similarly, the Committee drew attention to certain social difficulties which might result from rapid economic development unless carefully controlled.

During the debate in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at the ninth session, the majority of members commended the report on economic conditions as a useful contribution, providing a picture of the problems and prospects of the Non-Self-Governing peoples. Many representatives, however, including those of Burma, Iran, Liberia, Pakistan, Mexico, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, felt that the information supplied by the Administering Authorities did not provide the Committee on Information with a sufficient basis for a correct evaluation and analysis of the economic situation in the Territories.

The representatives of Administering Members described measures taken by their governments to promote economic development in the Territories for which they were responsible. In reply to a point raised by the representative of Mexico, the representatives of France and the United Kingdom stated that their Governments had paid close attention to the problem of providing reliable and up-to-date statistics and that much had been achieved, particularly in the fields of population censuses, agriculture sample surveys and national income analysis.

The representatives of the Administering Powers cautioned against any expectation of speedy development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. They emphasized that colonial evolution was necessarily slow, pointing out that not the least of the difficulties they faced was the continued reluctance of private enterprise to invest in dependent areas. There was also

a place for international co-operation which would be favourable to all, but there could be no surrender of responsibility.

Noting that the Committee was disturbed to find that, with few exceptions, the Non-Self-Governing Territories were among the countries which might be classified as under-developed, the United Kingdom representative pointed out that this was hardly surprising since the majority of the Territories, certainly all those in Africa, had started the process of development long after other countries, some of which were still under-developed, had embarked on it. Efficacy of policy had to be assessed in terms of rate of advance and not by reference to the degree to which the Non-Self-Governing Territories still fell short of ideal standards.

The representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom were in favour of comparing the economic conditions and policies in under-developed Member States with those in Non-Self-Governing Territories, but this suggestion was opposed by the representatives of Brazil, Greece and Uruguay, who, among others, regarded it as aiming at obscuring the issue of the implementation of Chapter XI of the Charter.

The representatives of Burma, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Iraq, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR held that the economic policy of the Administering Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was not directed primarily to the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants. The Polish representative, for example, considered that the dependent territories were completely reliant on the Metropolitan countries, which viewed them as a source of raw material and cheap manpower.

This assertion was difficult to understand, the representatives of France and the United Kingdom said. They thought a detailed study of their records in the Territories would refute any such contention.

The need to attain a workable balance between production for domestic consumption and for export, and also between agriculture and industry was also stressed during the debate. Many representatives emphasized the need for greater diversification of agricultural production and some, including the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Egypt, Indonesia,

Pakistan and Poland, referred to the dangers of a purely subsistence economy.

All agreed that a greater degree of industrialization was needed in the Territories. The representatives of Indonesia and Poland stated that from the available information it did not appear that adequate steps were being taken towards industrialization, except in the mining industry, which was mainly operated by non-indigenous inhabitants. Emphasizing that the key to the development of under-developed areas did not lie simply in rapid industrialization, the representatives of Egypt and the United Kingdom said that agricultural methods must first be modernized and transportation and marketing facilities be improved in order to lay the foundation for new industries. The latter again mentioned the problem of financing development, pointing out that programmes of industrialization were being carried out in Territories under United Kingdom administration, but that more funds were needed.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the Fourth Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, taking note of its report and approving its special report on economic conditions for communication to the Administering Members and specialized agencies concerned. This resolution was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly on 22 November.

INFORMATION ON OTHER CONDITIONS

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories also had before it a summary prepared by the Secretariat giving the principal indications of educational progress in the Territories during 1953 in the light of the 1953 special report on education approved by the General Assembly at its eighth session. An annual report on measures for suppressing illiteracy and a general account of its activities of interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories were also submitted by UNESCO.

The representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom gave the Committee supplementary information on educational progress in the Territories under their administration. Members of the Committee stressed, among other things, the

importance of vocational training and of an adequate period of school education, the need to adapt education to employment opportunities, the particular importance to Non-Self-Governing Territories of fundamental education, and the importance of higher education.

As regards financing the development of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, India and Indonesia submitted a joint draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly, proposing that a programme of fellowships, scholarships and internships similar to that in existence for the inhabitants of Trust Territories should be adopted for Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee approved the draft resolution, with some amendment, by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

It proposed, among other things, that the Assembly invite Member States generously to extend their offers of facilities, and invite the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies to incorporate such offers in the procedures evolved by them in such a way as to comply with the wish of the offering State that offers made in response to the resolution should be taken up by the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

During the discussions in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, a number of representatives commented on the widely differing educational conditions in the dependent Territories. The representative of Mexico noted that from the information available it was not possible to calculate the literacy rate in the various Territories. Only one Administering State had reported that in the Territory under its administration 63 per cent of the population were illiterate. Taking as a base the fact that the number of children of school age in any society was approximately 20 per cent of the total population there were very few Territories where as many as 10 per cent of the population was at school. For example, the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands, under New Zealand administration, where approximately 25 per cent of the population were children attending school, were among those Territories where education had reached a high level.

Following a detailed discussion concerning the establishment of procedures for utilizing and channelling offers of educational facilities,

the Fourth Committee adopted an amended resolution, which was later adopted by the General Assembly on 22 November by 45 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly, among other things, invited Member States to extend generously their offers of facilities; to consider, in certain cases, the possibility of extending the duration of facilities offered by a preliminary period of language training and other adjustment to the country of study; to transmit the details of such offers to the Administering Members, the Secretary-General and appropriate specialized agencies; and to give appropriate publicity in the Territories to these offers.

It recommended that the Administering Members make the greatest possible use of facilities and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administering Members and the specialized agencies concerned, to establish a simple procedure and to include in United Nations information material details of all such offers and of procedures. The Secretary-General was also asked, after consulting the Administering Members, to prepare a report for the Assembly's information giving details of offers and the extent to which they had been taken up.

With regard to social conditions (see also below under WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF GOVERNING TERRITORIES), the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories had before it a report of WHO's activities in the Territories.

During the Committee's discussion the representatives of WHO, ILO and UNESCO reviewed the activities and work programmes of their respective organizations as these applied to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Among the points noted during the debate were the importance of increased public health budgets, nutrition, self-help schemes in housing and the progress achieved in overcoming and controlling, in certain areas, such diseases as malaria and tuberculosis.

VOLUNTARY TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

The question of the submission of information on the political development of the Territories was raised again during the general debate in the Fourth Committee at the As-

sembly's ninth session, as at previous sessions. Burma, Egypt, Lebanon and the Philippines submitted a draft resolution noting that the Administering Powers had done little, if anything, about transmitting information on the political development of peoples in the Territories under their administration, reiterating that submission of such information was fully in accord with the Charter, and inviting the Administering Powers to give the United Nations their utmost co-operation in this respect.

Subsequently, in response to the criticism voiced by many representatives that the draft resolution did not give any credit to those Administering Members which had transmitted such information, the sponsors submitted a revised text noting that some Administering Powers had transmitted such information, while others had not. The representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom opposed the resolution on the grounds that they were under no obligation under the Charter to transmit or to discuss information of this sort. Neither the Committee on Information nor the Assembly's Fourth Committee were competent to discuss such matters, they held. The Fourth Committee, when discussing information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, was a technical committee and, as such, was not entitled to discuss political matters. Other representatives, including those of Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and the Philippines, disagreed, saying that the Fourth Committee was entitled to discuss political issues in the larger perspective of Article 73 as a whole.

Throughout the debate, a majority of speakers agreed that autonomy for the world's dependent peoples was the ultimate goal envisaged in Chapter XI of the Charter, and therefore that information on political developments should also be transmitted to the United Nations together with information on economic, social and educational conditions. It was also maintained that the fulfilment of the challenging task of bringing the dependent peoples to self-government and independence was now a matter of concern to the entire international community and not solely that of the Administering Powers.

The question of not limiting the Assembly's debates on dependent territories to the eco-

nomic, social and educational information now provided by the Administering Powers was underlined by other representatives, the representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia, in particular, stressing that the Assembly should not bypass political conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The representatives of Australia, Denmark and the United States thought it would do no good to exhort further the Administering Powers, and would only hurt the prestige of the United Nations.

The Fourth Committee adopted the revised draft resolution as a whole by a roll-call vote of 36 to 9, with 4 abstentions. It was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly on 22 November by 42 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

INFORMATION ON PROBLEMS COMMON TO REGIONAL GROUPS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

During the general debate in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, many members maintained that the present system used by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in examining material submitted to it was inadequate because it only permitted general observations and recommendations on the Territories as a whole. Vast differences existed between the Territories and the same principle could not be applied to all of them. Thus, the Committee ought to be able to scrutinize one Territory or groups of Territories with similar characteristics and problems.

The representatives of Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Thailand jointly submitted a draft resolution requesting that the Committee on Information study this matter at its 1955 session. The resolution was opposed by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, New Zealand and the United Kingdom on the grounds that it was premature and should be taken up in 1955 along with the question of renewal of the Committee. The United States representative reserved his position, but suggested that the Committee study problems of various underdeveloped regions, including both Territories and States, while the representatives of Belgium and France considered the resolution unconstitutional and refused to take part in either the discussion or the vote.

This draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 22 November by 42 votes
Fourth Committee and subsequently by the to 9, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 509-16.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2729. Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 410-424, 439.

INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
(See below under WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES.)

INFORMATION ON OTHER CONDITIONS

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 410-422.

A/2729, p. 13. Draft resolution A recommended by Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (adopted, as amended, by 43 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.343. Burma, Egypt, Greece, Haiti, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria, Uruguay, Yugoslavia joint amendments to Committee's draft resolution:

To provide that offers should be transmitted to the Secretary-General rather than to the Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) (adopted unanimously).

To redraft operative paragraph 5 to ask the Secretary-General in agreement with the specialized agencies concerned to establish a procedure by which the offers would be brought to the attention of the Administering Authorities and the offering States concerned, rather than to invite TAA and the specialized agencies to incorporate the offers in their procedures (adopted, as amended by Guatemala and Yugoslavia, by 39 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions).

To redraft operative paragraph 7 to ask the Secretary-General to include in United Nations information material details of the offers and procedures and to transmit them to UNESCO, rather than ask him to include them in consultation with TAA and the specialized agencies concerned (adopted, as amended by Guatemala).

A/C.4/L.345. United States sub-amendment to nine-Power amendments (included in Guatemala sub-amendments).

A/C.4/L.344. United Kingdom amendments to Committee's draft resolution (withdrawn; amendment to redraft operative paragraph 7 included in Guatemala sub-amendments as new operative paragraph 8).

A/C.4/L.347. Guatemala sub-amendments to nine-Power amendments:

To redraft operative paragraph 5 to provide that the Secretary-General should establish a procedure "in consultation with the Administering Members

and the specialized agencies" and to provide that applications would be brought to the attention of the offering States concerned with the observations which the Administering Authorities may submit (adopted as amended by Yugoslavia). To have the Secretary-General transmit details of offers and procedures to specialized agencies concerned rather than only to UNESCO (adopted unanimously).

To insert new operative paragraph 8 asking the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly (adopted unanimously).

Yugoslavia oral sub-amendment to Guatemala sub-amendments to provide in operative paragraph 5 for transmission of observations Administering Members "may have submitted" rather than those they "may submit" (adopted by 36 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions).

A/2794. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 498.

RESOLUTION 845(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2794, adopted by the Assembly on 22 November by 45 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting resolution 743(VIII) of 27 November 1953, by which the Administering Members were recommended to make the greatest possible use of offers that might be made to them by other Member States through the Secretary-General or through the specialized agencies concerned or in other appropriate ways, for the purpose of facilitating the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories by such means as making available fellowships, scholarships and internships to qualified students from these Territories,

"Noting the view expressed by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1953 that the attainment of self-government by Non-Self-Governing Territories is, inter alia, hindered by inadequacies in the education of their peoples,

"Considering that facilities for study and training at all levels of education, despite all the efforts made by the Administering Members in the direction of their improvement, are not yet adequate in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"1. Invites Member States to extend generously their offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard but, in the first place, for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value;

"2. Invites Member States offering facilities, in cases where the languages of instruction differ from the languages of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

to consider the possibility of extending the duration of the facilities offered by a preliminary period of language training and other adjustment to the country of study or training;

"3. Invites Member States to transmit the details of such offers to the Administering Members, to the Secretary-General and to the appropriate specialized agencies;

"4. Recommends that the Administering Members make the greatest possible use of facilities at all levels of education and training, including the field of fundamental education, that may be offered by States Members of the United Nations;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Administering Members and the specialized agencies concerned, to establish a simple procedure which would enable offers and applications made through the United Nations or the specialized agencies to be brought to the attention of the Administering Members, and thereafter, in the case of applications, to the attention of the offering States concerned together with any observations the Administering Members may have submitted;

"6. Invites the Administering Members to give appropriate publicity in Territories under their administration to offers of study and training facilities and to take such other measures as will ensure that the greatest possible advantage is taken of the offers;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the United Nations information material details of all such offers and of the procedures to be followed in submitting applications, and further requests him to transmit such details to the specialized agencies with a view to securing similar publicity in their appropriate publications;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Administering Members, to prepare a report for the information of the General Assembly giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they have been taken up."

VOLUNTARY TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 410-421, 423-424.

A/C.4/L.349 and Rev.1. Burma, Egypt, Lebanon, Philippines joint draft resolution and revision (revision adopted, as amended: operative paragraph 1 by 36 votes to 11, with 1 abstention; resolution, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 36 to 9, with 4 abstentions).

The roll-call vote was as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Brazil, Denmark, Norway, Sweden.

Peru oral amendment to have the Assembly note "with satisfaction" that some Members had voluntarily transmitted information (adopted by 34 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions).

Indonesia oral amendment to note that Members had submitted "some" information (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

A/2794. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 498.

RESOLUTION 848(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2794, adopted by the Assembly on 22 November by 42 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Conscious of the functions it bears over peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories under the principles and objectives set forth in Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that these principles and objectives relate to the political as well as the economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples concerned,

"Recalling that by resolutions 144(II), 327(IV) and 637B(VII) it has sought to secure the transmission by Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories of voluntary information on the manner and extent to which the peoples of Territories under their administration are being developed for self-government,

"Noting with satisfaction that some Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories already have voluntarily transmitted some information on the development of self-governing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"But noting further that other Members have not yet transmitted such information,

"1. Reiterates the view that voluntary submission of information on the political development of peoples in Non-Self-Governing Territories is fully in accord with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter;

"2. Invites the Administering Members concerned to give the United Nations their utmost co-operation in this regard."

INFORMATION ON PROBLEMS COMMON TO REGIONAL GROUPS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 410-423.

A/C.4/L.346. Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand joint draft resolution (adopted, by 37 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions, as orally amended by Venezuela and Lebanon).

Venezuela oral amendment to refer to "certain regional groups of Territories" rather than "separate Territories or regions" and "particular regions or groups of Territories" (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

Lebanon oral amendment to insert in operative paragraph 1 the words "particular problems common to" certain groups of Territories (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

A/2794. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 498.

RESOLUTION 847(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2794, adopted by the Assembly on 22 November by 42 votes to 9, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having since 1950 approved annually special reports on economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Considering that these reports express general views and recommendations applicable to Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole,

"Recognizing that conditions in the various regions and in particular Territories may present special problems,

"Believing that the consideration of these special problems by the General Assembly should provide an opportunity for the expression of views and recom-

mendations of concrete value to certain regional groups of Territories,

"1. Requests the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its 1955 session to study the manner in which the future reports prepared for the General Assembly may most appropriately be directed to the consideration of information or recommendations concerning the particular problems common to certain regional groups of Territories;

"2. Further requests the Committee to examine whether any amplification or amendment of the Standard Form is necessary so as to assist the Administering Members in providing concrete information on the particular problems common to certain regional groups of Territories;

"3. Suggests that the Committee give full consideration to the views expressed on these subjects during the discussions in the Fourth Committee at the ninth session of the General Assembly."

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

During its debate on social conditions, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories also touched on its future work programme, including the date of its next session.

Noting that at its next session the Committee would emphasize social conditions in the Territories, the representative of the United States stated that the 1952 Committee's special report on social conditions contained comparatively little information on housing and suggested that this subject merited close attention in 1955. The representative of the United Kingdom also called for special attention to the question of housing, and suggested that the Secretariat might draw up a separate document on the subject. He also emphasized the importance of the work of voluntary organizations and of community development.

With regard to the future activities of his organization in relation to the Committee's programme, the representative of ILO recalled that a suggestion had been made that it should prepare papers, first, on the question of technical and vocational training in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and, second, on aspects of methods of wage payment and the use of cost-of-living indices in adapting wages to workers' living costs. He believed that his office would do its best to prepare these papers for the Committee.

The representative of Guatemala suggested, among other things, that the Committee consider the question of technical assistance in public health, social security and the part played by private initiative in the social field, particularly in housing.

Concerning the date of the Committee's session in 1955, some representatives suggested that the proposed date left members too little time to report to their governments and to receive instructions from them before the opening of the General Assembly and that a date in April or May would be more convenient.

The Committee on Information unanimously adopted a draft resolution which would have the Assembly note the Committee's general report on the work of its 1954 session, approve the report on economic conditions in the Territories, and invite the Secretary-General to communicate this report to Member States responsible for the administration of the Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned. Under the draft resolution the Assembly would also approve the proposed work programme of the Committee for 1955 emphasizing social conditions and decide that full summaries and analyses of information transmitted in 1955 be submitted to the Assembly in 1956.

During the debate in the Assembly's Fourth

Committee, the majority of the representatives praised the work of the Committee on Information and its report, though many representatives called for more complete information on certain aspects of the situation in the Territories. In this connexion, some members, among them the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Guatemala, Israel, the Philippines and Poland, criticized the report as too general and superficial, containing too much theory and generalization and not enough concrete proposals. Most of the members, however, commended the report as the product of a fruitful collaboration between the Administering and non-administering Members, and hoped for improvement next year.

The representative of Belgium, while praising the report, maintained his refusal to participate in the Committee's work, since his Government considered its establishment illegal and contrary to the provisions of the Charter. Belgium claimed complete sovereignty over the Congo, and refused to recognize the United Nations' right to interfere in its administration.

Under Article 73e, he stated, Belgium had accepted the obligation to submit regularly to the Secretary-General, not to the General Assembly, statistical and other information of a technical nature, not a report, for purposes of information and not for examination or discussion in any organ of the Assembly.

The question of renewal of the Committee in 1955 was brought up briefly by the representative of Guatemala, who hoped that at that time it would be reconstituted and its terms of reference broadened. The representative of India

recommended that the question of renewal be put on the Committee on Information's agenda next year before it went to the Fourth Committee.

The Fourth Committee and the General Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution concerning the work of the Committee in 1955.

PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS REPRESENTATIVES IN THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

During its consideration of its future work the Committee on Information discussed briefly the participation of indigenous representatives of the Territories in the work of the Committee. It had before it documentation reviewing changes which had occurred in connexion with associate membership and constitutional provisions of certain international bodies, as well as questions of representation on the Committee. The representative of India outlined his delegation's views on the subject and submitted a proposal to the effect that participation of the Territories in the Committee's work might be of greater assistance if provided in a form other than by association with the delegations of Administering States.

He referred to the various ways in which the associate membership of Non-Self-Governing Territories had taken place since 1952 in such bodies as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and several of the specialized agencies. In view of the importance of the question and the limited time remaining, the Committee postponed any discussion until its next session.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 516-520.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2729. Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 410-424, 439.

A/2729, pp. 13-14. Draft resolution B recommended by Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (adopted: operative paragraph 2 by 43 votes to none, with 8 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, unanimously).

A/2794. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 498.

RESOLUTION 846(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2794, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 22 November.

"The General Assembly

"1. Takes note of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the work of its 1954 session;

"2. Approves the special report on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a supplement to the report approved in 1951;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate the special report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-

Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration;

"4. Expresses its agreement with the suggestion in the report that the Secretary-General should convene the sixth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for the spring of 1955;

"5. Invites the Committee to submit a report to the General Assembly at its tenth session, paying particu-

lar regard to social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as indicated, in particular, in the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1954;

"6. Decides that, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4(a) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted during 1955 should be submitted to the General Assembly in 1956."

CESSATION OF THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DENMARK CONCERNING GREENLAND

At its fifth session, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories had before it a communication from Denmark conveying its decision to cease the transmission of information on Greenland.

The representative of Denmark in the Committee gave a comprehensive review of the historical facts which had caused Greenland to be one of the Territories on which information had been transmitted under Chapter XI, Article 73e of the Charter, and of the constitutional changes which had recently been enacted and which had led the Danish Government to decide to cease transmitting further information. He pointed out that Greenland had never been a colony in the "classical sense" and since its discovery a thousand years previously had always been connected with one of the Nordic realms, being a part of Denmark at the time the Charter of the United Nations was signed. Nevertheless, it was then felt that Greenland came within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter.

The Danish representative continued with a detailed review of the political relationship that had evolved between Denmark and Greenland and told of other changes which had brought the territory to a stage where a new relationship was called for. Accordingly, a new policy, which sought to integrate Greenland as a part of the Danish Realm, had been adopted by the Danish Government in strict adherence to the wishes freely expressed by the people of Greenland through their chosen representatives. In 1953, he continued, the Danish Constitution had been changed on certain points and Greenland had become an integral part of the Danish Realm

with the same rights and privileges as any other part. A resolution recommending that constitutional change had been unanimously adopted by the Greenland Council. Greenland was now represented in the Danish Parliament by two representatives elected by direct secret ballot and by an electorate composed in exactly the same way as in other parts of Denmark. Thus, by full integration into the Danish Realm, according to the freely expressed wishes of its people, Greenland had ceased to be a Non-Self-Governing Territory and Denmark an Administering Member of the Committee.

The members of the Committee welcomed the Greenland representatives in the Danish delegation and extended their congratulations to the people of Greenland and the Danish Government on the attainment of self-government by Greenland. In this connexion, the representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States reaffirmed their opinion that the decision to cease transmitting information under Article 73e was one solely for the Administering Authority concerned and in this particular instance all that was called for was to take note of the Danish Government's decision and to congratulate the people of Greenland on their new status.

In reply to questions put to them by the Committee, the two members of the Greenland Council gave ample assurances that the new status of their country was fully in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Greenland. They said that they had always been well treated by Denmark in both their economic and cultural life, and they welcomed incorporation into the Danish Realm.

The Committee subsequently unanimously

endorsed a draft resolution, submitted by Brazil, India and Guatemala, expressing the view that, from the documentation and the explanations provided, Greenland had freely decided on its integration within the Kingdom of Denmark, on an equal constitutional and administrative basis with the other parts of the Kingdom. The Committee noted with satisfaction the political advancement achieved by the people of Greenland. It also noted Denmark's opinion that the Government of Denmark now regarded "their responsibilities according to Chapter XI of the Charter as terminated" and that consequently the transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter in respect of Greenland should be brought to an end.

Within the limits of its terms of reference and without anticipating the final disposal of this question by the General Assembly, the Committee expressed the opinion that the information before it indicated that Greenland might be considered as falling outside the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter and that, consequently, it was no longer necessary or appropriate to transmit the information under Article 73e.

During the Fourth Committee's debate at the Assembly's ninth session the majority of representatives warmly praised Denmark for the admirable work it had done in Greenland and for the way in which it had kept the United Nations informed of developments in Greenland's progress to its new status. Although assured that, even if a referendum had been held, the only choice would have been integration, some representatives, including those of Argentina, Greece, Haiti, Lebanon, the Philippines and Uruguay, wondered whether a mere resolution by the Greenland National Council was the best expression of public opinion that could have been found. The representative of India thought it might be valuable in cases of cessation of information for the United Nations to have an opportunity to visit territories which were on the point of attaining a full measure of self-government. However, in the case of Greenland, so much information was already available that the suggestion was hardly appropriate.

Some representatives, including those of Ecuador, Greece, Lebanon, Liberia, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, considered that it was up to

the Assembly to decide on the continuation or cessation of information and that the Assembly could not be limited to merely noting events and approving the unilateral decisions of Administering Authorities. The cessation of information, they said, must follow, not precede, self-determination and the achievement and exercise of self-government. The representative of Uruguay therefore presented an amendment, reaffirming this principle, to the preamble of a draft resolution which had been introduced by Brazil, Guatemala, India and Peru. The amendment was opposed by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, who did not agree that the sole competence in the matter lay with the Assembly.

The amendment was subsequently adopted by a roll-call vote of 33 to 12, with 5 abstentions, and the resolution, with some additional amendment, was adopted by the Fourth Committee by 35 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions. The resolution proposed by the Fourth Committee was adopted by the Assembly, as a whole, by a roll-call vote of 45 to 1, with 11 abstentions, on 22 November.

By this resolution, the Assembly, *inter alia*, noted with satisfaction the achievement of self-government by the people of Greenland and considered that, due to the circumstances set out in the resolution, Chapter XI of the Charter could no longer be applied to Greenland and that the transmission of information in respect of Greenland should now cease.

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS ON CESSATION OF INFORMATION

The Assembly's Fourth Committee also considered the question of other communications regarding the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73e and heard a statement by the representative of the Netherlands concerning the cessation of information submitted on the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.

The Netherlands representative recalled that at the Assembly's previous session he had explained why the Netherlands Government was no longer able to transmit to the Secretary-

General information in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. First, under the Interim Orders of Government, which had come into effect for Surinam on 20 January 1950 and for the Netherlands Antilles on 7 February 1951, the parliaments of those territories, freely elected on a basis of general, direct and secret suffrage, had full power to legislate for their economic, social and educational affairs without any interference from the Netherlands Government. Secondly, the continued transmission of information on any of those subjects by the Netherlands Government, and the assumption of responsibility which the transmission of information entailed, would infringe the autonomy of those territories and be contrary to the Netherlands Constitution. Thirdly, Article 73e of the Charter authorized the cessation of the transmission of information in such cases, laying down that the obligation to transmit information was "subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require".

The representatives of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, he continued, had also declared that their Governments considered the transmission of information by the Netherlands Government to be incompatible with the implementation and development of the autonomy already established in their countries, and that, from a constitutional point of view, they could not be expected to transmit information to the Netherlands Government for communication to the United Nations under Article 73e.

The Netherlands representative informed the Committee that negotiations had been resumed at a conference held at The Hague in the spring of 1954. This had led to full agreement on the new Charter for the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The preamble to that Charter stated that the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had, of their own free will, accepted in the Kingdom of the Netherlands a new legal order in which they would autonomously manage their own affairs and, on a footing of equality, care for their joint affairs and give each other assistance.

During the debate, a number of representatives, including those of Burma, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Philippines, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, expressed regret that the Netherlands had not seen fit to transmit further

information on the territories in question, in accordance with the Assembly's previous resolution (747(VIII)), and hoped that it would be able to find some way of carrying out its obligations under the Charter. The representative of the USSR considered the Netherlands Government's refusal to submit information concerning the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam a violation of the Charter and of the Assembly resolution.

In reply, the representative of the Netherlands recalled that his delegation had repeatedly stated that there were both legal and factual grounds which rendered it impossible to transmit information and trusted that when the full documentation was placed before the Committee the following year, all doubts about the continued existence of any obligation in that respect would be removed.

Subsequently, the general question of the way in which communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information might best be examined was raised in the form of a draft resolution submitted by Greece, Indonesia, Lebanon, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Syria. In particular the draft proposed that such communications should be examined with emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination has been attained and exercised. It invited the Committee on Information to examine various points contained in the resolution and to make proposals to the Assembly's 10th session.

During the debate in the Fourth Committee, a number of amendments were incorporated in the draft. The most important of these was an amendment by Yugoslavia which, instead of noting the value of a visit from a delegation representing the United Nations to a territory attaining a new status, set down a more specific procedure. Thus, the Assembly would state that it considered that, in order to evaluate the opinion of the population of a dependent territory on any change in status, a United Nations mission, if the Assembly deemed it desirable, should tour the territory before or during the time when the population was called on to decide on its future status, or change in status.

The joint draft as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 37 to 11, with 4 abstentions. It was

adopted by the General Assembly on 22 November by 40 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions. In both the Committee and in plenary meeting, the resolution was opposed by the Administering Member States.

By this resolution, the Assembly: (1) expressed the opinion that communications relating to the cessation of transmission of information should be examined, as indicated in resolution 742(VIII), with particular emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination has been attained and freely exercised: (2) considered that if the Assembly

deemed it desirable, and in agreement with the Administering Member, a mission should visit the Non-Self-Governing Territory before or during the time when the population is called upon to decide on its future status or change in status; (3) considered that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories might study means of drawing the Assembly's attention to forthcoming changes in a territory's status; and (4) invited the Committee to report on any proposals to implement the resolution.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 529-40.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/AC.35/L.155 and Corr.1. Communication from Denmark concerning Greenland.
A/2729 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

GREENLAND

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 423, 427-432, 439.

A/C.4/L.354. Brazil, Guatemala, India, Peru joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended: operative paragraph 2 by 42 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions; operative paragraph 4 by 39 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions] operative paragraph 7 by 37 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions; draft resolution, as a whole, by 35 votes to 4, with 12 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.358. Uruguay amendment to joint draft resolution.

Adopted by roll-call vote of 33 to 12, with 5 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Israel.

Philippines oral amendments to joint draft resolution: To delete operative paragraph 2 (rejected by 18 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions).

To replace in operative paragraph 6 words "political advancement achieved" by words "achievement of self-government" (adopted by 21 votes to 7, with 18 abstentions).

To redraft operative paragraph 7 to read, "Considered that in the circumstances Chapter XI of the

Charter regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories is no longer applicable to Greenland" (rejected by 17 votes to 17, with 15 abstentions).

To delete operative paragraph 8 withdrawn; other drafting amendments accepted by sponsors of joint draft.

A/2795. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 498, 499.

RESOLUTION 849(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2795, adopted by the Assembly on 22 November: second paragraph of preamble adopted by 53 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions; operative paragraph 2 by 51 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions; and last paragraph of preamble by roll-call vote of 38 to 15, with 4 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 45 to 1 with 11 abstentions.

The roll-call vote of 38 to 15 on the last paragraph of preamble was as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Israel.

The roll-call vote of 45 to 1, with 11 abstentions, on the resolution, as a whole, was as follows: In favour: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel,

Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Belgium. Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, France, Greece, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, by resolution 222(III) of 3 November 1948, the General Assembly, while welcoming any development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers it essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit further information in respect of that Territory under Article 73e of the Charter,

"Having received from the Government of Denmark a communication dated 3 September 1953 informing the Secretary-General that, as a result of the constitutional amendment adopted on 5 June 1953, Greenland has become an integral part of the Danish Realm with a constitutional status equal to that of other parts of Denmark and that, as a consequence of this constitutional change, the Danish Government regarded its responsibilities under Chapter XI of the Charter in respect of Greenland as terminated and had, therefore, decided to bring to an end the transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter,

"Considering that resolution 742 (VIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 27 November 1953 instructs the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study any documentation transmitted under resolution 222(III) in the light of the list of factors approved by resolution 742(VIII) and other relevant considerations that may arise from each concrete case,

"Having studied the report prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories during its session of 1954 on the question of the cessation of the transmission of information on Greenland and presented to the General Assembly in conformity with paragraph 2 of resolution 448(V) of 12 December 1950,

"Having examined the communication of the Government of Denmark in the light of the basic principles and objectives embodied in Chapter XI of the Charter, the criteria established by the list of factors, and of all the other elements of judgment pertinent to the issue,

"Bearing in mind the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter,

"1. Takes note of the conclusions set forth by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in its resolution;

"2. Takes note of the opinion of the Government of Denmark that due to the new constitutional status

of Greenland the Government of Denmark regards its "responsibilities according to Chapter XI of the Charter as terminated" and that consequently the transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter in respect of Greenland should be brought to an end;

"3. Commends the action of the Member State concerned in including in its delegation to the General Assembly representatives elected by the National Council of Greenland for the purpose of furnishing information on constitutional changes in Greenland;

"4. Takes note that when deciding on their new constitutional status, through their duly elected representatives, the people of Greenland have freely exercised their right to self-determination;

"5. Expresses the opinion that, from the documentation and the explanations provided, Greenland freely decided on its integration within the Kingdom of Denmark on an equal constitutional and administrative basis with the other parts of Denmark;

"6. Notes with satisfaction the achievement of self-government by the people of Greenland;

"7. Considers that due to these circumstances the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories with the provisions established under it in Chapter XI of the Charter can no longer be applied to Greenland;

"8. Considers it appropriate that the transmission of information in respect of Greenland under Article 73e of the Charter should now cease."

OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 427-434, 439.

A/C.4/L.356. Greece, Indonesia, Lebanon, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria joint draft resolution.

Resolution, as amended, adopted by roll-call vote of 37 to 11, with 4 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States. Abstaining: Colombia, Denmark, Honduras, Israel.

A/C.4/L.359. Yugoslavia amendments to joint draft resolution:

To replace operative paragraphs 2 and 4 by single operative paragraph 2 (adopted, with oral sub-amendments by Brazil and Haiti to redraft paragraph accepted by Yugoslavia, by roll-call vote of 36 to 12, with 3 abstentions).

To add new operative paragraph 4 (adopted by 35 votes to 10, with 7 abstentions).

Haiti oral amendment to delete operative paragraph 3 regarding association of duly qualified representatives in delegation of Member concerned (adopted by 27 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions).

A/2795. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 498, 499.

RESOLUTION 850(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2795, adopted by the Assembly on 22 November by 40 votes to 12, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that, by resolutions 222(III), 448(V) and 742(VIII), it has approved principles which should be followed in evaluating situations indicative of the attainment of a full measure of self-government by the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the consequent cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter,

"Having approved in 1953 and 1954 resolutions relating to the cessation of the transmission of information concerning Puerto Rico and Greenland respectively.

"Considering that the experience gained should be used by the General Assembly to perfect the methods and procedures to be followed in such cases,

"Considering further the necessity of laying down procedures enabling the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to discharge its functions under General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII).

"1. Expresses the opinion that communications received from the Members concerned relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter in respect of any Non-Self-Governing Territory should be examined, as indicated in resolution 742 (VIII), with particular emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination has been attained and freely exercised;

"2. Considers that, in order to evaluate as fully as possible the opinion of the population as to the status or change in status which they desire, a mission, if the General Assembly deems it desirable, should, in agreement with the Administering Member, visit the Non-Self-Governing Territory before or during the time when the population is called upon to decide on its future status or change in status;

"3. Considers that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories might study means by which it could, at the appropriate time, draw the attention of the General Assembly to the forthcoming changes in the status of the Territory concerned;

"4. Invites the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to include in its report to the General Assembly at its tenth session any proposals that it considers desirable concerning the implementation of the present resolution."

CHAPTER II

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

At its ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of its Committee on South West Africa. This Committee had been established by the Assembly at its eighth session (resolution 740A(VIII)) "until such time as an agreement is reached between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa". The Committee was composed of Brazil, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Syria, Thailand and Uruguay; it held 40 meetings in 1954, adopting a report and a supplement to it on 25 June and 16 September.

The Committee had been given three main tasks by the Assembly: (1) to examine reports and petitions concerning South West Africa; (2) to report to the Assembly on conditions in the Territory; and (3) to enter into negotiations with the Union of South Africa in order to implement fully the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on South Africa's international obligations with respect to the former Mandated Territory.

On 21 January 1954 the Committee addressed a letter to the Union of South Africa, stating that it was ready to continue negotiations with the South African Government, and inviting it to designate a representative to confer with the Committee. On 25 March 1954 South Africa replied with a restatement of its previously expressed views that, since the League of Nations Mandate on South West Africa had lapsed and as a result of the demise of the League, the South African Government had no other international commitments in regard to the Territory. Reviewing its past negotiations with the Ad Hoc Committee of the General Assembly, the South African Government further declared that it was not prepared to consider any proposals which did not meet its basic requirements. The South African Government, the reply said, did not feel that new negotiations with the Committee on South West Africa would lead to any positive results.

On 1 April 1954 the Committee addressed

a second letter to the Union of South Africa, expressing regret at the refusal of the latter to co-operate with the Committee, and repeating its readiness to enter into negotiations with the South African Government. (The Committee in its report stated that it had received no reply to this second letter.)

As South Africa had pointed out that it had never recognized any obligation to submit reports on South West Africa to any international body since the demise of the League of Nations, the Committee decided to base its report on information and documentation submitted to it by the United Nations Secretariat. On the basis of this information, taken from official documentation issued by the South African Government and, under its authority, by the Territory of South West Africa, and on the basis of other relevant information, the Committee reported on conditions in the Territory. This report dealt with the political, administrative and judicial organization of South West Africa and with the economic, financial, social, educational and labour conditions in the Territory.

Among the questions raised in the report were the following. In connexion with the political status of Native inhabitants, the Committee noted that, according to a memorandum submitted to the League of Nations in 1928, they were regarded as stateless subjects under the protection of the Mandatory Power. They could however apply for naturalization in the same manner as European aliens. The Committee drew attention to a resolution of the Council of the League of 23 April 1923 which emphasized that Native inhabitants could not be identified with nationals of the Mandatory Power as regards nationality.

As regards administration, the Committee noted, among other things, the abolition, in 1950, of an Advisory Council which advised the Administrator on matters outside the competence of the Legislative Assembly, including Native affairs. It noted further that one of the members of the Council used to be appointed on the basis of his acquaintance with the needs and wishes of non-European races in the Territory.

The Committee also referred to the lack of participation by Natives in the judicial organization of the Territory, the existence of corporal punishment, forced residence, an undevel-

oped penal system, and the existence of racially discriminatory legislation. As regards educational conditions, it noted with grave concern the disparity between the expenditures on education for European, Coloured and Native children. It also referred to the extremely low economic level of the Native inhabitants, restrictions on their movements, unsatisfactory labour conditions, and legislation which, it said, in effect permitted forced labour for non-Europeans.

In its concluding remarks, the Committee said it wished to state that "after 35 years of administration under the Mandates System the native inhabitants are still not participating in the political development of the Territory, that their participation in the economic development is restricted to that of labourers, and that the social and educational services for their benefit are far from satisfactory".

One of the main tasks of the Committee was to draft rules of procedure for examination of reports and petitions concerning South West Africa by the Assembly. The Committee recommended a draft resolution incorporating rules of procedure. It proposed two special rules, A and B, with regard to reports, two special rules, C and D, with regard to petitions and a special rule E regarding private meetings. It also proposed a special rule F which stipulated that "decisions of the General Assembly on questions relating to reports and petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa shall be regarded as important questions within the meaning of Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations". This rule thus laid down the requirement that for the adoption of such decisions by the General Assembly a two-thirds majority was necessary. The Committee further recommended that the General Assembly should adopt special rule F "subject to the concurring vote of the Union of South Africa as the State most directly concerned. . ."

In a further recommendation, the Committee said that if special rule F were approved by the required majority but without the concurring vote of South Africa, the General Assembly should ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on whether, in adopting this rule, the General Assembly was correctly interpreting the advisory opinion of the Court of 1950, i.e., that part of the opinion

concerning Assembly procedure in supervising the administration of South West Africa. The Court, the Committee felt, should be also asked to indicate what voting procedure should be applied if special rule F did not correctly interpret the advisory opinion.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Committee stressed that the procedure drawn up by it for consideration of reports and petitions concerning South West Africa followed, as far as possible, the practice of the former Mandates System of the League of Nations which required unanimity in the Council of the League on decisions on such matters.

The question of the voting procedure in the General Assembly on these questions became the main point of debate when the Assembly's Fourth Committee took up the question of South West Africa on 4 October 1954.

In his opening statement in the Fourth Committee, the representative of South Africa announced his Government's rejection of the principle of United Nations supervision. The Committee's proposals, he said, would call for a degree of international supervision over the Territory far greater than that exercised by the League of Nations under the Mandates System. Consequently, he said, his Government rejected the Committee's recommendations.

The South African representative restated his Government's view that since the League of Nations Mandate had lapsed, South Africa did not recognize any legal obligation to negotiate with the United Nations on South West Africa. The United Nations, he declared, would be unable to exercise the same limited degree of supervision over the Territory as the League of Nations because its membership was different and because it did not possess any organ analogous to the Council of the League of Nations or the Permanent Mandates Commission.

The South African representative also pointed out that under the Covenant of the League the principle of unanimity had to be upheld while under the procedure proposed by the Committee on South West Africa the United Nations General Assembly could adopt decisions concerning the territory by a two-thirds majority. This procedure, he said, would deprive South Africa of the right it had possessed

under the League to prevent a decision which might be unfavourable to it. Thus, he concluded, the General Assembly would be exercising a greater degree of supervision over the Territory than that exercised by the Council of the League of Nations.

On 7 October 1954, the Fourth Committee voted on the draft resolution embodying the rules of procedure for the General Assembly as presented by the Committee on South West Africa and on the amendments proposed to it.

It adopted a joint amendment by Peru and the Philippines to clarify in the preamble that the procedure adopted would be applied pending agreement between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa. It also adopted a Colombian amendment to make clear in special rule A that the reports on South West Africa would include comments by a representative of the Union of South Africa only if that Government agreed to appoint such a representative.

An amendment which was proposed by India and altered in the course of the debate was also adopted. By it the General Assembly would adopt the special rule F "subject to acceptance by the Union of South Africa as the Mandatory for the Territory of South West Africa". The resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 32 to 4, with 15 abstentions. Special rule F was voted upon separately and adopted by 34 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

A joint draft resolution by India, Mexico, Norway, Syria and the United States, proposing that the General Assembly should, if necessary, ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the two questions as worded by the Committee on South West Africa, was adopted by the Fourth Committee on the same day by 35 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

The General Assembly took up these two resolutions on 11 October 1954. In a separate vote, the conditional clause of the first resolution, which made the adoption of the voting procedure for the General Assembly as proposed by the Committee on South West Africa subject to the acceptance of the Union of South Africa, failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority. The vote was 13 in favour,

8 against and 29 abstentions. The General Assembly then approved by a vote of 33 to 3, with 15 abstentions, the proposed rules of procedure which included special rule F.

In view of the deletion of the conditional clause from the resolution it was decided that it was unnecessary to put to the vote the proposal to submit the voting procedure to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

On the following day the Fourth Committee began a general debate on the conditions in South West Africa, with most speakers stressing the paramount responsibility of the United Nations under the Charter for the welfare and interests of the indigenous population of the territory.

Following the debate, the representatives of Norway, Thailand and the United States announced that, in the absence of a request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the voting procedure to be applied in the General Assembly, they would not participate in the consideration of resolutions based on the report of the Committee on South West Africa. On the proposal of Iraq, the Fourth Committee then established a Sub-Committee to review the situation.

The Sub-Committee proposed that the Fourth Committee recommend reopening the question of submitting the voting procedure for an advisory opinion to the International Court of Justice. This recommendation, however, was defeated in the Fourth Committee by a tie vote of 18 to 18, with 16 abstentions. The other recommendations of the Sub-Committee were therefore not considered.

Of the seven members of the Committee on South West Africa, four then announced the reservations of their Governments regarding their future participation in the Committee's work. Two, Norway and Thailand, had notified their withdrawal from the Committee. (Subsequently the four members withdrew their reservations and Thailand agreed to accept re-appointment on the Committee while Norway was replaced by the United States.)

Concluding its general debate on the conditions in South West Africa, the Fourth Committee adopted four draft resolutions; two of them dealt with petitions concerning the

Territory, one with the status of the Territory, reiterating the General Assembly's previous resolutions, and one with the report of the Committee on South West Africa.

The fourth draft resolution, proposed jointly by Burma, Egypt, India, Lebanon, Liberia and the Philippines, was adopted by the Committee by a vote of 29 to 7, with 12 abstentions. It expressed appreciation of the work of the Committee on South West Africa and noted "with concern" that, in the opinion of that body, "the administration of South West Africa is in several aspects not in conformity with the obligations of the Government of the Union of South Africa under the [League of Nations] Mandate". It invited South Africa to co-operate with the Committee on South West Africa and to submit to it reports on its administration of the Territory and to assist the Committee in the examination of these reports.

When the General Assembly returned to the question on 23 November, it had before it the four draft resolutions proposed by the Fourth Committee and, in addition, a joint proposal by Guatemala and Lebanon. This proposal, declaring that some elucidation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on South West Africa handed down in 1950 was advisable, called upon the General Assembly to ask the Court whether the voting procedure adopted by the General Assembly was a correct interpretation of the 1950 advisory opinion and, if not, what voting procedure the Assembly should follow in taking decisions relating to reports and petitions concerning South West Africa. In the debate on this proposal, the South African representative said that a new request for an advisory opinion of the Court was unnecessary as his Government had not accepted the 1950 advisory opinion of the Court that the supervisory functions of the League of Nations concerning South West Africa had been transferred to the United Nations.

By a roll-call vote of 25 to 11, with 21 abstentions, the General Assembly adopted the joint proposal of Guatemala and Lebanon and also approved the resolution on conditions in the Territory as adopted in the Fourth Committee. The vote on the latter resolution was 34 to 8, with 9 abstentions. At the same meet-

ing the Fourth Committee's draft resolution on the status of the Territory of South West Africa was adopted by 40 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions.

Finally, the General Assembly decided by 27 votes to 18, with 8 abstentions, not to put to the vote the two resolutions submitted by

the Fourth Committee on two petitions relating to the territory of South West Africa "until such time as it [the General Assembly] is seized of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice" regarding the voting procedure to be followed.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 540-47.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2666 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Committee on South West Africa.

A/AC.73/L.73 and Add.1-3. Information and documentation in respect of the Territory of South West Africa, prepared by the Secretary-General.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 399-403.

A/2666, Annex IV. Draft resolution recommended by Committee on South West Africa for adoption by Assembly (adopted, as amended; special rule F by 34 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 32 to 4, with 15 abstentions).

The roll-call vote was as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, United States, Venezuela, Yemen. Against: Colombia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay. Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Haiti, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

A/C.4/L.333 and Rev. 1, 2. India amendments and revised amendments to draft resolution recommended by Committee on South West Africa and resolution adopted by it.

Amendment to resolution adopted by Committee on South West Africa (withdrawn).

Amendment to operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution recommended by Committee (adopted as amended orally by sponsor: words "subject to the acceptance by the Union of South Africa" by 15 votes to 7, with 28 abstentions; remainder by 23 votes to 1, with 25 abstentions; amendment, as a whole, by 23 votes to 4, with 20 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.336. Colombia sub-amendment to India amendments (withdrawn).

Colombia oral sub-amendment to India amendment to state subject "as far as possible" to the Union's acceptance (rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 27 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.335. Peru and Philippines joint amendment to Committee's draft resolution (adopted by 31 votes to 4, with 14 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.337. Colombia amendment to Committee's draft resolution, special rule A, (adopted by 15 votes to 5, with 29 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.334. India, Mexico, Norway, Syria, United States joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended, by 35 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.338. Mexico amendment to joint draft resolution, to insert preamble and second operative paragraph (adopted by 33 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions).

A/2747. Report of Fourth Committee, Part I.

PLENARY MEETING, 494.

In separate vote, words "subject to the acceptance by the Union of South Africa" in Fourth Committee's draft resolution rejected by roll-call vote of 13 in favour, 8 against, with 29 abstentions. The vote was as follows: In favour: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States. Against: Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Greece, Haiti, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, Yugoslavia. Abstaining: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela, Yemen.

RESOLUTION 844(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2747, minus words not adopted (see above), adopted by the Assembly on 11 October by a roll-call vote of 33 to 3, with 15 abstentions: In favour: Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: France, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom. Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received a report of the Committee on South West Africa concerning the procedure for the

examination by the Assembly of reports and petitions relating to the Territory of South West Africa,

"Having in mind the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on South West Africa,

"Desiring to apply, as far as possible, and pending the conclusion of an agreement between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa, the procedure followed in that respect by the Council of the League of Nations,

"Adopt the following special rules:

PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO REPORTS

"Special rule A: The General Assembly shall receive annually from the Committee on South West Africa the report on South West Africa submitted to the Committee by the Union of South Africa (or a report on conditions in the Territory of South West Africa prepared by the Committee in accordance with paragraph 12(c) of General Assembly resolution 749A (VIII)) together with the observations of the Committee on the report as well as the comments of the duly authorized representative of the Union of South Africa, should that Government decide to follow the General Assembly's recommendation and appoint such a representative.

"Special rule B: The General Assembly shall, as a rule, be guided by the observations of the Committee on South West Africa and shall base its conclusions, as far as possible, on the Committee's observations.

PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO PETITIONS

"Special rule C: The General Assembly shall receive annually from the Committee on South West Africa a report with regard to petitions submitted to it. The summary records of the meetings at which the petitions were discussed shall be attached.

"Special rule D: The General Assembly shall, as a rule, be guided by the conclusions of the Committee on South West Africa and shall base its own conclusions, as far as possible, on the conclusions of the Committee. PRIVATE MEETINGS

"Special rule E: Having regard to rule 62 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, meetings at which decisions concerning persons are considered shall be held in private.

VOTING PROCEDURE

"Special rule F: Decisions of the General Assembly on questions relating to reports and petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa shall be regarded as important questions within the meaning of Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations."

President's ruling that there was no need to put Fourth Committee's draft resolution B to vote (sustained by 30 votes to 8, with 13 abstentions).

A/2754. Letter from Norway on withdrawal from Committee on South West Africa.

A/2753. Letter from Thailand on withdrawal from Committee on South West Africa.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 404-409, 424-427, 433, 434, 462, 463.

A/C.4/L.340. Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Mexico, Peru, United States joint draft resolution to defer ap-

proval of report to Assembly to end of Fourth Committee's agenda (Chairman's suggestion to take no action on proposal adopted).

Iraq oral proposal to establish sub-committee consisting of Brazil, Denmark, Iraq, Pakistan and United States to review situation (adopted, with oral amendment by Colombia accepted by Iraq, by roll-call vote of 25 to 11, with 17 abstentions).

Iraq oral proposal to adjourn discussion (adopted by 32 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.274. Report of Sub-Committee to Fourth Committee (recommendation for reopening question of special rule F rejected by roll-call vote of 18 to 18, with 16 abstentions).

The vote was as follows: In favour: Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, United States. Against: Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Iran, Israel, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

A/2666, Annex VI(c). Committee on South West Africa draft resolution on petition from Miss Margery Perham (adopted as amended by 34 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions).

Mexico oral amendments to Committee's draft resolution to delete reference in first paragraph of preamble to transmittal of petitions on South West Africa and fourth paragraph of preamble referring to Union Government's stand on transmittal of petitions (adopted by 21 votes to none, with 20 abstentions, and 21 votes to none, with 23 abstentions respectively).

A/2666/Add.1 Annex III(b). Committee on South West Africa draft resolution on petition from Jariretundu Kozonguizi (adopted, as amended, by 31 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions).

Mexico oral amendments, identical with those to previous draft resolution (adopted by 24 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions, and by 22 votes to none, with 22 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.341. Burma, Egypt, India, Lebanon, Liberia, Philippines joint draft resolution on report of Committee on South West Africa (adopted: words "notes with concern" in operative paragraph 3 by 27 votes to 4, with 17 abstentions; and "notes with satisfaction" in operative paragraph 4 by 24 votes to 1, with 22 abstentions; draft resolution, as a whole, by 29 votes to 7 with 12 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.342. Burma, Egypt, India, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, Syria joint draft resolution on status of South West Africa (adopted by 36 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions).

A/2747/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, Part II.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 500, 501, 512.

A/L.178. Guatemala and Lebanon joint draft resolution (adopted).

Union of South Africa motion that decision to examine draft would constitute reconsideration of Assembly's decision not to vote on Fourth Committee's draft resolution B, A/2747, (rejected by roll-call vote of 25 to 18, with 11 abstentions).

Israel motion to send draft resolution back to Fourth Committee (rejected by 33 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 904(IX), as submitted by Guatemala and Lebanon, A/L.178, adopted by the Assembly on 23 November by roll-call vote of 25 to 11, with 21 abstentions.

The vote was as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, United States, Yemen. Against: Argentina, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Philippines, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, Uruguay. Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Having accepted, by resolution 449A(V) of 13 December 1950, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 11 July 1950 with respect to South West Africa,

"Having regard, in particular, to the Court's opinion on the general question, namely, "that South West Africa is a territory under the international Mandate assumed by the Union of South Africa on December 17th, 1920", and to the Court's opinion on question (a), namely, "that the Union of South Africa continues to have the international obligations stated in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in the Mandate for South-West Africa as well as the obligation to transmit petitions from the inhabitants of that Territory, the supervisory functions to be exercised by the United Nations, to which the annual reports and the petitions are to be submitted, and the reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice to be replaced by a reference to the International Court of Justice, in accordance with Article 7 of the Mandate and Article 37 of the Statute of the Court",

"Having expressed, in resolution 749A(VIII) of 28 November 1953, its opinion 'that without United Nations supervision the inhabitants of the Territory are deprived of the international supervision envisaged by the Covenant of the League of Nations' and its belief 'that it would not fulfil its obligation towards the inhabitants of South West Africa if it were not to assume the supervisory responsibilities with regard to the Territory of South West Africa which were formerly exercised by the League of Nations',

"Having regard to the opinion of the International Court of Justice that 'The degree of supervision to be

exercised by the General Assembly should not... exceed that which applied under the Mandates System, and should conform as far as possible to the procedure followed in this respect by the Council of the League of Nations' and that 'These observations are particularly applicable to annual reports and petitions',

"Having adopted, by resolution 844(IX) of 11 October 1954, a special rule F on the voting procedure to be followed by the General Assembly in taking decisions on questions relating to reports and petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa,

"Having adopted this rule in a desire 'to apply, as far as possible, and pending the conclusion of an agreement between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa, the procedure followed in that respect by the Council of the League of Nations',

"Considering that some elucidation of the advisory opinion is desirable,

"Requests the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on the following questions:

"(a) Is the following rule on the voting procedure to be followed by the General Assembly a correct interpretation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 11 July 1950:

"Decisions of the General Assembly on questions relating to reports and petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa shall be regarded as important questions within the meaning of Article 18 paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations."

"(b) If this interpretation of the advisory opinion of the Court is not correct, what voting procedure should be followed by the General Assembly in taking decisions on questions relating to reports and petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa?"

Thailand oral motion that Assembly decide not to vote on Fourth Committee's draft resolution A and B until seized of the Court's advisory opinion on, petitions (adopted by 27 votes to 18, with 8 abstentions).

Union of South Africa motion that General Assembly decide that special rule F was applicable to Fourth Committee's draft resolution C on report of Committee on South West Africa (rejected by 18 votes to 4, with 30 abstentions).

RESOLUTION 851(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2747/Add.1, draft resolution C, adopted by the Assembly on 23 November by 34 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having established by resolution 749A(VIII) of 28 November 1953, 'until such time as an agreement is reached between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa, a Committee on South West Africa',

"Having requested that Committee to 'examine, within the scope of the Questionnaire adopted by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in 1926, such information and documentation as may be available in respect of the Territory of South West Africa' and to 'transmit to the General Assembly a report concerning conditions in the Terri-

tory taking into account, as far as possible, the scope of the reports of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations'.

"Having considered the report of the Committee on South West Africa,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Committee;

"2. Notes the report and observations regarding conditions in the Territory of South West Africa, contained in annex V of the report of the Committee;

"3. Notes with concern that, in the opinion of the Committee, the administration of South West Africa is in several aspects not in conformity with the obligations of the Government of the Union of South Africa under the Mandate;

"4. Notes with satisfaction that the representative of the Union of South Africa participated in the substantive discussion in the Fourth Committee of the report on conditions in the Territory of South West Africa;

"5. Invites therefore the Government of the Union of South Africa to co-operate with the Committee on South West Africa and, in particular, to submit to the Committee reports on its administration of the Territory of South West Africa and to assist the Committee on South West Africa in the examination of such reports or such information and documentation as may be available to that Committee;

"6. Requests the Committee on South West Africa to analyse and summarize the substantive discussion of the South West African question in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and to transmit this analysis and summary to the Government of the Union of South Africa for its information;

"7. Requests further the Committee on South West Africa to examine the extent to which and the manner in which the specialized agencies and extra-budgetary organs of the United Nations might contribute to the social, economic and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory."

On the Fourth Committee's recommendation, the Assembly, on 14 December, approved the nomination of Thailand and the United States to fill the vacancies in the membership of the Committee on South West Africa. The Fourth Committee's recommendation had been adopted on the proposal of Guatemala by 25 votes to 5 with 9 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 852(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2747/Add.1, draft resolution D,

adopted by the Assembly on 23 November by 40 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having recommended, by its resolutions 65(I) of 14 December 1946, 141(II) of 1 November 1947, 227(III) of 26 November 1948, 337(IV) of 6 December 1949, 449B(V) of 13 December 1950, 570B(VI) of 19 January 1952 and 749B(VIII) of 28 November 1953, that the Mandated Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System, and having repeatedly invited the Government of the Union of South Africa to propose, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a Trusteeship Agreement for South West Africa,

"Having accepted, by its resolution 449A(V) of 13 December 1950, the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice concerning South West Africa, *inter alia*, to the effect that:

"(a) While 'the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter do not impose on the Union of South West Africa a legal obligation to place the Territory under the Trusteeship System', they 'are applicable to the Territory of South West Africa in the sense that they provide a means by which the Territory may be brought under the Trusteeship System',

"(b) '...the Union of South Africa acting alone has not the competence to modify the international status of the Territory of South West Africa', and '...the competence to determine and modify the international status of the Territory rests with the Union of South Africa acting with the consent of the United Nations',

"Considering that, in accordance with Chapter XII of the Charter, all Mandated Territories which have not achieved independence have been brought under the Trusteeship System with the sole exception of the Territory of South West Africa,

"1. Reiterates its resolutions 65(I) of 14 December 1946, 141(II) of 1 November 1947, 227(III) of 26 November 1948, 337(IV) of 6 December 1949, 449B(V) of 13 December 1950, 570B(VI) of 19 January 1952 and 749B(VIII) of 28 November 1953, to the effect that the Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System;

"2. Reasserts that the normal way of modifying the international status of the Territory would be to place it under the Trusteeship System by means of a Trusteeship Agreement in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter."

CHAPTER III

CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES

Trusteeship Agreements placing the following Territories under the International Trusteeship System have been approved; the Administering Authorities are designated in the Agreements.

Administering Authority	Trust Territory	Agreement Approved by General Assembly
Australia	New Guinea	13 Dec. 1946
Belgium	Ruanda-Urundi	13 Dec. 1946
France	Cameroons under French Administration	13 Dec. 1946
France	Togoland under French administration	13 Dec. 1946
Italy	Somaliland under Italian Administration	2 Dec. 1950
New Zealand	Western Samoa	13 Dec. 1946
United Kingdom	Cameroons under British Administration	13 Dec. 1946
United Kingdom	Togoland under British Administration	13 Dec. 1946
United Kingdom	Tanganyika	13 Dec. 1946
United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia (administered by Australia)	Nauru	1 Nov. 1947

Administering Authority	Trust Territory (Strategic Area)	Agreement Approved by Security Council
United States	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	2 April 1947

Although the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements vary, all contain provisions defining the Territory to which the Agreement applies, designating the Administering Authority and stating the obligations and rights of the Administering Authority. The Agreement for the strategic area Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Agreement for Somaliland under Italian Administration differ in certain respects from the other Trusteeship Agreements.

Reports from the Administering Authorities on conditions in all of the Territories were considered by the Council during 1954.¹

For a fuller description of conditions in the Trust Territories, the Trusteeship Council's action with regard to them during 1954 and the views expressed by members of the Council, see Report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954 (A/2680) pp. 37-278; see also the annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the individual Territories, listed after each Territory, and the table following this chapter giving details of the Council's examination of the reports.

CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES IN EAST AFRICA

RUANDA-URUNDI²

The Territory, situated in Central Africa and bounded in the north by Uganda, in the east and south by the Trust Territory of Tanganyika and in the west by the Belgian Congo, covers an area of 54,172 square kilometres. The population of the Territory amounted in 1952 to 4,102,486 Africans, 5,121 Europeans and 1,328 Asians. At the present rate of increase the population of Ruanda will double in 26.9 years while that of Urundi will double

in 31.8 years. The problem of population growth is the most pressing in the Territory and the Council at its 13th session, held from January to March 1954, requested the Administering Authority to keep it fully informed of its views on the question and of the measures it was taking to deal with the problem.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

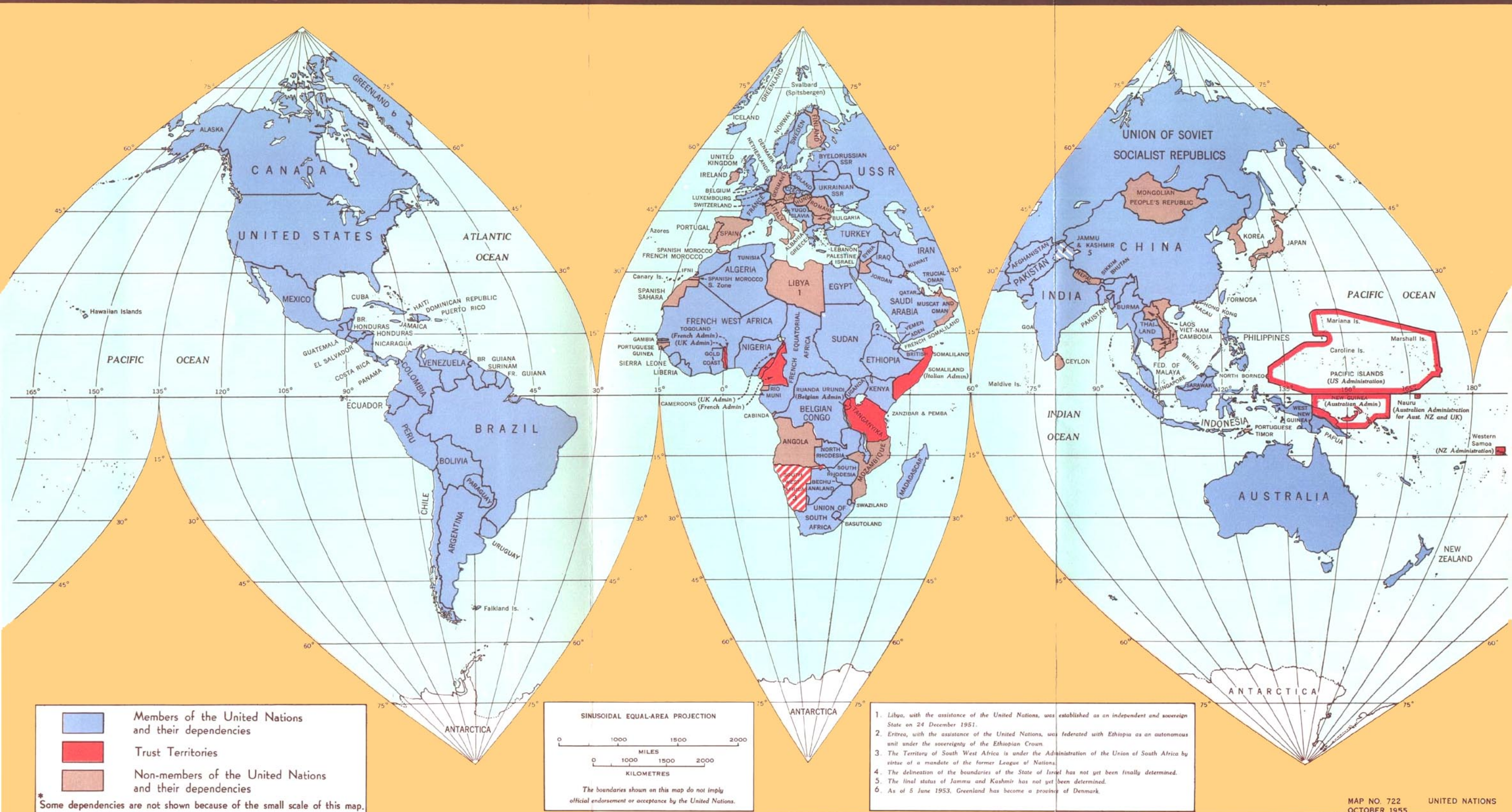
In the Territory, legislative power continued to be exercised by the Belgian Parliament, while executive power continued to be vested in the Governor. Advisory functions were exercised, as before, by a Council of the Vice-Government-General of Ruanda-Urundi.

The Trusteeship Council considered it desir-

² Report by the Administering Authority: Belgium, Rapport soumis par le Gouvernement belge à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1952 (Brussels, 1953).

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able that there should be in the Territory some central organ in which the indigenous inhabitants could acquire practice in the processes of government and play some part in framing legislation, and which would serve to develop closer relations and common interests between the two pays of Ruanda and Urundi. To this end, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority develop the functions of the Council of the Vice-Government-General and increase its membership so as to afford representation to all indigenous interests. The Council also recommended that the Administering Authority consider, in particular, the possibility that additional members of the Council of the Vice-Government-General should be drawn from the superior councils of the pays.

There exist in the Trust Territory two parallel systems of administration, the Belgian administration and, under its general supervision, a system of indigenous authorities. In this connexion, the Council recalled a previous recommendation noting the difficulties which this duality appeared to present to the development of a Territorial government in which the indigenous inhabitants might play a full part. It expressed the wish to receive a statement of the Administering Authority's policy in this matter.

In 1952 a decree was issued for the reorganization of the indigenous political structure which provided, *inter alia*, for the establishment of councils at various levels. The reforms contained in the decree had met with the acceptance of the traditional authorities. The Council expressed the hope that this important step towards the democratization of indigenous institutions would be followed up.

During 1953 elections were held for the council of the extra-customary centre³ at Usumbura which evoked greater public interest than previous elections of that kind. Methods of indirect election were successfully used in setting up new indigenous councils. The Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would press forward with its campaigns to persuade the indigenous population of the value of electoral methods

and that increasing public interest would be created, so that electoral methods might be used increasingly, particularly in the indigenous political structure.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

During 1952 progress was made in implementing the 10-year plan for the economic development of the Territory. The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to promote the development of processing and secondary industries and to encourage the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the broader economic activities of the Territory through the development of co-operatives and in other ways.

The 10-year plan described the Territory as overburdened by its cattle; each animal had an area of only 1.63 hectares instead of 3 hectares a head for grazing. The Administering Authority envisaged a reduction of some 46 per cent in their number in order to overcome the problems caused by over-grazing. This had to be done by the abolition of the *ubuhake*, the customary system of cattle rights, and by the establishment of an indigenous co-operative to market the excess livestock. Certain sections of the population, including the Bami⁴ and the younger generation attending agricultural schools, favoured such measures but there was still firm opposition on the part of many traditional elements. The Council urged the Administering Authority to take all possible steps to obtain the co-operation of the population in suppressing the system and in reducing the number of cattle.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Freedom of movement in the Territory is restricted in three ways. First, no indigenous inhabitant may leave his chiefdom for more than 30 days without a transfer passport from his chief. Secondly, indigenous inhabitants are prohibited from circulating at night in urban areas. Thirdly, indigenous inhabitants who threaten public order can be obliged to move or to reside in a particular area. The Administering Authority stated, with reference to the first

³ The centres extra-contumiers may be described as extra-tribal areas where the inhabitants are not subject to the authority of chiefs.

⁴ The Bami (plural of Mwami) are kings chosen by Native custom and head each of the two indigenous pays, Ruanda and Urundi.

restriction, that passports must be given to the wife and children accompanying the head and to indigenous inhabitants proceeding to an educational establishment or wishing to obtain employment with the Administration or with a European firm. The Administering Authority also stated that the second of these restrictions was designed as a protection against criminals and would be withdrawn when the police force was sufficient and when the areas in question were adequately lighted. The third restriction, it stated, was rarely applied.

The Council noted the Administering Authority's statement that it was aiming at the eventual elimination of the system of transfer passports and of the curfew. The Council nevertheless expressed disappointment that the Administering Authority had not been able to remove these restrictions, in particular the curfew.

Continued improvements in medical facilities and the vigorous way in which such diseases as tuberculosis and sleeping sickness were being fought were noted by the Council. It urged the Administering Authority to press forward with its programme of expanding the medical services, making use where appropriate of the services of the specialized agencies.

In 1951 corporal punishment was abolished as a sentence of the courts but was maintained with a maximum of four lashes as a disciplinary punishment for Africans in the prisons. The Administering Authority stated that this rule was surrounded by numerous restrictions. The Council expressed its disappointment that corporal punishment had not yet been abolished completely and urged the Administering Authority to abolish it as quickly as possible.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Increased budgetary appropriations for education, a greater number of schools and plans for the establishment during January 1955 of an inter-racial secondary school at Usumbura were the highlights of educational development in the Territory in 1952.

The system of primary education in the Territory was not completely uniform. There were lower primary classes, upper "ordinary" classes and upper "selected" classes for pupils likely to continue their studies. The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would con-

sider the desirability of adopting a uniform system of primary education aimed at giving all children of school age six years of primary education. The need for training more teachers and for increasing their qualifications was also commended to the Administering Authority's consideration. The Council further recommended the extension of the system of scholarships.

One of the outstanding problems in the Territory is that of the status of women. The Council felt that in order to improve their status, facilities for the education of girls should be extended and, in particular, facilities for secondary education and opportunities for adult education and fundamental education for women.

TANGANYIKA⁵

Tanganyika, by far the largest of the Trust Territories, borders on Kenya, Uganda, the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa and the Indian Ocean. The Territory covers a total area of 362,688 square miles. According to the 1952 estimates, some 7,850,000 of the population are Africans. Europeans in 1952 numbered 18,300 and other non-Africans 79,000, of whom more than three quarters were Asians, mainly of Indian and Pakistani origin.

The Council stated its awareness of the particular responsibility placed on the Administering Authority by the fact that the Territory has important European and Asian minorities which at present are generally in a more advanced state of political, economic, social and educational development than the African population. It noted with satisfaction the harmony which had existed and continued to exist in the relationships between the three main population groups. It drew attention, however, to the possible dangers inherent in the pronounced lack of balance in their stages of development and accordingly welcomed the

⁵ See report by the Administering Authority: United Kingdom, Colonial Office: Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1952 (London; H.M.S.O., 1953, Colonial No. 293).

Administering Authority's assurance that its entire policy and every branch of development were directed towards enabling the indigenous inhabitants to take their places side by side with the immigrant communities. The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would intensify such efforts so as to bring about as soon as possible the development of a unified Tanganyika in which the indigenous inhabitants would play their full part.

During previous discussions concerning the Territory, the Council had attached particular importance to the development of a sense of territorial consciousness among all sections of the population; a common citizenship for Tanganyika, it had thought, might help to bring this about and should be considered. At its 13th session the Council was pleased to note that the Administering Authority had been studying this question and expressed the hope that despite the difficulties involved this study would be pursued and a satisfactory solution found. In this connexion, it also noted the need for developing the general political education of the indigenous inhabitants, a need which was shown by the fact that more interest was not being taken in the pending constitutional reforms. It urged the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to encourage the interest of the indigenous inhabitants in territorial affairs.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

In 1952 the Administering Authority continued its study of certain aspects of the proposed constitutional reforms which would provide, *inter alia*, for equal representation in the Legislative Council of the three main population groups. The Council hoped that the retention of separate representation of the three population groups even on the improved basis of parity between them, would be regarded by the Administering Authority as a transitional phase and that it would consider establishing as soon as possible a common electoral roll, with appropriate qualifications if that were considered desirable.

In 1953 a comprehensive Local Government Ordinance was enacted. The Council was informed that it had been the Administering Authority's intention under this Ordinance, to form a Kilimanjaro county council embracing

the Moshi district. However, owing to opposition from the Chagga tribe it was proposed as a first step to set up an inter-racial advisory body which would, in effect be a "shadow" county council and which would be transformed into a statutory council as soon as possible. A similar body was being established in Sukumaland where it was also intended eventually to set up a full county council. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority intensify its efforts in this direction by such means as the establishment of "shadow" councils and other positive measures and expressed the hope that the peoples concerned would co-operate with the Administering Authority in these efforts.

In 1952 a Special Commission recommended in principle elective representation at both central and local government levels. The Council commended as a useful first step in this direction the encouragement which the Administering Authority had given to the use of the ballot by indigenous inhabitants in selecting a number of local authorities and councils; it also recognized the importance of the Administering Authority's efforts to amalgamate or federate the smaller tribes into larger units. The Council hoped that more experience in elective methods at this level would help to facilitate the introduction as soon as possible of universal suffrage based on a common electoral roll.

Few Africans occupied posts in the senior branch of the civil service in 1952. While recognizing that the number of qualified Africans available depended on the development of education and the competing claims of other occupations, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority intensify all measures that might lead to more Africans being appointed to responsible positions in the Administration.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The economy of the Territory is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and on the growing of staple foodstuffs for internal consumption. Sisal, the main export crop, is grown almost entirely by Europeans; the indigenous inhabitants, however, produce a substantial proportion of the other main export crops, coffee and cotton. The

Administering Authority was asked by the Council to take all possible measures to increase the part played by the indigenous inhabitants in the production of the principal export crops.

No major changes were reported for 1952 in the acreage devoted to the principal agricultural products. However, progress was reported by the Administering Authority in a number of the rehabilitation schemes and gratifying success was recorded in securing the active co-operation of the Native Authorities and of the people. Experiments in mechanized cultivation were being carried out in several areas but largely only on a pilot scale. Emphasizing the need to increase food production to the greatest possible extent, the Council at its 13th session urged the Administering Authority to give higher priority to development schemes designed to increase the output and improve the conditions and methods of African farmers. In particular, it stressed the importance of continued efforts to construct roads and improve water supplies, provide more credit facilities for agriculturalists, expand agricultural training, improve cattle herds, effect transfers where possible from pastoral to mixed farming, increase the use of manures and fertilizers and take other active measures to discourage existing agricultural practices that were harmful to the land.

The 1951 Visiting Mission to East Africa considered that proposals to alienate land for as long as 99 years must be considered with the greatest caution. Referring to this and also bearing in mind the development of the Territory towards self-government or independence, the Council recalled the assurance given by the Administering Authority that it fully acknowledged its responsibility for observing the necessary caution and for ensuring that the land problem of the Africans received full consideration.

The Council supported the Administering Authority's general policy of encouraging secondary industries by such special measures as the relaxation of customs duties. It expressed the hope that the indigenous inhabitants would play the fullest possible part in the Territory's industrial development.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Generally, low living standards prevail in the Territory. The Council recognized that the raising of these standards was one of the primary objectives of the Administering Authority and asked to be kept fully informed of the results achieved.

As regards labour, the major problem continued to be that of stabilizing and increasing the productivity of the labour force. The Council drew attention to the relationship of this problem to the improvement of wages and working conditions; noted, in this connexion, the further increase made in Government minimum wages and the establishment of a pension system by an important sisal estate; noted that a comprehensive employment bill was being prepared; and looked forward to the further improvement of wage levels and the extension of such other employment benefits as paid holidays, sick leave and pension or provident fund schemes. The Council further noted with satisfaction that the employment bill was expected to lead towards a solution of the problem of penal sanctions for breaches of labour contracts.

Further expansion and improvement of the hospital facilities was undertaken and planned during 1952. The Council urged the Administering Authority to continue this development with a view to ensuring that all the necessary facilities were available on the widest scale to all the inhabitants. It also noted with particular interest the advances made in such matters as the control of communicable diseases and the dissemination of public health information, and drew attention to the scope that remained for the further expansion of preventive medical services and of health survey teams.

On the subject of corporal punishment, which the Council and the General Assembly had at previous sessions recommended be abolished, the Administering Authority reported that although it was its intention to abolish the punishment completely, the unofficial members of the Legislative Assembly had almost unanimously opposed such a move. The Administering Authority had therefore established a committee to sound out public opinion on the subject and to assess the extent to which it

acted as a deterrent to crime. The punishment could, during 1953, be imposed for a number of offences by the territorial courts and could also be given in prisons as a disciplinary measure. The Council recognized the efforts which the Administering Authority had made but expressed regret that these efforts had not met with success; it requested the Administering Authority to continue its endeavours to surmount the difficulties that had prevented the full implementation of the previous recommendations of the General Assembly and of the Council for the complete abolition of corporal punishment.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Separate educational facilities are provided in the Territory for each of the three main racial groups, African, Asian and European. A high proportion of the schools in the Territory are run by voluntary agencies aided by grants from Government funds. Funds for education are derived from general revenue, development funds, non-Native education tax and Native Treasuries. As regards primary education, the ultimate objective of the Administering Authority is to make this education available to all. The Council urged the Administering Authority to keep under constant review, in planning further development, the desirability of introducing free and compulsory primary education and considered it desirable that the whole of the primary education system should be brought under Government supervision. The increase in the number of unregistered "bush" schools in the Territory and in the number of children enrolled at them was observed by the Council, which supported the proposal to develop a number of these schools to the status of primary schools and expressed the hope that this development would be extended. The Council also recommended that the Administering Authority devote particular attention to ensuring that, as primary education expanded and improved, the facilities at the intermediate and secondary levels would be developed sufficiently to absorb all children in need of such education.

The state of higher, adult and mass educa-

tion was also reviewed. The Council recalled its previous suggestion regarding the establishment within the Territory of an institution for higher education and noted the consideration being given to this problem by the Administering Authority; it suggested that the possibility of establishing courses in a limited number of subjects as a first step towards the creation of a university in the Territory should be studied. It also noted the successful efforts made by the Administering Authority in community development and mass education projects and expressed confidence that these activities would be developed further and extended to other parts of the Territory.

SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION⁶

The Territory lies in the north east of Africa and comprises an area of approximately 500,000 square kilometres. It lies between British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Kenya and the Indian Ocean; the frontier between the Trust Territory and Ethiopia was discussed in the General Assembly during 1954 (see below, THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND AND ETHIOPIA, under CHAPTER V). The Territory is inhabited by 1,268,624 Somalis, approximately 30,000 Arabs, 1,000 Indians and Pakistanis and 5,000 Italian residents. According to the Trusteeship Agreement adopted in 1950 by the General Assembly, the Territory is to become an independent sovereign State in 1960.

In the annual report for 1953 the Administering Authority stated that legislation, which would define the national status of the inhabitants, was being drafted and would be submitted to the Territorial Council once the latter had become an elected body endowed with legislative powers. The Trusteeship Council urged the Administering Authority to submit this draft legislation immediately upon the Territorial Council's establishment on an elective basis.

⁶ See report by the Administering Authority: Italy, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères: Rapport du Gouvernement italien à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'administration de tutelle de la Somalie 1953 (Rome, 1954).

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

As in previous years, the role of the indigenous population in the administration of the Territory consisted of representation on consultative bodies (the Territorial Council, Residency and Municipal Councils and other technical consultative bodies), the exercise by tribal chiefs of responsibilities for tribal matters, and employment in the administrative services, mainly at the lower levels. The Council considered that the independent State of Somaliland must have an adequate number of Somalis with sufficient administrative and executive experience at the time of the transfer of power and expressed the opinion that immediate steps should be taken for the greater association of Somalis in all the organs of the Administration and their appointment to posts of higher responsibility. It asked the Administering Authority to examine the possibility of associating Somalis with the work of the present Administrative Committee.

The Council had noted in the past that the political life of the Territory had been characterized by differences between the Somali Youth League and other parties, and by differences between it and the Administration. The Administering Authority informed the Council that, during 1953, it had continued to pursue a policy of strict impartiality towards all political movements. The Council noted with satisfaction the constructive role of the political parties of the Territory and expressed the hope that this spirit of mutual trust and co-operation would enable them to continue to take a constructive part in the efforts of the Administering Authority to promote the advancement of the Territory towards complete independence in 1960.

In the annual report for 1953, the Administering Authority informed the Trusteeship Council that steps would be taken at an early date to transform the Territorial Council into an elective body. Under the scheme envisaged by the Administering Authority, the sedentary population would elect its representatives to the Territorial Council by universal male suffrage, as provided for the election of municipal councillors. Representatives of the nomadic population would be chosen on the basis of indirect elections, in which tribal assemblies or shirs would elect their representatives.

The Council recommended that the system of direct elections be extended to the entire population as soon as possible and expressed the hope that the Somali people would fully co-operate in this matter with the Administering Authority. It also recommended that the Administering Authority give careful consideration to the future composition of the Territorial Council with a view to ensuring that the functioning of the legislative branch of government was in conformity with the objectives set out in the United Nations Charter and specified in the Declaration of Constitutional Principles annexed to the Trusteeship Agreement. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would, in consultation with the people and by way of education and persuasion, prepare the ground for the early grant of adult suffrage to women, and called on the people to collaborate with the Administering Authority in this matter.

Concerning municipal administration, the Council noted with satisfaction the establishment of 35 communities of elected Municipal Councils. It also noted the Administering Authority's intention to increase the number of Municipal Councils as well as its pledge to enhance the powers of these Councils in 1954.

As far as administrative staff was concerned, the annual report for 1953 indicated an increase of 57 Somalis and a decrease of 40 Italians compared with the previous year. Five Somali Vice-Residents were appointed. The Council considered that these appointments were an encouraging development, and recommended that the Administering Authority take steps to place a large number of qualified Somalis in high administrative posts and explore other fields for the recruitment of suitable Somalis and their absorption, after intensive training, into the administrative machinery at all levels.

The Council was informed that with the forthcoming establishment of the Court of Justice, the judicial system of the Territory would become fully independent of the executive branch of government. It noted this development with satisfaction and urged the Administering Authority to complete the judicial regulations by the time of its next report to the Council. The Council also noted with satisfaction the decision of the Administering Au-

thority to suspend the imposition of collective penal sanctions for two years as an experimental measure; it expressed the hope that the experience gained would eventually lead to the total abolition of such sanctions and called on the Somali people to co-operate with the Administering Authority to this end.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

A plan for the economic development (see also FINANCING OF SOMALILAND'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS, under CHAPTER V) of the Territory was submitted to the Trusteeship Council at its 14th session, held in June-July 1954. The plan was aimed chiefly at developing agriculture and animal husbandry and at settling the nomadic population gradually on the land. In particular, it provided for the increased production of cereals and commercial crops, the modernization of agriculture and the expanded use of irrigation, the construction of grain storage facilities, and a vast programme of well-drilling and of construction of catchment basins. It also provided for development measures in communications, urban sanitation, hydraulic and electrical installations, industry, crafts and trade.

The Council noted with satisfaction this economic development plan and the assurance given that it was the Administering Authority's intention to carry out the plan vigorously and complete its implementation by 1960; it urged the Administering Authority to implement the plan by all possible means with the advice and co-operation of the Advisory Council, the Territorial Council and the Visiting Missions. The Council also noted with approval the efforts of the Administering Authority to obtain technical and economic assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as the useful assistance thus far given by these agencies. It expressed the hope that the agencies would give the most sympathetic consideration to requests from the Administering Authority for further assistance and material aid in carrying out the development plans, including social development and public health projects, and that, whenever possible, they would waive financial contributions by the Territory.

On 4 April 1954 the Territorial Council adopted a resolution in which it gave full

assurances that foreign private enterprises and investment in the Territory would receive equality of treatment with indigenous enterprises both before and after the Territory became independent in 1960. The Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the atmosphere created by this resolution would encourage greater foreign investment in the Territory. It also urged the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to encourage private investment.

The over-all receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1952-1953 were respectively 32.7 and 68.9 million somalos, leaving an actual deficit of 36.2 million somalos, which was equivalent to 52.5 per cent of the total expenditure. The Council noted that the annual revenues of the Territory were at present less than one half of its expenditure and, further, that the annual expenditure on the administrative services, including civil, police and military personnel, was unduly high in proportion to receipts, and appreciated the difficulty of the future Somali State to bear the deficit without external assistance. It urged the Administering Authority to take steps to reduce the budgetary deficit for the independent Somali State by every practicable means, including the increase of the Territory's productivity, the fullest use of its taxable capacity, the rationalizing of the administrative structure and the gradual replacement of Italians by Somalis in administrative posts.

Merchandise trade for the year 1953 showed an excess of imports over exports equivalent to 43.9 million somalos. Imports represented a substantial decrease over 1952, while exports also declined in value. The trade deficit decreased by 14.5 million somalos by comparison with 1952. The Council noted that the value of imports was more than twice the value of exports and that there were serious disadvantages in the development of external trade in one direction only. It recommended that the Administering Authority take steps in the interests of the future Somali State to reduce the adverse trade balance, by such measures as the liberalization of trade channels, tariff reforms, the development of new markets and of local industry.

The problem of ensuring adequate supplies of water is one of the most difficult confront-

ing the Territory. Considerable progress was, however, reported by the Administering Authority particularly in respect of well-drilling and the construction of catchment basins and irrigation canals. The Council urged the Administering Authority to continue to accord high priority to this programme in view of its great importance both to the economic development of the Territory and as the basis for dealing with the variety of social problems deriving from the nomadism of a large part of the population.

During 1952 the Administering Authority granted concessions for the exploration and development of petroleum resources to the Sinclair Somal Corporation and the Società Mineraria Somala, covering areas of 200,000 and 28,000 square kilometres, respectively. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would seek the advice of the Advisory Council on the mining law generally and on the terms of the oil agreements, and invited the Administering Authority to submit a progress report on the oil explorations.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Labour conditions and related questions in the Territory were the subject of a study by an ILO mission. The Administering Authority undertook to prepare comprehensive labour legislation; the first steps had been taken by the establishment of wage scales, the eight-hour working day, compulsory insurance against industrial accidents, the establishment of labour inspectorates and labour offices and regulations concerning the employment of children. The Council noted the existence of unemployment in certain areas and asked the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to mitigate the position by increasing the incentives for regular employment and stabilizing the labour force in other ways; it hoped that the implementation of the economic development plan would assist in the solution of this problem. The Council invited the Administering Authority to seek the advice of the Advisory Council on the question of legislation covering wages, contracts and trade unions and to continue to consult with ILO on these and other related matters.

Campaigns have been undertaken and planned by the Administering Authority against

malaria, tuberculosis, trachoma, venereal disease and malnutrition. The Council urged that special emphasis be placed on the training of Somali medical and public health assistants in order to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the public health programmes, and expressed the hope that WHO and UNICEF would give the aid requested of them in this connexion.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Some progress in the development of education, which the 1951 Visiting Mission had found to be in its very early stages, was reported by the Administering Authority, particularly in the form of increases in general expenditures. The Council recognized that in order to carry out the educational plan it was of fundamental importance that there should be an adequate number of qualified Somali teachers. It recommended that the Administering Authority urgently expand the teacher-training programme and make every possible effort to make the teaching profession sufficiently attractive to ensure the recruitment of an adequate number of suitable Somalis. The Council urged the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to improve secondary education and suggested that it consider the possibility of increasing the number of scholarships for secondary and higher education.

The fact that Italian and Arabic are the languages of instruction taught in the schools, although Somali is the sole language spoken throughout all parts of the Territory, has retarded the spread of education, particularly in the rural districts. The Council had previously noted with concern the absence of an indigenous written language and had expressed the hope that particular attention would be given by the Administering Authority, with the aid of UNESCO, to reducing the Somali language to written form. It had also called on the Administering Authority and the inhabitants to consider the question of the language of instruction from the standpoint of the long-range development of the indigenous Somali culture.

At its 14th session the Council recognized that progress in elementary and adult education could be made more rapidly through the use of the Somali language as the medium of instruction and urged the Administering Authority

to intensify its efforts in co-operation with UNESCO and the people of Somaliland to reduce the Somali language to a written form, bearing in mind also the possible use of the Arabic script. The Council noted the special position of Arabic in the life of the people, particularly in religious matters, and that it was now used as a medium of instruction in the elementary schools; it further noted that the Territorial Council and a referendum had ex-

pressed a preference for Arabic as a second educational language; it expressed the hope that Arabic as well as Italian would be used as the medium of instruction in the secondary schools in those areas where the people favoured it. The Council was of the opinion that a decision on the question of a national language for Somaliland must rest finally with the people of Somaliland on their attaining independence.

CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES IN WEST AFRICA

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION⁷

The Territory consists of two long but narrow strips of land separated by a gap of some 45 miles. It is about 700 miles long, and nowhere is it more than 100 miles wide. The Territory covers a total area of 34,081 square miles. It is bordered on the west by Nigeria and on the east by the Cameroons under French administration. According to the first comprehensive census, which was taken in 1952, it has a population of 1,430,100, 637,100 of whom live in the northern part and 3,743,000 in the south.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Major political developments in Nigeria which also effected the Territory occurred in 1953. At a conference of Nigerian and Cameroonian representatives, plans were drawn up to revise the Nigerian Constitution and a decision was taken to meet the popular demand for the separation of the Southern Cameroons from the Eastern Region of Nigeria by making it federal territory with its own legislature and executive to deal with regional subjects. The Northern Cameroons, it was decided, should continue to form part of the Northern Region of Nigeria. The Council, noting the changes proposed, generally commended the Administering Authority for the political development achieved. The Council also noted that some progress had been made in local government reform in the North-

ern Cameroons, but that it had been delayed in the Southern Cameroons because of preoccupation with constitutional revision; it accordingly recommended that steps be taken to stimulate the development of local government and to encourage the elected representatives in the proposed new Southern Cameroons Government to lead a wide popular movement for reform. The Council further recommended that a bold attempt be made to broaden the base of the local government institutions.

The Administering Authority informed the Council that it had encountered difficulties in attracting qualified candidates for the senior grades of the civil service because of competition from other occupations. The Council considered that this problem called primarily for the expansion of general education in the Territory in order that an adequate pool of educated persons might be established. It recommended also that facilities for administrative training be further increased and that consideration be given to the possibility of making salaries, emoluments and conditions in the civil service more attractive to qualified persons.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council was informed that during 1952 the Territory had continued to enjoy an expanding economy; in particular, estimated revenue again exceeded expenditure, both having increased substantially, and significant increases were reported in the production of cocoa and groundnuts.

The 1952 Visiting Mission reported that there was a general need for improved communications throughout the Territory. The Council expressed the hope that any deficit occurring in

⁷See report by the Administering Authority: United Kingdom, Colonial Office: Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1952 (H.M.S.O., London, 1954, Colonial No. 299).

the revenue of the Territory in 1953 to 1954 would not result in a reduction of appropriations for road construction and that the further improvement of communications would be given an important place in future development plans.

The problem of the Bakweri people and the alienation of their land had been considered by the Trusteeship Council at previous sessions. At its 13th session, held in January-March 1954, the Council noted with satisfaction the formation of a producer-co-operative by a group of Bakweri farmers, and expressed the hope that further measures taken by the Administering Authority and collaboration by members of the tribe would lead to their successful resettlement and rehabilitation.

Concerning land erosion, which constitutes a serious problem in the Territory, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority draw the attention of the competent local authorities to the need for soil conservation measures, and that it commend to them, where applicable, the example of the Bamenda authorities in enacting contour-farming rules covering a large part of the province.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority reported that general progress had been made with regard to medical facilities and emphasized in particular the increase in hospital and dispensary facilities, the beginning of an organized campaign against leprosy, and the increase in expenditure. The Council, noting these improvements, considered nevertheless that the needs of the Territory required that the Administering Authority intensify its efforts to expand medical services, especially in the Northern Cameroons. It recommended that the Administering Authority encourage the Cameroons representatives in both the north and the south to give serious consideration to means of raising additional revenues in order to increase the financial appropriations for medical services.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa stressed the need for intensive and extended efforts to develop education in the Territory. The Council, noting these observations, recommended that the Administering Authority take

effective measures to construct school buildings and to provide other educational facilities, particularly in the Northern Cameroons, as well as to stimulate a desire for education among the indigenous population.

Illiteracy in the Territory as a whole was estimated at about 90 per cent. The Council recommended that, with a view to overcoming this illiteracy, the Administering Authority should institute, if necessary with international assistance, a programme of mass education projects and the extension of primary education; a period should be set for the programme within which illiteracy might be eradicated.

Except in the vernacular schools, school fees are charged in the Territory. The Council recommended continued attention by the Administering Authority to the need for free primary education; it should also continue to seek by all possible means, including international assistance, ways of increasing the number of scholarships available to indigenous persons for higher education.

The total number of school teachers increased from 1,121 in 1951 to 1,330 in 1952. The Council noted with satisfaction the increase in the number of teachers but it also noted that there continued to be a scarcity of teachers, particularly those with higher elementary certificates. It recommended that the Administering Authority pay special attention to the need for improving and expanding teacher-training facilities.

CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION⁸

The Territory forms a triangle in the heart of Africa and has an area of 432,000 square kilometres. In 1952 its total population was approximately 3,065,000 and its European population 13,173.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council at its 13th session in January-March 1954 considered at some length the question of the relationship between the Territory and the French Union. The Coun-

⁸ See report by the Administering Authority: France, Rapport annuel du Gouvernement français à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'Administration du Cameroun placé sous la tutelle de la France, année 1952 (Paris, 1953).

cil had been assured by the Administering Authority that, upon the termination of the Territory's trusteeship status, the inhabitants would be free to achieve their aspirations outside the French Union if they so desired. In the light of this observation, the Council expressed confidence that the relationship between the Cameroons and the French Union would continue to remain in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and the provisions of the Charter.

The Council also considered the question of the unification of the two Cameroons, which was raised in a number of petitions that were before it. (For consideration of petitions from this Territory, see under PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS under CHAPTER IV.) The 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa expressed the view that the desire for the unification of the two Trust Territories was not of a critical nature and that the mass of the population was not concerned with the problem. The Council expressed the hope that the question would be kept under review and that it would be kept informed in future annual reports of public opinion in the Territory and of the views of the Administering Authority regarding the question.

Referring to the lack of political unity between the Northern and Southern regions of the Territory, the Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to take all possible measures to promote among the inhabitants of the Territory a sense of national consciousness that would lead to a wider social and political integration of the Territory.

The right to vote was introduced in the Territory by the 1946 Constitution. The electors form two colleges, the first composed of French citizens and the second of Cameroonians. The right to vote was granted to all adult French citizens but was confined to certain categories of Cameroonians. In this connexion, the Council urged the Administering Authority to introduce the single electoral college system and universal adult suffrage, if possible before the next elections.

The Council was informed that the Administering Authority was prepared to extend considerably the deliberative powers of the Territorial Assembly and that some of its members would be elected to an executive council which

was to be established. The Trusteeship Council noted this plan and urged the Administering Authority to have the Bill enacted with the least possible delay.

The Council was also informed of the steps taken by the Administering Authority in organizing chiefdoms, establishing village offices which had had the effect of defining more precisely the responsibilities of village chiefs, and extending the system of communes. The Council noted that the Administering Authority had submitted a Bill to the French Parliament defining the role and powers of the traditional chiefs; it recommended that all necessary measures be taken to ensure the progressive democratization of traditional institutions.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Council was informed of the satisfactory progress achieved in the economic and capital development of the Territory. It commended the emphasis to be given in the second phase of the 10-year plan for economic and social development to an increase in production, and considered that the success of the plan would in large measure depend upon the participation of the indigenous population and their co-operation with the Administering Authority. It expressed its confidence that, with this co-operation, the Administering Authority would exert every effort to fulfil the plan. The Council also commended to the Administering Authority the observation of the 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa that every possible precaution should be taken to safeguard the interests of the indigenous inhabitants and to ensure that they should play a full part in the economy of the Territory.

The principal direct taxes in the Territory are income taxes, consisting of a head tax, scheduled taxes on individual incomes and a general additional tax levied on the total incomes of each household. The Council was informed that the Administering Authority intended to substitute a progressive tax on income for the current system of individual taxation and that progress had been made in this direction. The Council urged the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to extend the income tax system as far as practicable to all sections of the population.

Under the Decree of 12 January 1938, concessions on land could be granted by an order of the Haut Commissaire; the Decree of 25 October 1946 gave the local Assembly wide powers in the matter. The 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa found that few concessions had been granted to Europeans in recent years and considered that the procedure requiring the intervention of the Territorial Assembly in the matter seemed to provide a satisfactory way of safeguarding the interests of the Territory and of the indigenous inhabitants. In this connexion, the Council reaffirmed its previous recommendation that the interests of the African population should be adequately safeguarded when concessions were granted to non-indigenous inhabitants.

The Council was informed that the Administering Authority was making efforts to diversify crops so as to achieve a greater measure of economic stability in the Territory. The Council noted these efforts with satisfaction and urged the Administering Authority to intensify them. However, it expressed its concern that returns to cocoa producers were directly related to the fluctuation of prices obtainable on the world market and asked the Administering Authority to study further what measures might be taken to ensure stability of returns to cocoa producers.

As far as industries were concerned, the Administering Authority reported that, except for the timber industries, the industrialization of the Territory had proceeded at a steady pace throughout the year. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority encourage the development of light industries with greater participation of the indigenous inhabitants.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Although Cameroonian women are equal to men under French law, they are, generally speaking, granted few rights by custom. The Administering Authority reported that it had tried to make some changes in the customs in order to secure for Cameroonian women the status and freedom to which they were entitled. The 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa reported that the excessively high bride-price had had harmful social consequences. The Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authority seek an effective solution of

this problem and encourage the emancipation of women and their training in pursuits to which they were suited.

The Administering Authority described in detail the progress which had been achieved in the Territory in medical and health services. The Council noted this progress and recommended that the Administering Authority continue its efforts to meet the needs of the Territory and to eradicate the serious diseases which prevailed there, in particular, malaria, venereal diseases and tuberculosis.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority reported that the aim of its educational policy was education for all. While working to attain this aim, it was endeavouring to improve the quality of the education provided and to adapt it to the economic and social conditions of the Territory. The Council noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the Administering Authority in the educational field, as well as the marked increase in budgetary appropriations and the increase in the number of pupils and schools. It recommended that more efforts be made for the training of teachers and the expansion of secondary, vocational and technical and fundamental education.

As to higher education, the Council noted the increasing enrolment in secondary schools and recommended that the Administering Authority give further consideration to the question of establishing higher educational facilities in the Territory.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION⁹

The Territory is a narrow strip of land lying between the Gold Coast and Togoland under French administration; it runs roughly north to south and averages about 40 miles wide and about 320 miles long. The Territory covers a total area of 13,040 square miles. The African population, as estimated in mid-1952, was

⁹ See report by the Administering Authority: United Kingdom, Colonial Office, Report by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship for the year 1952 (H.M.S.O., London, 1953, Colonial No. 296).

410,000. Only a few Europeans, mostly Government officials and missionaries, reside there.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

A matter of vital importance in connexion with the political development of the Territory was the approval in principle by the Administering Authority of the proposals that were presented by the Gold Coast Government for major constitutional reforms in the Gold Coast, with which Togoland is administered as an integral part. Under these reforms, the Gold Coast would achieve a large measure of self-government, while awaiting independent status within the British Commonwealth. The Council decided to wait for further information as to how this development would affect the status of Togoland and examined the other aspects of political development (see under THE TOGOLAND UNIFICATION PROBLEM AND THE FUTURE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION Under CHAPTER V).

Various methods were previously used for the seating of representatives in the Legislative Council. During 1953, preparations were made for the introduction of a system of direct, secret suffrage applying to all parts of the Gold Coast and Togoland. By the beginning of 1954 regulations providing for the preparation of a new electoral roll had been made and registration had been started. The Council noted with satisfaction the decision to extend direct universal adult suffrage to the whole of the Territory, and requested the Administering Authority to keep it informed of the measures taken to implement this decision and of the exercise of suffrage by the inhabitants.

The constitutional reforms of 1951 were accompanied by reforms in the local government structure of the Gold Coast and of the Trust Territory; under these reforms the former Native Authorities, which were based on the traditional tribal organizations, were replaced by up-to-date and democratic local government bodies. The Council expressed satisfaction at the completion throughout the Trust Territory of the new structure of local government. It noted, in particular, the effective use which had been made of tribal tradition and sentiment in the transformation of the local institutions into

more modern forms of government and reiterated its hope that, as far as practicable and consonant with the wishes of the peoples concerned, the powers of the new organs would be progressively extended.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Territory is essentially an agricultural country and its people are almost exclusively peasant farmers raising domestic foodstuffs and some livestock. The growing of cocoa as a cash crop is the one important exception to this rule; the Territory produces no other crop of comparable export value. There are no important industrial activities nor any known minerals capable of commercial exploitation. The Council again expressed concern at the dangers inherent in the heavy economic dependence of the Territory upon the production and export of cocoa; it was especially concerned to ensure that those dangers be reduced by placing adequate emphasis upon the economic sections of the development plan. The Administering Authority assured the Council that it was fully aware of the need for increasing the range and quantity of agricultural production and was determined that economic and productive services should receive greater attention in future development planning. The Council recommended that all possible avenues of economic investment in the industrial as well as the agricultural field be explored, with such international assistance as might be available, and in this connexion attached great importance to the possibilities of the Volta River project.¹⁰ As to the activities of the Cocoa Marketing Board, the Council expressed support of the basic principles of the controlled marketing of cocoa, but recommended that the Administering Authority invite the Gold Coast Government and the Cocoa Marketing Board to examine all possible means by which the cocoa producers might equitably derive greater benefit from favourable world market conditions.

Bearing in mind the increasing importance which agriculture would assume as the general

¹⁰ The main object of this project is to dam the Volta River at a point where it divides the Gold Coast from Togoland so as to provide hydro-electric power and a smelting plant to exploit the bauxite resources of the Gold Coast.

economy of the Territory was developed and diversified, the Council noted with approval three large land-planning projects being undertaken by the Administering Authority. It urged the Administering Authority to encourage the further development of experimental farms, roads and water supplies and the more rapid introduction for the indigenous inhabitants of appropriate agricultural machinery as a means of improving and expanding their production.

With regard to the inadequacy of the road system, a question previously dealt with by the Council, the Administering Authority informed the Council of the allocation of large additional funds for the building of communications and, in particular, for bridging the Volta River, for advancing the construction and improvement of the main north-south road in the Territory and for extending the system of feeder roads. The Council welcomed these developments and urged the Administering Authority to do everything possible to maintain this accelerated pace of development.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council was informed that it was the Administering Authority's policy gradually to reduce corporal punishment with the object of abolishing it as soon as practicable and that it had secured through the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly in 1951 a modification of the existing laws to the effect that corporal punishment could be awarded to adult males only for the offence of housebreaking with weapons. The Gold Coast Government had proposed its complete abolition as a court sentence for adults but the Assembly had considered that public opinion would not support its abolition for the offence mentioned. The Council urged the Administering Authority to continue its efforts to bring about the complete removal of corporal punishment from the laws of the Territory.

The Administering Authority reported a considerable expansion in the medical and health services and, in particular, the doubling of expenditure in this field. This was noted with satisfaction by the Council, which nevertheless considered that the medical and health needs of the population remained great and that in particular there was scope for increased effort in the training of African medical personnel.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

UNESCO observed: (1) that the statistical data submitted by the Administering Authority revealed a steady upward trend in educational expenditure; (2) that the high priority given to education both in the ordinary budget and in development projects was a matter for satisfaction; (3) that the achievements in primary education recorded in the annual report for 1952 and the underlying policy were also matters for satisfaction; (4) that the educational facilities in the northern part of the Territory were still extremely under-developed; and (5) that the rate of expansion of enrolment in secondary education was rapid and might be regarded as satisfactory. The Council endorsed these observations. Regarding educational facilities in the Northern Section, it reiterated its concern at the continuing disparity between the situation there and that prevailing in the Southern Section; it again urged the Administering Authority to make a special effort to improve the facilities in the north and, in particular, to take steps to ensure that the local authorities responsible for education in that area carried out adequately the role entrusted to them.

Noting that the need for trained teachers had become more acute because of the large increase in enrolment that had followed the introduction of free primary education, the Council welcomed the opening of a new teacher-training college in the Northern Section, the doubling of the intake of one of the two colleges in the Southern Section and the projected establishment there in 1954 of an emergency training centre.

TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION¹¹

The Territory is a narrow strip of land running roughly north to south, and bordering Togoland under British administration and French West Africa. It covers an area of approximately 55,000 square kilometres. The population of the Territory amounted to 1,029,946 indigenous inhabitants and 1,427 non-Africans in 1952.

¹¹ See report by the Administering Authority: France, Rapport annuel du Gouvernement français à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'administration du Togo placé sous la tutelle de la France, année 1952 (Paris 1953).

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

In the political field, one of the main pre-occupations of the Council was the question of the relationship between the Territory and the French Union. On this subject the Council came to the same conclusions as in the case of the Cameroons under French administration (see above, CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION).

The Council was informed that draft legislation had been placed before the French Parliament providing for the replacement of the Conseil privé by the Government Council, which would be equally composed of persons elected by the Territorial Assembly and persons appointed by the Commissaire de la République, and which would have powers of decision in certain matters and would report to the Territorial Assembly on the implementation of measures deliberated in the Assembly. The Council expressed the hope that the draft law would be enacted in the near future and that the Government Council so established would have broad powers of decision. The Council also expressed its hope that the draft laws concerning the Territorial Assembly and the district and municipal councils, which provided for the extension of their powers, would be enacted with the least possible delay.

Under a new electoral law enacted during 1952, the categories of persons entitled to vote were extended by the addition of heads of households, and the number of registered voters increased from 50,915 on 30 March 1952 to 113,279 one year later. The Council noted with satisfaction this increase in the number of registered voters in the Territory, and urged the Administering Authority to establish a system of universal, direct and secret suffrage; it also expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would encourage all registered voters to exercise their rights so that universal suffrage might become increasingly realized in practice.

The 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa drew attention in its report to the marked tension existing between the two main political groups, the Comité de l'Unité togolaise and the Parti togolais du Progrès. Although it was of the impression that co-operation between the Administration and the leaders of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise had improved slightly since

May 1952, the Mission recognized that there were still sharp cleavages between them. The Council was informed that since the Mission's visit there had been some lessening of political tension in the Territory; it urged the political parties in the Territory to conduct their activities with a high sense of responsibility. It also expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would watch the situation carefully and would be vigilant in preserving the greatest freedom of expression and assembly compatible with the maintenance of public law and order.

The 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa registered complaints concerning the payment of customary dues in kind and sometimes in the form of service to chiefs. These dues were compared by the petitioners to forced labour and their abolition was demanded. The Mission was informed by the Administering Authority that these dues could not be regarded as forced labour, that it was unwilling abruptly to put an end to all customary practices in so far as they were not incompatible with the principles of civilization, and that it was its duty to see that these dues remained strictly within the level fixed by custom. The Mission, while recognizing the difficulty of abolishing such practices abruptly, considered that steps should be taken to see that they were not abused and that customary dues should be assessed in order that those who wished to do so might effect payment in the cash equivalent. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority conduct a special study of the existing system of such dues, to determine whether they should not be reduced in the light of present circumstances, and whether those who wished to could not commute the payments in kind and services due to chiefs into money payments at rates fixed by the Administration.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Council was informed of the increased diversification of export crops and the establishment of farm schools and experimental stations. While noting this with satisfaction, the Council considered that the Administering Authority should increase its efforts to acquaint the indigenous inhabitants with modern agricultural methods suited to the Territory and to persuade them to adopt such methods.

The 1952 Visiting Mission to West Africa suggested that the Administering Authority might study the possibility of guaranteeing to the local producer a sufficiently stable remunerative price for his agricultural produce and considered that steps should be taken to supervise the prices paid by middlemen to the local producers. The Council endorsed this view.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

A further suggestion by the Visiting Mission was that steps should be taken to see that the police detailed to maintain order at public meetings did not exceed their authority. The Council noted this suggestion as well as statements by the Administering Authority to the effect that such steps had since been taken. It recommended that this matter be kept under constant review by the Administering Authority and expressed the hope that persons at public meetings would conduct themselves with due respect for the need for maintaining public order.

The Administering Authority reported advances in public health, including the expansion of medical facilities and an increase in the budgetary allocations for medical purposes. The Council noted these developments with approval, but at the same time urged the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to train medical personnel and to pursue vigorously the campaigns it was conducting against

the major diseases still prevalent in the Territory.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Budgetary allocations for education were increased during 1952 and the enrolment of pupils in primary schools increased by 12.43 per cent. The Council observed, however, that the increase in the number of pupils attending school was still inadequate to ensure general literacy and that, moreover, the number of teachers being trained appeared to be insufficient to provide for an expanding programme. It therefore urged the Administering Authority to accelerate the educational programme "to the full extent to which resources can reasonably be made available" and to pay special attention to the desirability of a further marked increase in the number of girl pupils.

With regard to scholarships, the Council endorsed UNESCO's suggestion for a review of the scholarship programme in the light of the Territory's needs for professionally qualified men and women. It recommended that, since the Territory was essentially agricultural, the Administering Authority should encourage qualified Africans to pursue their studies in the higher agricultural schools. The Council further expressed hope that the Administering Authority would increase the number of scholarships.

CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC

WESTERN SAMOA¹²

The Territory consists of a group of volcanic islands with a total land area of 1,130 square miles lying between 13 degrees and 15 degrees south of the Equator and between 171 and 173 degrees west. The final figure of the 1951 census showed that at that time the population included 80,153 Samoans and 4,756 persons of European status, the great majority of whom were of part-Samoan blood.

The Council noted with satisfaction the progress made in the Territory, and hoped that the

Administering Authority and the Government of Western Samoa would continue to avail themselves of the advice and available assistance of international and inter-governmental organizations in the region.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

On 19 March 1953 the Prime Minister of New Zealand issued a statement¹³ setting forth proposals for a constitutional plan for a future State of Western Samoa. The Council at its 14th session in June-July 1954 noted that the people of the Territory desired self-government and that the Prime Minister's statement provided a basis for the fulfilment of their desires.

¹² See report by the Administering Authority: New Zealand, Department of Island Territories: Report by the New Zealand Government to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Western Samoa for the calendar year 1953 (Government Printer, Wellington, 1954).

¹³ For a summary of the statement, see Y.U.N., 1953, p. 552.

It expressed the hope that the people at their forthcoming Constitutional Convention would draw up for the consideration of the Administering Authority a plan for the progressive attainment of self-government or independence. The Council further noted the measures taken through a working committee to bring to the attention of the Samoan people the proposals for constitutional reform contained in the Prime Minister's statement.

The Administering Authority reported that it was considering associating the unofficial members of the Executive Council more closely with the work of the various government departments as a first step towards the establishment of cabinet government. This was welcomed by the Council, which stressed the desirability of granting increased executive responsibility to Samoans.

District and Village Government Boards and a Town Planning Committee for the urban area of Apia had been established in the Territory. The Council expressed hope that the experience gained by these bodies would further the development of organized local government.

The Administering Authority and the 1953 Visiting Mission to the Pacific agreed on the need for intensive training to fit the Samoans for the increased responsibilities implicit in the proposals for constitutional reform. In this connexion, the Council requested the Administering Authority to intensify its programme of staff training with a view to fitting local inhabitants for senior administrative positions.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Council was informed of the completion of the first stage of the general economic survey of the Territory and of the progress made in the development of co-operatives; it noted this development with satisfaction. In view of the rapidly increasing population, the Council expressed the hope that the most urgent attention would be given, in co-operation with the Samoan people, to intensifying measures for an over-all increase in production, a diversification of crops and the establishment of secondary industries.

At its 12th session, the Trusteeship Council had noted with satisfaction a statement by the representative of New Zealand that the Administering Authority had completed an inquiry

into the desirability of retaining the British Commonwealth preferential tariff, which had been in force in Western Samoa since 1929, and had informed the Territorial Government that it had no objection to the abolition of the preferential tariff and its replacement by a general tariff. In its annual report for 1953, the Administering Authority stated that the Legislative Assembly had not yet had an opportunity to examine the matter. However, a departmental committee had reviewed the tariff situation in the Territory and its findings had been submitted to the Executive Council. The Council noted these statements and looked forward to receiving information on the final action taken.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority reported in detail the advances made in public health. The Council noted them, but at the same time drew the Administering Authority's attention to the desirability of increasing the medical and hospital facilities in the Territory; it expressed the hope that continued efforts would be made to combat tuberculosis.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

During 1953 the New Zealand Director of Education, Dr. C. E. Beeby, visited Western Samoa in order to study and report on the problems of educational development. The results of this study were made available early in 1954. This report contained, *inter alia*, observations concerning the training of teachers, the Samoa College, district and village schools, scholarships and adult education and the introduction of compulsory primary education. Since the report was under consideration by the Government of Western Samoa, the Trusteeship Council at its 14th session decided to await information on the action taken with respect to Dr. Beeby's recommendations. It hoped, however, that the Administering Authority would give attention to providing technical and trade training facilities and schools.

NEW GUINEA¹⁴

The Territory consists of the north-eastern

¹⁴ See report by the Administering Authority: Australia, Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea from 1st July 1952 to 30th June 1953 (Government Printer, Canberra, 1953).

part of the Island of New Guinea and about 600 islands of varying sizes, the most important of which are New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville. The Territory covers a total area of 93,000 square miles. The indigenous inhabitants, consisting of an enumerated population of 967,738 and an additional estimated population of 175,826, totalled 1,143,564 at 30 June 1953. The non-indigenous population included an estimated 8,406 Europeans, 2,078 Asians and 580 other persons.

Of the 93,000 square miles of the Territory, the area under the control, or influence, of the Administration was increased in 1952-53 from 83,107 to 84,500 square miles through the continued policy of peaceful penetration. The Council commended the Administering Authority for its continuing efforts to bring the remaining restricted areas of the Territory under administrative influence.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Executive Council in the Territory is an advisory body consisting of officials. The Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authority study methods of associating indigenous representatives in the work of this Council.

The Administering Authority considered that at the present stage of development the most effective way to extend an understanding of legislative procedure among the indigenous population was through the work on the Village Councils and the encouragement and assistance given to that work, but that it was considering a plan to associate indigenous inhabitants as observers in the work of the Legislative Council; it was also considering other practical steps to further indigenous political understanding. This was noted by the Trusteeship Council, which expressed the hope that the plan for indigenous observers would be developed and implemented before the examination of the next annual report.

Indigenous tribunals have been given administrative but not legal recognition as part of the judiciary system of the Territory. The Administering Authority informed the Council that the question of giving them legal recognition had been under study. The Council hoped that a decision would be taken as soon as possible

in order to allow the indigenous tribunals to develop.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The 1953 Visiting Mission to the Pacific considered that a long-range co-ordinated plan of development should be drawn up and progressively carried out as circumstances permitted. The Council noted the Administering Authority's view that the present practice of working steadily towards well-established long-term policy objectives with co-ordinated action plans from year to year was the most appropriate in the circumstances. While aware that the Administering Authority might require considerable time to weigh sufficiently such an important matter, it was, nevertheless, of the opinion that a co-ordinated long-range programme was basic for the sound economic development of the Territory. It urged the Administering Authority to institute, as soon as practicable, comprehensive economic surveys of the Territory's resources which were required for drawing up such a programme.

The Administering Authority bears annually approximately two-thirds of the burden of public expenditure in the Territory. The Council commended the Administering Authority for this service.

Internal revenue is derived principally from customs duties and a 5 per cent royalty on gold. The Administering Authority stated that conditions were not yet opportune to institute direct taxation. The Council expressed the hope that the obstacles to the imposition of direct taxation might be overcome.

The 1953 Visiting Mission to the Pacific placed emphasis on the development of roads. During 1952-53 the total mileage of vehicular roads was increased by 329 miles to a total 2,675. The Council considered that all possible efforts should be made to hasten the improvement and extension of the present network.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The provision of the Native Administration Regulations requires indigenous inhabitants to obtain a pass to enter certain towns, or to be absent from their quarters in certain towns between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. The Administering Authority pointed out that

the restrictions on the movement of the indigenous population had been considerably relaxed during recent years and that the present restrictions applied only to such towns as might from time to time be notified by the Director of District Services and Native Affairs. The Council noted this statement of the Administering Authority; it nevertheless recommended that such restrictions affecting freedom of movement be completely abolished as soon as possible.

With regard to corporal punishment, the Administering Authority informed the Council that it had reviewed the laws of the Territory and had amended those laws to abolish corporal punishment except for certain offences. The extent and severity of the punishment had also been reduced. The Council noted that corporal punishment had been partially abolished, but strongly urged the Administering Authority completely to abolish this form of punishment.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council considered that the eradication of illiteracy was a basic problem in the Territory and attached great importance to the formulation of long-range plans for the educational advancement of the indigenous people. The Administering Authority was of the opinion that, at present, major emphasis should be placed on an increase in the number of primary and teacher-training schools and that the development of secondary and higher education should follow. The Council expressed the hope that adequate financial provision would be made to ensure that the Administering Authority's plans for education were put into effect as rapidly as possible.

A considerable extent of the educational work in the Territory is carried out by the religious missions. The Council suggested that the Administering Authority consider the possibility of providing the missions with greater financial aid and other appropriate forms of assistance, subject to prescribed conditions, as a means of further assisting the educational advancement of the indigenous people.

The Administering Authority informed the Council that throughout the Territory the complexity and multiplicity of native languages often used by only small groups of people, presented a special problem. Melanesian pidgin

English was therefore used for many years as the practical lingua franca in New Guinea. As a matter of policy, it was not taught in schools but was used in some education processes to overcome language difficulties which would otherwise be insurmountable. The stated policy of the Administering Authority was to make indigenous pupils in its schools fluent and literate in English in the shortest possible time. This aim was endorsed by the Council.

NAURU¹⁵

Nauru is an oval-shaped island with an area of 5,263 acres, located in the Central Pacific near the Equator. The Nauruan people numbered 1,745 in 1953. Non-indigenous inhabitants included 270 Europeans, 515 Chinese and 874 other Pacific Islanders.

With regard to the future of the Territory, the Council at its previous sessions requested the Administering Authority to study the problem which would arise when the exploitation of phosphates came to an end and to consider with the Nauruans all possible means of solving it. The Administering Authority stated that it was actively studying the problem with a view to drawing up a plan for the progressive resettlement of the Nauruans. The Council asked the Administering Authority to include in its next annual report the results of this study.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Nauru Local Government Council consists of nine members elected by universal suffrage. It is empowered to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend actions and to do all things necessary for carrying out its powers and functions. It may advise the Administrator regarding any matter affecting the Nauruans, including the making of new Ordinances or Regulations and the repeal or amendment of any already existing. The Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Nauru Local Government Council would make every effort fully to understand and exercise its present powers and urged the Administering

¹⁵ See report by the Administering Authority: Australia, Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of Nauru from 1st July 1952 to 30th June 1953 (Government Printer, Canberra, 1953).

Authority to take all the necessary measures to achieve this end as rapidly as possible.

The Council was informed that three Nauruans had been appointed to senior positions in the Administration and that the Administering Authority was taking steps to intensify its training programme to prepare more Nauruans for such positions. It urged the Administering Authority to pursue this programme vigorously and expressed the hope that the programme would include provision for specialized and higher education, both political and technical, in order that Nauruans might become qualified for responsible positions in all branches of the Administration, as well as in the activities of the British Phosphate Commission.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The economy of Nauru is entirely dependent on the raising and export of phosphate, which is the sole industry and source of income. The control and management of the phosphate industry on Nauru and Ocean Island is vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners and, since the operations of the Commissioners on both islands are conducted as one undertaking, no separate financial operations exist for Nauru. The Council requested the Administering Authority to make every effort, in agreement with the British Phosphate Commissioners, to provide information concerning the separate financial operations of the British Phosphate Commissioners in respect of Nauru.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Immigrant communities employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners or the Administration are settled in special areas, and their movement at night, as well as that of Nauruans, is restricted. Passes are issued to enable persons with valid reasons to move outside their district during prohibited hours. The Council recalled its previous recommendations that the Administering Authority should consider modifying these restrictions. It noted the statement of the Administering Authority to the effect that the continuance of the restrictions on movement was desired by the Nauruan people and that the Administering Authority felt that their retention was necessary and in the best interests of the Territory. The Council

recommended that the Administering Authority continue to interpret liberally the provisions of the Ordinance in force, with a view to abrogating it in a reasonable time.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

At its 14th session the Council was informed that under the new Director of Education there had been considerable progress in almost all fields of education. It noted this progress and welcomed the establishment of an Education Advisory Committee as a wise step in the co-ordination of educational plans. The Council felt, however, that the present educational programme, especially that concerning higher education for Nauruans within the Territory and abroad, should be re-examined to see whether it would make provision for the educational and vocational training that the Nauruans might require in the changed circumstances in which they might find themselves if, and when, they were resettled outside the Territory.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS¹⁶

The Territory consists of the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands with the exception of Guam. These islands, extending from 130 to 172 degrees east in the Pacific north of the equator, cover approximately 3,000,000 square miles of ocean area. The indigenous population amounts to 57,842. It is divided into a number of regional and local groupings which differ more or less widely in physical characteristics and customs. The Territory is a strategic area, to which Articles 82 and 83 of the Charter apply; the Trusteeship Council, therefore, after examining the political, economic, social and educational conditions in the Territory, reported on it to the Security Council and not to the General Assembly.

The stated policy of the Administering Authority is to stimulate the adaption of the indigenous inhabitants to modern political, economic and social conditions in a manner

¹⁶See report by the Administering Authority: United States, Department of the Interior, Office of Territories, and Department of the Navy, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Report on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953 (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1954).

appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and in accordance with their freely expressed wishes. The Council noted this policy with interest, but drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the suggestions made during the Council's debate that a more rapid rate of change might be fostered in certain fields.

The Council was informed of the Administering Authority's intention to enact organic legislation for the Territory not later than 1960 after consulting the inhabitants of the Territory. It expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would enact this legislation as soon as practicable and in any event before 1960.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority informed the Council that, as an interim arrangement, the headquarters of the Administration were being transferred from Honolulu to Guam until such time as funds became available for the location of the headquarters within the Trust Territory. The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would keep under constant review the question of transferring the headquarters to a site within the Trust Territory and that an early decision would be taken on the provision of funds for this purpose. It also called the Administering Authority's attention to the observations made by Council members concerning the dispersion of the headquarters departments over several districts.

The Administering Authority stated that its policy is gradually to replace non-indigenous personnel in the Administration by indigenous inhabitants and to appoint the latter to more responsible posts whenever possible. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would take steps to place a larger number of indigenous inhabitants in all posts in the Administration for which they were qualified.

The Council was informed of the efforts made by the Administering Authority to establish representative organs of government on a district-wide basis and of some preliminary steps taken towards the development of a Territory-wide political consciousness. It hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to take all practicable measures to foster the estab-

lishment of a legislative body for the whole Territory.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority stated that the principal economic problem in the Territory was the development of a self-sufficient economy with a reasonable standard of living. The Council noted this statement and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would do all in its power to continue to expand and diversify the economy in accordance with a plan of general economic development.

In view of the rapidly increasing population and the limited land available for agricultural purposes, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority continue to seek ways and means of increasing the productivity of land, by introducing more intensive agricultural methods, by increased homesteading, and by other means which might be practicable.

The Council was informed that indigenous companies had been developed to the point where they could take over the work of the Island Trading Company.¹⁷ The Council, considering that the disposal of copra on the world market presented special difficulties, welcomed the fact that arrangements had been made to continue the Copra Stabilization Fund; it expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would ensure that the indigenous concerns received any assistance they might require, for example, in the marketing of copra and the distribution of trade goods.

The Administering Authority reported steps to expedite the settlement of land claims, including the establishment of land offices in each district and of Land Advisory Boards composed of indigenous representatives. The Council urged the Administering Authority to hasten further the settlement of these claims by all practicable means, including the strengthening of the staff of the investigating teams.

With regard to transportation, the Administering Authority informed the Council that it was furnishing ships and making other arrangements to provide an adequate transportation

¹⁷ This Company, in effect the trading arm of the Administration, was a non-profit corporation which bought the copra, handicraft and other products of the Territory and sold them in the world markets and imported trade goods into the Territory.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

ANNUAL REPORTS EXAMINED DURING 13th SESSION

	Cameroons under British Administra- tion	Cameroons under French Administra- tion	Togoland under British Administra- tion	Togoland under French Administra- tion	Tanganyika	Ruanda- Urundi
Period covered by an- nual reports	1 Jan.- 31 Dec. 1952	1 Jan.- 31 Dec. 1952	1 Jan.- 31 Dec. 1952	1 Jan.- 31 Dec. 1952	1 Jan.- 31 Dec. 1952	1 Jan.- 31 Dec. 1952
Date transmitted by the Secretary-Gen- eral to Council members	20 Jan. 1954 (T/1090, 1094)	28 Aug. 1953 (T/1082 & Add.1)	6 Nov. 1953 (T/1084 & Add.1)	12 Aug. 1953 (T/1080 & Add.1)	28 Sept. 1953 (T/1083)	7 July 1953 (T/1081)
Opening statement by special representa- tives	485th meeting 29 Jan. 1954	488th meeting 3 Feb. 1954	493rd meeting 10 Feb. 1954	498th meeting 17 Feb. 1954	507th meeting 3 Mar. 1954	510th meeting 8 Mar. 1954
Oral questions by Council members and answers by spe- cial representatives	486th-488th meetings 1-3 Feb. 1954	489th-492nd meetings 4, 5, 8 9 Feb. 1954	494th-497th meetings 11, 12, 15, 16 Feb. 1954	499th-502nd meetings 18, 19, 23 24 Feb. 1954	508th-511th meetings 4, 5, 8, 9 Mar. 1954	511th-516th meetings 9-13, 15 Mar. 1954
General discussion by the Council on the annual report ^a	488th, 490th, 491st meet- ings 3, 5, 8 Feb. 1954	493rd-496th meetings 10, 11, 12, 15 Feb. 1954	498th-500th meetings 17-19 Feb. 1954	502nd-505th meetings 24, 25, 26 Feb., 1 Mar. 1954	511th-513th meetings 9-11 Mar. 1954	516th-518th meetings 15-17 Mar. 1954
Appointment of a drafting committee ^c	491st meeting 8 Feb. 1954	496th meeting 15 Feb. 1954	500th meeting 19 Feb. 1954	505th meeting 1 Mar. 1954	513th meeting 11 Mar. 1954	518th meeting 17 Mar. 1954
Report of the Draft- ing Committee and additions proposed by the Secretariat and Council	T/L.404 & Add.1, 418, 424	T/L.406 & Add.1 & 2, 429, 433, 445, 454	T/L.407 & Add.1, 421, 450	T/L.409 & Add.1, 431, 439	T/L.419 & Add.1, 451, 455, 456	T/L.420 & Add.1, 452, 457
Consideration of the draft report by the Council	503rd, 525th meetings 25 Feb., 25 Mar. 1954	519th, 520th, 525th meetings 18, 19, 25 Mar. 1954	520th, 525th meetings 19, 25 Mar. 1954	521st meeting 22 Mar. 1954	524th meeting 24 Mar. 1954	524th, 525th meetings 24, 25 Mar. 1954
Adoption of the report	525th meeting 25 Mar. 1954 (9 votes to 1, 2 absten- tions)	525th meeting 25 Mar. 1954 (8 votes to 1, 3 absten- tions)	525th meeting 25 Mar. 1954 (8 votes to 1, 3 absten- tions)	521st meeting 22 Mar. 1954 (11 votes to 1)	524th meeting 24 Mar. 1954 (10 votes to 1, 1 abstention)	525th meeting 25 Mar. 1954 (9 votes to 1, 2 absten- tions)

^a At the 13th session, the Council also had before it the observations of UNESCO (T/1091) on the annual reports on Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration.

^b At the 14th session, the Council had before it the observations of WHO (T/1122) on the annual reports for Somaliland under Italian administration, Western Samoa, New Guinea, Nauru and the Trust

Territory of the Pacific Islands and the observations of UNESCO on the annual reports on New Guinea (T/1124), Nauru (T/1125) and Western Samoa (T/1126). It also had before it a report (T/1116) on the activities of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland under Italian administration covering the period 1 April 1953 to 31 March 1954.

^c Members of the drafting committees were as follows: Cameroons under British administration: Belgium, China, India, United States. Cameroons under

ANNUAL REPORTS EXAMINED DURING 14th SESSION

	Somaliland under Italian Administra- tion	Nauru	New Guinea	Western Samoa	Trust Terri- tory of the Pacific Islands
Period covered by an- nual reports	1 Jan.- 31 Dec. 1953	1 July 1952- 30 June 1953	1 July 1952- 30 June 1953	1 Jan.- 31 Dec. 1953	1 July 1952- 30 June 1953
Date transmitted by the Secretary-Gen- eral to Council members	14 May 1954 (T/1117 & Corr.1 & Add. 1-3)	6 April 1954 (T/1111)	21 April 1954 (T/1114 & Add.1)	19 May 1954 (T/1119)	18 May 1954 (T/1118)
Opening statement by special representa- tives	528th, 529th meetings 4, 7 June 1954	535th meeting 15 June 1954	537th meeting 17 June 1954	542nd meeting 24 June 1954	550th, 551st meetings 7 July 1954
Oral questions by Council members and answers by spe- cial representative	529th-533rd meetings 7-11 June 1954	535th-537th meetings 15-17 June 1954	538th-541st meetings 18, 21-23 June 1954	542nd-548th meetings 24, 25, 28-30 June, 1, 2 July 1954	551st 555th meetings 7-10 July 1954
General discussion by the Council on the annual report ^b	533rd-536th meetings 11, 14, 15, 16 June 1954	537th-540th meetings 17, 18, 21, 22 June 1954	542nd 544th, 545th meetings 24, 28, 29 June 1954	547th-549th, 551st meetings 1, 2, 6, 7 July 1954	554th, 556th, 557th meetings 9, 12, 13 July 1954
Appointment of a drafting committee ^c	535th meeting 15 June 1954	540th meeting 22 June 1954	545th meeting 29 June 1954	549th meeting 6 July 1954	557th meeting 13 July 1954
Report of the Drafting Committee and ad- ditions proposed by the Secretariat and Council	T/L.471 & Add.1, T/L.483, 495, 497	T/L.472 & Add.1, 494, 515	T/L.473 & Add.1 & Add.1/ Corr.1, 496, 514	T/L.476 & Add.1, 493, 513	T/L.478 & Add.1, 518, 519
Consideration of the draft report by the Council	549th, 550th, 562nd meetings 6, 7, 16 July 1954	560th, 562nd meetings 15, 16 July 1954	559th, 562nd meetings 14, 16 July 1954	560th, 562nd meetings 15, 16 July 1954	562nd meeting 16 July 1954
Adoption of the report	562nd meeting 16 July 1954 (11 votes to none, 1 ab- stention)	562nd meeting 16 July 1954 (8 votes to none, 4 ab- stentions)	562nd meeting 16 July 1954 (8 votes to none, 4 ab- stentions)	562nd meeting 16 July 1954 (10 votes to none, 2 ab- stentions)	562nd meeting 16 July 1954 (9 votes to none, 2 ab- stentions)

French administration: Australia, El Salvador, New Zealand, Syria. Togoland under British administra-
tion: Belgium, China, Haiti, United States. Togoland
under French administration: Belgium, China, Haiti,
United States. Tanganyika: Australia, El Salvador,
France, Syria. Ruanda-Urundi: El Salvador, India,
New Zealand, United Kingdom. Somaliland under

Italian administration: Belgium, India, Syria, United
States. Nauru: Belgium, China, El Salvador, France.
New Guinea: China, El Salvador, United Kingdom,
United States. Western Samoa: Australia, Belgium,
India, Syria. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:
El Salvador, France, New Zealand, Syria.

service for the Territory and that this service would continue to require a subsidy. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to furnish the necessary assistance.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The World Health Organization made favourable comments on the integrated curative and preventive health services established by the Administering Authority for mothers and children. The Council noted these comments as well as the fact that the Administering Authority had taken further measures to improve medical and health services, in particular by the rapid training of indigenous medical personnel, the increase of hospital facilities and the plan to establish two additional leprosaria; it expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue its efforts to improve health conditions and, in particular, would take additional measures to eradicate tuberculosis.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Favourable comments were expressed by UNESCO on the advances made in education. The Council noted these comments, but considered that there was a need for continued improvement in educational services, particularly at the elementary level; it recommended that the Administering Authority assist municipalities, wherever the need existed, with subsidies for the construction or improvement of school buildings.

The stated policy of the Administering Au-

thority is to replace progressively the American personnel of the Administration by indigenous personnel; the Administering Authority considered that higher education, vocational and technical training were important factors in the development of the Territory and its inhabitants. The Council believed that the fullest attention should be given to providing increased vocational and technical training within the Territory and also to developing to the maximum extent possible the programme of sending students abroad for advanced study. In this connexion the Council noted with satisfaction that 100 students were pursuing advanced studies overseas, and that a large number of them were in receipt of Government scholarships.

The Administering Authority reported that enough students had graduated from the Pacific Islands Central School for teachers to meet the standard required, but that, because of the higher pay scale for other professional workers and Administration employees, many graduates from the Central School had not become teachers. The Council noted this fact with concern; it considered that the problem of providing adequate incentives to teachers demanded the attention of the Administering Authority. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority review the salaries of indigenous teachers and consider assisting the municipalities by subsidies or other means in order to enable them to obtain qualified teaching personnel.

CHAPTER IV

OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

At its 13th session the Trusteeship Council had before it 254 written petitions, 78 of them referring to general problems and the remainder to particular questions. At its 14th session, it had before it 182 written petitions, of which 149 related to particular matters. A number of

petitions were considered by the Council in connexion with its examination of the annual reports on the Territories and its consideration of the Ewe and Togoland Unification Problem (see THE TOGOLAND UNIFICATION PROBLEM AND THE FUTURE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGO-

LAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION under CHAPTER V). The petitions considered by the Council, with the reports on them of the Standing Committee on Petitions and the resolutions adopted by the Council, are given in the table at the end of this section.

At its 13th session the Council granted three requests for oral hearings in connexion with the question of the unification of Togoland and at its 14th session granted one oral hearing in connexion with its examination of conditions in Somaliland under Italian administration (see **below**, FINANCING OF SOMALILAND'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS Under CHAPTER V).

Also at its 13th session the Council considered two questions relating to petitions, as requested by the General Assembly at its eighth session. One concerned the Ngoa-Ekéle Community in the Cameroons under French administration and the other petitions from the same Trust Territory. Petitioners from the Territory were heard by the Assembly at its ninth session.

A particular question considered by the Council at its 14th session related to a petition from the Marshallese people.

THE NGOA-EKELE COMMUNITY

As requested by the Assembly in 1953 (resolution 757(VIII)), the Trusteeship Council during its 14th session examined the question of the Ngoa-Ekéle Community, a representative of which had been heard by the Assembly at its eighth session on the question of the expropriation of the Community's lands.

The representative of France informed the Council that the problem had been re-examined in a joint session of the authorities concerned and representatives of the Ngoa-Ekéle Community. The Administration had given effect to the Assembly's recommendation that the Community avail itself of whatever legal recourse remained open. As a result, it had been clearly established that the expropriation made in 1940 had been legal and that the Community had received fair compensation for the land. In accordance with the Assembly's resolution, the Administration was currently negotiating with the Community's representatives regarding the delimitation of 30 hectares of land to which the Ngoa-Ekéle Community would have undisputed title. The Council took note of this statement.

CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

The General Assembly in 1953 (resolution 758(VIII)) asked the Trusteeship Council to give preferential attention at its 13th session to the questions raised in statements from representatives of political parties and organizations in the Cameroons under French administration, heard by the Assembly at its eighth session. It also recommended that, in considering this matter, the Council should take into account the statements of the petitioners and the comments made by members of the Fourth Committee at the Assembly's eighth session, and should include a special study of the question in its report to the Assembly's ninth session.

The Council considered the question together with the annual report of the Administering Authority on the Cameroons under French administration and the report of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa.

The main questions raised by the petitioners related to: unification of the two Cameroons; attainment of self-government or independence; association of the Cameroons with the French Union; territorial assembly; executive authority; local councils; electoral system; traditional chiefdoms; economic development; United Nations technical assistance; European participation in the Territorial economy; indigenous participation in the economy; and racial discrimination.

During the discussion of conditions in the Trust Territory, members of the Council addressed questions on these matters to the representative and to the special representative of the Administering Authority and expressed views regarding conditions in the Trust Territory with particular reference to the main questions raised by the petitioners. In its report to the Assembly the Council stated that, in adopting its conclusions and recommendations regarding the Territory, it had taken into consideration the statements of the petitioners and the comments made by members of the Fourth Committee at the Assembly's eighth session.

The Council noted the 1952 Visiting Mission's view that the desire for the unification of the two Trust Territories was not of a critical nature in the Cameroons under French administration and that the mass of the population

was not concerned with the problem. It expressed the hope that the question would be kept under review and that the Council would be kept informed in future annual reports of public opinion in the Territory and of the views of the Administering Authority regarding the question of unification.

Two petitioners from the Territory were heard at the Assembly's ninth session by the Assembly's Fourth Committee on 24, 25 and 29 November. The petitioners were Ruben Um Nyobe, representing the Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC), and Abel Kingue, representing Mouvement de la Jeunesse démocratique du Cameroun. The Committee had also decided to grant hearings to the Union des Populations du Cameroun, M'Balmayo branch, the Evolution sociale camerounaise, and the Coordination des Independents camerounais, but these failed to send representatives.

In his statement the UPC representative protested against the assertion of the two Administering Authorities at the Council's 13th session that the masses in the two Cameroons were not interested in unification. In this connexion, he voiced criticism of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission on the Cameroons under French administration which had been used to support the contention of the Administering Authority. He said that the Mission had ignored areas where the people were politically advanced and had only attended meetings arranged by French authorities where free expression of views had not been possible.

Repudiating the accusation of the Administering Authority that UPC demanded immediate independence, Mr. Nyobe stated that the organization had asked only for the immediate fixing of a time-limit for the establishment of elected local assemblies. The UPC representative also cited articles in the French Press and statements in the French Parliament purporting to show that the French Government, while agreeing to future independence for Trust Territories, was merely endeavouring to perpetuate colonialism.

The representative of UPC then answered questions put to him by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines,

Poland, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Regarding the programme of his party, he said that it wanted to unify and amalgamate the Cameroonian peoples, to secure their rapid development and to raise their standard of living. He put the membership of the party at 80,000 and the percentage of literacy in the population at 15 per cent. While it was true that the people in the north were Moslems and those in the south Christians or fetishists, religious questions had never divided them, he said. As regards contact between the peoples of the Cameroons under French and under British administration, he stated that, while there were official impediments to such contacts, people of the two Territories did not consider themselves as foreign to each other.

In answer to another question, he stated that the Administration had used unfair methods to prevent the UPC from carrying on its activities. These methods included suppression of publicity, breaking up by force of meetings and demonstrations, seizure of newspapers, raiding of UPC headquarters by the police and the exercise of other repressive and vexatious measures.

The UPC, its representative declared, had taken part in elections but had been unsuccessful because the Administration had used such fraudulent methods as falsification of registers and non-issuance of voting cards to UPC members. In answer to another question, he said that the UPC was not a Communist organization and had never received assistance from any Communist organization.

Mr. Kingue said that his party, which had been established in August 1954, was in full agreement with the views of the UPC. As regards the contention of the Administering Authorities that there was no demand among the people for the unification of the two Cameroons, he said that the best method of ascertaining the views of the people would be to take a referendum organized under United Nations supervision. He spoke further of the difficulties of indigenous children in obtaining facilities for education, of the persecution by the Administering Authorities of students whose political convictions did not meet the approval of the

authorities and of the difficulties of the indigenous peoples in having their voice heard.

In answer to questions put to him by the representatives of India and Mexico, he said that his party, which consisted of five thousand members, included people under 50 years of age belonging to all levels of the population. It promoted the development of education in the Territory by asking for more schools and had organized evening courses for adults. He complained of discrimination against indigenous children in the award of scholarships. He also said that the Administration obstructed dissemination of information about the United Nations.

The Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by Mexico, which was revised twice in the course of discussion. The first revision incorporated an amendment by the Philippines. The second revised draft, which was co-sponsored by Denmark, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United States, would take note of the statements of the petitioners, representatives of organizations in the Cameroons under French administration; decide to transmit these to the Trusteeship Council and recommend to the Council that it continue giving attention to the matters raised by the petitioners and to request its next visiting mission to study these matters. The Council would be asked to report on the question to the General Assembly. Poland orally proposed amendments to the draft resolution to clarify that the statements were being transmitted to the Trusteeship Council for its study and that the Council would report to the Assembly's 10th session. The Polish amendments having been approved, the draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by the Committee and, subsequently, by the General Assembly on 14 December, by 53 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

At its fourteenth session, the Trusteeship Council examined two petitions regarding the Pacific Islands concerning nuclear tests carried out by the Administering Authority in two atolls, as a result of which the two atolls suffered damage and some inhabitants were affected by radio-activity.

The first of the petitions entitled "Petition from the Marshallese People" was signed by eleven members of the Marshallese Congress Hold-Over Committee and by 100 Marshallese citizens. It stated that as a result of the explosion of lethal weapons the inhabitants of Rongelap and Utirik in the Marshall Islands were suffering, in various degrees, from "lowering of the blood count", burns, nausea and falling out of hair. The two islands, it was stated, were radio-active and their population was now being kept on Kwajalein. They requested that experiments with lethal weapons in their area should stop indefinitely; that if such experiments were essential, precautionary measures should be taken prior to explosions, by removing people and their valuables to safe places. They further requested that people of the area should be instructed in safety measures, that funds should be put aside for compensation and that doctors and their aides should receive instruction in detecting and avoiding preventable dangers.

The second petition¹⁸ was from Mr. Martin R. Haase who expressed concern at the testing of hydrogen bombs in islands under United Nations Trusteeship, inquired if it was proper conduct on the part of a trustee to render a large area uninhabitable and asked what action the United Nations was taking to prevent the recurrence of such an act.

The two petitions were considered in the first instance by the Council's Standing Committee on Petitions at its meetings held between 9 and 14 July 1954. In regard to the first petition, the Administering Authority (the United States) said that Marshallese citizens in the affected areas had been given the same medical treatment as the American personnel similarly exposed. A team of medical experts had been promptly sent to Kwajalein where all the inhabitants from affected areas had been taken. It was stated that there was no medical reason to expect any permanent after-effects on their general health due to the falling of radio-active materials. Stating that the requests and suggestions of the petitioners were both reasonable and helpful, the Administering Authority gave

¹⁸ This petition did not originate from within the Territory.

assurance that it was doing everything possible to prevent any recurrence of possible danger and that it would take all possible precautionary measures before such weapons were exploded. It added that any Marshallese citizens removed as a result of test activities would be re-established without financial loss in their original home.

Three draft resolutions were considered by the Committee. One, by the USSR, would have the Council refer to the petition from the Marshallese people and, after noting with concern that hydrogen and atom bomb tests had caused irreparable harm to the health of some indigenous inhabitants, damage to their property and destruction of part of the Trust Territory, state that such tests were incompatible with the purposes and principles of the International Trusteeship System. The draft resolution provided that the Council invite the United States as the Administering Authority to desist from such tests, to compensate the population and to restore to them the land formerly owned and used by them.

A second draft resolution, sponsored by Belgium, France and the United Kingdom, proposed that the Council: express regret at the ill-effects and damage caused by the nuclear tests; note with satisfaction that the health of those affected was reported to have been restored and that the inhabitants of Utirik, the larger of the two atolls, had been returned to their homes and that compensation had been provided; welcome the assurance given by the Administering Authority that there would be no permanent displacement of inhabitants; urge the Administering Authority to return the inhabitants of Rongelap to their homes as soon as possible; and recommend that any further tests be preceded by the precautionary measures suggested by the inhabitants concerned.

A third draft resolution, proposed by India, would, among other things, have the Council note that the explosions in the Marshall Islands had resulted in the total disappearance of two islands and thus in total elimination of part of the Trust Territory; state that the calculations and estimates of the possibility of control of the weapons involved were still a matter of speculation; state that the use of a Trust Territory

as a proving ground for thermonuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction was incompatible with the basic objectives of Trusteeship and that the legality of such use and the responsibility of the Administering Power in respect of the consequences should be determined by the International Court of Justice; and recommend that the General Assembly request an advisory opinion from the Court on the question. Under the draft resolution, the Council would recommend that no further tests of atomic or hydrogen weapons should be carried out in the Trust Territory pending an opinion from the Court. Finally it would then express sympathy with the inhabitants, note the concern expressed by the Administering Authority and recommend prompt measures for relief and rehabilitation.

Each of the draft resolutions was voted on in the Standing Committee but a majority not having been reached on any of them, the Standing Committee made no recommendation to the Trusteeship Council.

As regards the second petition, the Committee decided that since it had not been able to recommend a draft resolution to the Council on the petition from the Marshallese People, no purpose would be served by its formulating a separate draft resolution on the petition from Mr. Martin Haase. The Committee, nevertheless, drew the Council's attention to the desirability of answering the two questions addressed to it by the petitioner. It therefore recommended that should the Council decide to adopt any of the three draft resolutions presented to it on the petition from the Marshallese People, it also approve a draft resolution proposed by the Committee drawing attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority and inviting the Secretary-General to communicate to the petitioner the text of the resolution adopted by the Council on the petition from the Marshallese People.

The report of the Standing Committee was considered by the Trusteeship Council on 15 July 1954 when the three draft resolutions were again submitted.

Reintroducing his draft resolution, the representative of the USSR stated that the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the

Pacific Islands had ignored the interests of the indigenous inhabitants, had caused suffering to the inhabitants as described in their petition and had caused the complete disappearance of parts of the Territory. It was the Council's duty to redress the situation by having further nuclear tests stopped and by having the inhabitants' land returned to them. The joint draft resolution by Belgium, France and the United Kingdom, the USSR representative continued, justified the Administering Authority and gave it the right to continue to violate the interests of the indigenous inhabitants. He also could not support the Indian draft resolution which, in his opinion, made no recommendation at all although in its preamble it stated the correct position. It was illogical to ask for the Court's opinion since the draft resolution stated in the beginning that the use made of the Territory in testing weapons of mass destruction was incompatible with the Trusteeship System.

The representative of India stated that article 5 of the Trusteeship Agreement, under which the United States claimed its right to conduct the tests, clearly specified what the Administering Authority could do in the Trust Territory, and the list, which was exhaustive, did not include the carrying out of atomic or hydrogen bomb tests. Since the United States insisted that it was entitled to carry out the tests, the matter should be referred to the International Court of Justice for an opinion. If the United States was fully confident of the justice of its position, it would be in its interest to seek an advisory opinion of the Court.

The representatives of Australia, China, El Salvador, France, Haiti, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, while expressing sympathy for the Marshallese people, noted the relief

measures undertaken by the Administering Authority and the assurances given by it regarding the compensation and rehabilitation of the people affected. They, however, held that the Administering Power was entitled to carry out the tests in the interests of international peace and security. That position was clear from the fact that the islands were designated strategic islands. They opposed the USSR and Indian draft resolutions on the grounds that the former was intended to exploit the situation for propaganda purposes and that the latter would have the effect of stopping further tests for some time, a decision which exceeded the Council's competence, especially in view of the fact that a contravention of the Trusteeship System had not been proved.

The representative of Syria stated that, among other things, the inhabitants had requested the immediate cessation of experiments. The Council could not bypass that request. He would therefore vote in favour of the Indian draft resolution and against the joint draft resolution.

The Indian draft resolution was voted on in paragraphs. The provisions expressing sympathy for the Marshallese people, noting the concern of the Administering Authority and recommending relief measures were adopted and the remaining paragraphs were rejected. The draft resolution, as a whole, was rejected by 7 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions. The USSR draft resolution was rejected by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions. The joint draft resolution was adopted by 9 votes to 3.

The Council also adopted its Standing Committee's recommendation regarding the petition from Mr. Martin Haase.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 623-39.

THE NGOA-EKELE COMMUNITY

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION
MEETING 556.

CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 13TH SESSION
Consideration in connexion with annual report on
Territory. (See table under CHAPTER III.)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, meeting 520.

T/L.430. Report of drafting Committee (recommendation adopted by 10 votes to 1).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/C.4/262, A/C.4/264, A/C.4/L.267. Requests for hearings.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 398, 401, 442, 443, 446-448.

A/C.4/280 and Add.1. Statements by representative of Union des Populations du Cameroun.

A/C.4/281. Statement by representative of Mouvement de la Jeunesse démocratique du Cameroun.

A/C.4/L.379 and Rev.1, 2. Mexico draft resolution and revisions: first revision incorporated Philippines amendment; second revision co-sponsored by Denmark, Pakistan, Philippines and United States (second revision adopted, as amended, by 41 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

A/C.4/L.381. Philippines amendment to original draft resolution by Mexico: to recommend that Trusteeship Council study the statements in connexion with the unification of the two Cameroons and report to the Assembly's 10th session and to delete provision that Council consider the statements "at its next regular session" (accepted by Mexico).

Poland oral amendment to second revision: to provide that the statements would be transmitted to the Council for study (adopted by 39 votes to none, with 8 abstentions).

To have the Council report to the Assembly "at its tenth session" (adopted by 22 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions).

A/2840. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 859(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2840, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 53 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 655(VII) of 21 December 1952 and 758(VIII) of 9 December 1953,

"Having granted oral hearings to petitioners, representatives of organizations in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration,

"1. Takes note of the statements of the petitioners, representatives of organizations in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration;

"2. Decides to transmit to the Trusteeship Council the statements of the petitioners for its study;

"3. Recommends to the Council:

"(a) To continue to give appropriate attention to the matters raised by the petitioners;

"(b) To request its next visiting mission to study these matters;

"(c) To report accordingly to the General Assembly at its tenth session."

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

T/PET.10/28. Petition from the Marshallese People.

T/PET.10/27. Petition from Martin R. Haase.

T/L.510. 87th report of Standing Committee on Petitions.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, meeting 561.

T/L.499. USSR draft resolution (rejected by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.498. India draft resolution (rejected: all paragraphs of preamble and first two operative paragraphs rejected in votes ranging from 7 to 2, with 3 abstentions, to 3 to 2, with 7 abstentions, on paragraph stating that estimates of possibility of control and after-effects of these weapons are a matter of speculation; last three operative paragraphs adopted: by unanimous vote, by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and by 5 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, respectively; draft resolution as a whole rejected by 7 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.504. Belgium, France, United Kingdom joint draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 1081(XIV), as recommended by Standing Committee on Petitions, T/L.510, concerning petition from Martin R. Haase, adopted by the Council on 15 July by 9 votes to 3.

RESOLUTION 1082(XIV), as submitted by three Powers, T/L.504, adopted by the Council on 15 July by 9 votes to 3. This resolution read:

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having examined the petition from the Marshallese people concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in consultation with the United States of America as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.20/28, T/OBS.10/3, T/L.510),

"1. Expresses its deep regret that a number of inhabitants of two atolls in the Marshall Islands suffered ill effects as a consequence of the recent series of nuclear tests conducted by the Administering Authority in the Territory, that these two atolls suffered damage, and that the inhabitants of one of them will be unable to return to their homes for about a year;

"2. Notes the measures taken by the Administering Authority to provide the necessary medical attention and care for the inhabitants affected;

"3. Notes with satisfaction that the good health of those affected is now reported to be completely restored, that the inhabitants of Utirik, the larger of the two atolls, have been returned to their homes where new housing and other facilities have been provided them, and that provision has been made for the payment of any justified claims that may be submitted by the inhabitants of the two atolls affected;

"4. Welcomes the assurance of the Administering Authority that there will be no permanent displacement of inhabitants from their homes;

"5. Urges the Administering Authority to return the inhabitants of Rongelap to their homes as soon as the condition of the atoll permits and to provide all possible assistance for them in their re-settlement;

"6. Urges that prompt and sympathetic attention be given to all claims for damages submitted by the inhabitants concerned;

"7. Recommends that if the Administering Authority considers it necessary in the interests of world peace and security to conduct further nuclear experiments in the Territory, it take such precautions as will ensure that no inhabitants of the Territory are again endangered, including those precautionary measures requested by the petitioners."

PETITIONS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AT ITS 13th AND 14th SESSIONS

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
TANGANYIKA, ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM			
Anton Weber	T/PET.2/162 and Add.1-3 ^a	T/L.436	868(XIII)
A. J. Siggins	T/PET.2/163 and Add.1-3 ^a	T/L.432	
Meru Citizens Union	T/PET.2/164	T/L.436	869(XIII)
Edward Levy	T/PET.2/165	T/L.436	870(XIII)
A. Watts	T/PET.2/166 ^a	T/L.511	
Swaeleh Fundi and others	T/PET.2/L.2 ^b	T/L.405	
Bataka and People of Uganda	T/PET.2/L.3 ^b	T/L.405	
RUANDA-URUNDI, ADMINISTERED BY BELGIUM			
E. Rabaud	T/PET.3/61	T/L.437	871(XIII)
Joseph Habyarimana Gitara	T/PET.3/69	T/L.437	872(XIII)
R. Van Saceghem and E. Rabaud	T/COM.3/L.2 ^b	T/L.405	
Mr. Kabondo	T/COM.3/L.3 ^b	T/L.405	
Alexander Boateng	T/PET.3/L.1 ^b	T/L.405	
E. Rabaud	T/PET.3/L.2	T/L.437	873(XIII)
E. Rabaud	T/PET.3/L.3 ^b	T/L.405	
TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND, ADMINISTERED BY ITALY			
Abdi Aden Ismahil Mohamed	T/PET.11/351	T/L.426	874(XIII)
Scide Mohamed Dore, Dahir Sciacul and Abdullahi Hassan	T/PET.11/356	T/L.427	875(XIII)
Hisbia Dighil and Mirifle, Branch of Oddur	T/PET.11/358	T/L.426	876(XIII)
Mohi Edden Abo Bakre Othman Herset	T/PET.11/359	T/L.427	877(XIII)
Scek Abdul Rezah Scek Abdio and others	T/PET.11/360	T/L.427	878(XIII)
Hassan Gaal Mohamed	T/PET.11/361	T/L.426	879(XIII)
Barle Ker, Osman Hire and others	T/PET.11/362	T/L.427	880(XIII)
Alam Othnou Mohamed Abiker and others	T/PET.11/363	T/L.425	881(XIII)
Somali Youth League, Branch of Oddur	T/PET.11/364	T/L.426	882(XIII)
Chief Hussen Mohamud Dini	T/PET.11/366 and Add.1	T/L.427	883(XIII)
Haji Abdulla Hussen and others	T/PET.11/367	T/L.427	883(XIII)
Bur Acaba merchants	T/PET.11/368	T/L.426	884(XIII)
Ahmed Mohamud Ismail Hussein	T/PET.11/369	T/L.426	885(XIII)
Chief Farah Nur Abdulla	T/PET.11/370 ^c	T/L.432	
Capi Soffe Abdulle Aden Uarsama and others	T/PET.11/371	T/L.427	886(XIII)
Haji Abdalla Hussen	T/PET.11/372 and Add.1	T/L.427	887(XIII)
Scek Abdullahi Ahmed Abdi and others	T/PET.11/373 and Corr.1	T/L.426	888(XIII)
Haji Abdullahi Hussein	T/PET.11/374	T/L.427	889(XIII)
Mohamed Barre Mohamud	T/PET.11/375	T/L.425	890(XIII)
Farah Hassan Odua	T/PET.11/376	T/L.425	891(XIII)
Sciarif Adan Abdi	T/PET.11/377	T/L.425	892(XIII)

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
Mohamed Osman Ahmed	T/PET.11/378	T/L.425	893(XIII)
Ali Osman Iusuf	T/PET.11/379	T/L.425	894(XIII)
Mohamed Giama Hassan	T/PET.11/380	T/L.426	895(XIII)
Sido Giamo Mire	T/PET.11/381	T/L.425	896(XIII)
Tahir Sciakur Hussien and Herzi Guled Farah	T/PET.11/382 and Add. 1 ^a	T/L.511	
Nur Elmi Giavane, Nur Elmi Mohamud and others	T/PET.11/383	T/L.468	1003(XIV)
Ahmer Mohamood	T/PET.11/384	T/L.467	1004(XIV)
Herzi Guled, Hagi Abdullahi Issa and others	T/PET.11/385 ^a	T/L.511	
Mohamed Hassan Mohamed and others	T/PET.11/386	T/L.468	1005(XIV)
Qaid Ahmed Othman	T/PET.11/387	T/L.468	1006(XIV)
Mussa Mahad Barre and others	T/PET.11/388 ^a	T/L.511	
Mohamed Gial Abkar	T/PET.11/389	T/L.467	1007(XIV)
Representatives of the Averghedir-Saad Tribe	T/PET.11/390	T/L.468	1008(XIV)
Leaders of the Abgal people	T/PET.11/391	T/L.468	1009 (XIV)
Mohamed Hassan Yousuf	T/PET.11/392	T/L.467	1010(XIV)
Abdi Razak Haji Ahmed Mohamed	T/PET.11/393 and Add.1-2 ^a	T/L.511	
Aden Mohamed Jama	T/PET.11/394	T/L.467	1011(XIV)
Ali Osman Haji Mohamed Omar Jusuf and others	T/PET.11/395	T/L.467	1012(XIV)
Mussa Said Aves and others	T/PET.11/396	T/L.467	1013(XIV)
General Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs in Somaliland	T/PET.11/397 ^a	T/L.511	
Chiefs and Notables of the Arab Community of Baidoa	T/PET.11/398	T/L.468	1014(XIV)
Chiefs, Notables and Leaders of the Arab Community of Baidoa	T/PET.11/399	T/L.468	1015(XIV)
Jahi Abdullahi Hussien	T/PET.11/400 ^a	T/L.511	
Representatives of the Arab Community of Baidoa	T/PET.11/401	T/L.468	1014(XIV)
Somali Youth League, Branch of Chisimaio	T/PET.11/402	T/L.469	1016(XIV)
Ismail Ran Gutale	T/PET.11/403	T/L.467	1017(XIV)
Mrs. Cutubei Addo' Daut	T/PET.11/404	T/L.467	1018(XIV)
Abdo El Shafei, Sheikh Abdo Ali and others	T/PET.11/405	T/L.468	1019(XIV)
Islam Mohamed Mussi, Haji Mohamed and others	T/PET.11/406 and Add. 1-2	T/L.468	1020(XIV)
Mohamed Giama Hassan, Obdurahman Haji and others	T/PET.11/407	T/L.468	1021(XIV)
Members of the Somali Intelligent Secret News Agency	T/PET.11/408	T/L.468	1022(XIV)
Chief Dahir Shakul Hussien, Ali Osman Mohamed and Haji Abdulla Isse	T/PET.11/409	T/L.469	1023(XIV)
Somali Youth League, Branch of Galcaio	T/PET.11/410 and Add. 1	T/L.469	1024(XIV)
Somali Youth League, Branch of Bender Kassim	T/PET.11/411 and Add. 1	T/L.469	1025(XIV)
Mohamed Giama Hassan	T/PET.11/412	T/L.468	1026(XIV)
Aves Yahia Abiker	T/PET.11/413 ^a	T/L.511	
Somali Youth League, Branch of Chisimaio	T/PET.11/414 and Add. 1	T/L.469	1016(XIV)
Elmi Shire Ali	T/PET.11/415	T/L.469	1027(XIV)
Secretary of the Somali Youth League, Branch of Skushuban	T/PET.11/416 and Add. 1-2	T/L.469	1028(XIV)
Somali Youth League, Branch of Candala	T/PET.11/417	T/L.469	1029(XIV)
Somali Youth League, Branch of Eil	T/PET.11/418 and Add. 1	T/L.469	1030(XIV)
Somali Youth League, Branch of Gardo	T/PET.11/419 ^a	T/L.511	
Somali Youth League, Branch of Merca	T/PET.11/420 ^a	T/L.511	

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
Ali Nur Abdi	T/PET.11/421 ^a	T/L.511	
Tribes Air Rer Aianle in Dusa Mareb and El Bur	T/PET.11/422 ^a		
Vice-President of the Somali Youth League	T/PET.11/423	T/L.469	1031(XIV)
The Somali Youth League	T/COM.11/L.85 ^a		
Mohamed Uehlie Barre and others	T/COM.11/L.87 and Add.1	T/L.468	1032(XIV)
Chiefs and Notables of the Abgal Tribe	T/COM.11/L.88	T/L.468	1032(XIV)
Said Mohamud Farah and others	T/COM.11/L.90 ^a		
Comitato Per Il Progresso Somalo	T/COM.11/L.91	T/L.468	1032(XIV)
Mohamed Mohamud Osman and others	T/COM.11/L.96	T/L.468	1032(XIV)
Chiefs and Notables of the Abgal Tribe	T/COM.11/L.97	T/L.468	1032(XIV)
Haji Abdullahi Hussen	T/COM.11/L.101	T/L.467	1033(XIV)
Chief Dahir Sciacul	T/PET.11/L.5	T/L.427	883(XIII)
Unione Giovani Benadir	T/PET.11/L.8 ^a	T/L.511	
Abdi Haji Mohamed Hussen and others	T/PET.11/L.9 ^b	T/L.463	
President of the Moslem League in Somaliland	T/PET.11/L.10 ^b	T/L.463	
Scerif Mohamud Abdurahman and others	T/PET.11/L.11 ^b	T/L.463	
Vice-Presidents of the Territorial Council	T/PET.11/L.12 ^b	T/L.463	

CAMEROONS, ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM

Representatives of the Ayuk Etaiyak Union	T/PET.4/90	T/L.410	897(XIII)
A. M. Nchoh	T/PET.4/93	T/L.410	898(XIII)
Cameroonian members of the Nigerian Eastern House of Assembly	T/PET.4/100	T/L.410	899(XIII)
E. F. Fawty	T/PET.4/101	T/L.410	900(XIII)

CAMEROONS, ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CAMEROONS
ADMINISTERED BY FRANCE

Victor Njale	T/PET.4 & 5/1 ^a	T/L.511	
Chairman of Central Committee of Union des Populations du Cameroun at Bandjoun	T/PET.4 & 5/2 ^a	T/L.511	
Cameroons Aspirants Party	T/COM.4 & 5/L.1 ^b	T/L.405	
Cameroonians living in Paris and London	T/PET.4 & 5/L.1 ^b	T/L.405	
Kamerun United National Congress	T/PET.4 & 5/L.2 ^b	T/L.405	
Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.4 & 5/L.3 ^b	T/L.405	
Central Committee of Mbalmayo			
Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.4 & 5/L.4 and Add.1-4 ^b	T/L.405	
Jacques-René Bilbourn	T/PET.4 & 5/L.5 ["]	T/L.405	

CAMEROONS, ADMINISTERED BY FRANCE

Pierre Simon Nkén Tchallé	T/PET.5/126	T/L.417	901(XIII)
Djibo Zinder	T/PET.5/127	T/L.413	902(XIII)
Dob Dang Benoit	T/PET.5/128	T/L.411	903(XIII)
Félix Mbélé	T/PET.5/129	T/L.413	904(XIII)
Mboudou Ngono	T/PET.5/130	T/L.417	905(XIII)
Sosthènes Meka	T/PET.5/132	T/L.413	906(XIII)
Ndjefenfang Banda	T/PET.5/133	T/L.413	907(XIII)
Thomas Aba	T/PET.5/134	T/L.417	908(XIII)
Bissa Lucas Kono	T/PET.5/135	T/L.413	909(XIII)
Mbida Joseph Assene	T/PET.5/136	T/L.411	910(XIII)
Alphonse Mostagay Amougou	T/PET.5/137	T/L.413	911(XIII)
Frédéric Ava	T/PET.5/138	T/L.413	912(XIII)
Daniel Engouli	T/PET.5/139	T/L.411	913(XIII)
Sylvestre Akono	T/PET.5/140	T/L.411	914(XIII)
Daniel Bayiha	T/PET.5/141	T/L.411	915(XIII)
Bernard Basseigne	T/PET.5/142	T/L.412	916(XIII)
Adolph Amougou Ngongbwa	T/PET.5/143	T/L.413	917(XIII)

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
Maurice Moffi and other representatives of the Ipouabato family	T/PET.5/144	T/L.417	918(XIII)
Max Legrand Evehe	T/PET.5/145	T/L.412	919(XIII)
Basile Moneyembong Nkoulou	T/PET.5/146	T/L.411	914(XIII)
Representatives of the Syndicat unique des Cheminots	T/PET.5/147	T/L.413	920(XIII)
Nanton Métébé	T/PET.5/148	T/L.417	921(XIII)
Joseph Léa Elong, Ekwalla Ekwa and Ngouen Djoun	T/PET.5/149	T/L.414	922(XIII)
Gabriel Tougobu	T/PET.5/150	T/L.417	923(XIII)
Gabriel Honana	T/PET.5/152	T/L.414	924(XIII)
André Beaurepaire Yomba	T/PET.5/153	T/L.413	925(XIII)
Comité central du Progrès à Massangam	T/PET.5/154	T/L.411	926(XIII)
Samuel Ekwe	T/PET.5/155	T/L.413	927(XIII)
Joseph Emadion	T/PET.5/156	T/L.414	928(XIII)
David Kamjeu	T/PET.5/157	T/L.414	929(XIII)
Jacob Goumawa	T/PET.5/158	T/L.411	930(XIII)
Isaac Ekweboua	T/PET.5/159	T/L.414	931(XIII)
Nicolas Ehole	T/PET.5/160	T/L.412	932(XIII)
Abraham Ewo	T/PET.5/161	T/L.414, 470	1034(XIV)
Nicolas Eso	T/PET.5/162	T/L.412	933(XIII)
Lucas Nana	T/PET.5/163	T/L.412	934(XIII)
	and Add.1		
Siméon Kamgang	T/PET.5/164	T/L.413	935(XIII)
Oscar Ehoum	T/PET.5/165	T/L.414	936(XIII)
Samuel Ngotti	T/PET.5/166	T/L.414	937(XIII)
Limpa Tamfotro	T/PET.5/167	T/L.414	938(XIII)
Paul-Louis Schunmelé	T/PET.5/168	T/L.413	939(XIII)
Ibrahim Nsangou	T/PET.5/169	T/L.411	940(XIII)
Gilbert Tsafac	T/PET.5/170	T/L.414	941(XIII)
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Comité régional Bamiléké, Subdivision de Bafang	T/PET.5/171	T/L.412	942(XIII)
Oumarau Fonbanhang	T/PET.5/172	T/L.416	943(XIII)
Tiam Sakio	T/PET.5/173	T/L.416	944(XIII)
Issah Njoya	T/PET.5/174	T/L.411, 470	1035(XIV)
Issah Mouassé	T/PET.5/175	T/L.412	945(XIII)
Oumarau Youpon	T/PET.5/176	T/L.412	946(XIII)
Issah Ngnambi	T/PET.5/177	T/L.412	947(XIII)
Idrissau Nghapon	T/PET.5/178	T/L.416	948(XIII)
Moïse Tchouatun	T/PET.5/179	T/L.416	949(XIII)
Njikam Salifou	T/PET.5/180	T/L.412	950(XIII)
Nsapgue Aboubekar	T/PET.5/181	T/L.416	951(XIII)
Didio Ngomssi	T/PET.5/182	T/L.416	952(XIII)
Issah Mouassé	T/PET.5/183	T/L.416	953(XIII)
Njivangouo Soulémanou	T/PET.5/184	T/L.416, 470	1036(XIV)
Fit Chouraihou	T/PET.5/185	T/L.413	954(XIII)
Louis Mouchili	T/PET.5/186	T/L.416	955(XIII)
Soulé Mekou	T/PET.5/187	T/L.416	956(XIII)
Jean Njitagui	T/PET.5/188	T/L.416	957(XIII)
Njimoupaine Chouraihou	T/PET.5/189	T/L.416	957(XIII)
Ibrahima Njoya	T/PET.5/190	T/L.413	958(XIII)
Noumaudou Aboubekain	T/PET.5/191	T/L.411	959(XIII)
Ndam Adamou Njoya	T/PET.5/192	T/L.416	960(XIII)
Mfulu Banga Esaie	T/PET.5/193	T/L.413	961(XIII)
Makêmbé Moukory Moïse and Ndobo Elessa Simon	T/PET.5/194	T/L.412	962(XIII)
François Ndé	T/PET.5/195	T/L.411	963(XIII)
Albert Menguele	T/PET.5/196	T/L.412	964(XIII)
Ngoa'Ekele Community	T/PET.5/197	T/L.511	
	and Add.1 ^d		

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
Ignace Koumda	T/PET.5/198 and Add.1	T/L.417	965(XIII)
Etienne Bivina	T/PET.5/199 and Add.1	T/L.417	966(XIII)
Pierre Badjeck	T/PET.5/200	T/L.412	967(XIII)
Jean Sanchez	T/PET.5/201	T/L.413	968(XIII)
Ibrahim Ngoh	T/PET.5/202	T/L.416	969(XIII)
Pierre Libii	T/PET.5/203	T/L.417	970(XIII)
Ndong Ngema Mba	T/PET.5/204	T/L.412	971(XIII)
Pierre Dimalla	T/PET.5/205 and. Add.1	T/L.412	972(XIII)
Jean Yamagang and Manengoteng	T/PET.5/206	T/L.414	973(XIII)
Bureau of the Central Committee of the Union des Populations du Cameroun at Mbalmayo	T/PET.5/207	T/L.423	974(XIII)
Zacharie Zenguele	T/PET.5/208	T/L.413	975(XIII)
Bernard Songo, Paul Mpako and Max Mouebele	T/PET.5/209	T/L.414	973(XIII)
Bureau de l'Union des Populations du Came- roun	T/PET.5/210	T/L.423	976(XIII)
Secretary-General of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/211	T/L.423	977(XIII)
Norbert Yamgwet de Bana	T/PET.5/212	T/L.413	978(XIII)
Jean Biya de Concourt	T/PET.5/213 and Add. 1	T/L.417	979(XIII)
Secretary-General of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/214 and Add. 1-2	T/L.423	980(XIII)
World Federation of Trade Unions	T/PET.5/215	T/L.413	981(XIII)
Gottlieb-Issac Ekoulle	T/PET.5/216	T/L.411	982(XIII)
Members of La Solidarité Babimbi (Solibabi)	T/PET.5/217	T/L.412	983(XIII)
Maurice M'Barga Zambo	T/PET.5/218	T/L.411	984(XIII)
Syndicat des Employés des Exploitants forestiers of Messondo	T/PET.5/219	T/L.481	1037(XIV)
Chief Djomatchoua Fomokoum	T/PET.5/220	T/L.434	985(XIII)
Alphonse M'Boua M'Boua	T/PET.5/221	T/L.412	986(XIII)
Batind Makon Paulin	T/PET.5/222	T/L.470	1038(XIV)
Antoine Edmond Lictarde	T/PET.5/223 ^a	T/L.511	
Emmanuel Bayiha and others	T/PET.5/224 ^a	T/L.511	
Assemblée générale des Chômeurs du Came- roun	T/PET.5/225	T/L.491	1039(XIV)
J. Emile Kohn	T/PET.5/226	T/L.470	1040(XIV)
Group of Assistant Teachers	T/PET.5/227 and Add.1-3 ^a	T/L.511	
Joel Kouang	T/PET.5/228 and Add. 1-2	T/L.481	1041(XIV)
Association des Chômeurs de la Région Sanaga Maritime	T/PET.5/229	T/L.491	1042(XIV)
Syndicats de Petits Planteurs de Ndangang, Komo, Mvoua, Ngoya et Nkel-Kougda	T/PET.5/230 ^a	T/L.511	
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Yaounde Section	T/PET.5/231	T/L.470	1043(XIV)
Secretary-General of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/232	T/L.470	1044(XIV)
Inhabitants of Village of Beng-Nyong	T/PET.5/233 ^a	T/L.511	
Bureau du Comité de Base de l'Union des Populations du Cameroun at Song Mandeng	T/PET.5/234 ^a	T/L.511	
Central Committee of the Union des Popula- tions du Cameroun at Bandjoun	T/PET.5/235	T/L.470	1045(XIV)
Bureau du Comité de l'Union des Populations du Cameroun at Batoufam	T/PET.5/236 ^a	T/L.511	

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
Chairman of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/237	T/L.470	1044(XIV)
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Central Committee of New-Bell	T/PET.5/238	T/L.470	1044(XIV)
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Branch of Mbalmayo	T/PET.5/239	T/L.470	1043(XIV)
Daniel Deno	T/PET.5/240	T/L.481	1046(XIV)
Pierre Yem Mback	T/PET.5/241 and Add.1 ^a	T/L.511	
Association amicale des Chefs traditionnels de la Région Bamiléké	T/PET.5/242	T/L.470	1047(XIV)
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Branch of Bafoussam	T/PET.5/243	T/L.481	1048(XIV)
Secretary-General of the Central Committee of Njombe	T/PET.5/244	T/L.481	1049(XIV)
Theodore M. Matip	T/PET.5/245 and Add.1	T/L.481	1050(XIV)
Secretary-General of the village of Mboebo	T/PET.5/246 and Add.1	T/L.481	1051(XIV)
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Central Committee of Manjo	T/PET.5/247	T/L.491	1052(XIV)
Vice-President of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/248	T/L.491	1053(XIV)
Felix Song	T/PET.5/249 T/PET.5/250-257 ^a	T/L.491	1054(XIV)
Secretary-General of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/258	T/L.470	1055(XIV)
Anonymous communication	T/PET.5/259-261 ^a		
Comité de Bangui-Chari (Nkongsamba) de l'Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/COM.5/L.4 ^b	T/L.405	
President of the Association des Anciens Combattants de la Région Bamiléké	T/COM.5/L.25 ^b	T/L.405	
Bureau de l'Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/COM.5/L.26/- Add.1 ^a	T/L.511	
Pierre Simon Nkén Tchallé	T/COM.5/L.29 and Add.1	T/L.481	1051(XIV)
Executive Committee of the Kumzse, Traditional Assembly of the Bamiléké People	T/COM.5/L.30 T/COM.5/L.33 ^b	T/L.481 T/L.463	1058(XIV)
Secretary-General of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.1	T/L.411	987(XIII)
Timothée Maah	T/PET.5/L.2 ^b	T/L.405	
Comité directeur de l'Assemblée traditionnelle du Peuple Bamiléké (KUMZSE)	T/PET.5/L.3 ^b	T/L.405	
Calvin Ramond Medou Edjoa	T/PET.5/L.4 ^b	T/L.405	
General Chairman of the Evolution sociale camerounaise	T/PET.5/L.5 ^b	T/L.405	
Secretary-General of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.6 ^b	T/L.405	
Chairman of the Assemblée traditionnelle du Peuple Douala (Ngondo)	T/PET.5/L.7 ^b	T/L.405	
Federation d'Agriculture et Forêts de l'Union des Syndicats confédérés du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.8 and Add.1	T/L.434	988(XIII)
Comité directeur de l'Assemblée traditionnelle du Peuple Bamiléké (KUMZSE)	T/Pet.5/L.9 and Add.1 ^b	T/L.405	
Etienne M'Bida on behalf of the Radicaux Modes Camerounais	T/PET.5/L.10 ^b	T/L.405	
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Elung Section	T/PET.5/L.11 ^b	T/L.405	
Committees of the Union des Populations du Cameroun assembled at Hikoajom	T/PET.5/L.12 ^b	T/L.405	

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Central Committee of Bafang	T/PET.5/L.13 ^a	T/L.511	
Secretary-General of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.14 ^b	T/L.405	
Secretary-General of the Union des Populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.15 ^b	T/L.405	
Lazare Lavoisier Lipem	T/PET.5/L.16 and Add.1 ^b	T/L.463	
Emile J. Kohn	T/PET.5/L.17	T/L.481	1056 (XIV)
Union des Populations du Cameroun, Committee of the Elig-Belibi Section of Yaounde	T/PET.5/L.18 ^b	T/L.463	
Abel Kingue	T/PET.5/L.19	T/L.470	1057(XIV)
Representatives of various Bamileké villages	T/PET.5/L.20 ^a	T/L.511	
Union des Populations du Cameroun, M'Balmayo Section	T/PET.5/R.5	T/L.423	974(XIII)

TOGOLAND, ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM

J. J. Omoa	T/PET.6/325	T/L.415	989(XIII)
Gilbert Osei	T/PET.6/326 and Add.1	T/L.415	990(XIII)
Seth G. K. Golovi	T/PET.6/327	T/L.415	991(XIII)
Inhabitants of the Leper Settlement at Ho	T/PET.6/328	T/L.415	992(XIII)
Secretary, Convention People's Party	T/PET.6/329 and Add.1 ^c	T/L.511	
Dagomba District Council	T/PET.6/330 ^c	T/L.511	
Buam Krachi District Council	T/PET.6/331 ^c	T/L.511	
Paramount Chiefs, Chiefs and Elders of the Nawuris and Nanjuros	T/PET.6/332	T/L.466	1059(XIV)
Fidelis E. K. Krampa	T/COM.6/L.6 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Youth Association	T/COM.6/L.27 ^f	T/L.405	
Nana Agboka	T/PET.6/L.7 ^f	T/L.405, T/L.415	
Secretary-General of the Togoland Congress	T/PET.6/L.8 ^f	T/L.405, T/L.415	
Nana Kwaku Osei Brantuo III	T/PET.6/L.9 ^f	T/L.405	
Chief John Amanie	T/PET.6/L.10 ^f	T/L.405	
Acting General Secretary of the All-Ewe Conference	T/PET.6/L.11/- Add.1-2 ^f	T/L.405	
Convention People's Party, Teteman Branch	T/PET.6/L.12 ^f	T/L.405	
Drivers' Union, Teteman	T/PET.6/L.13 ^f	T/L.405	
Chief of the Farmers' Union, Teteman, on behalf of Other Farmers	T/PET.6/L.14 ^f	T/L.405	
E. K. Appiah on behalf of the Voters and Electors of "Ward A", Teteman	T/PET.6/L.15 ^f	T/L.405	
Nana Adjei III, Gyasehene of Buem, on behalf of the People of Okadjakrom	T/PET.6/L.16 ^f	T/L.405	
Ewe Community of Kumasi	T/PET.6/L.17 ^f	T/L.405	
Drivers' Union, Teteman	T/PET.6/L.18 ^f	T/L.405	
Ex-Servicemen Union of the Eastern Division of the Buem	T/PET.6/L.19 ^f	T/L.405	
Chiefs of the Nifa Division of Buem State	T/PET.6/L.20 ^f	T/L.405	
Ewe Unions Association, Sekondi-Takoradi	T/PET.6/L.21 ^f	T/L.405	
Chairman of the Krachi Local Council	T/PET.6/L.22 ^f	T/L.405	
Akan Local Council	T/PET.6/L.23 ^f	T/L.405	
Buam State Council at Borada	T/PET.6/L.24 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Youth Association, Ho District	T/PET.6/L.25 ^f	T/L.405	
Chiefs and people of Southern Togoland	T/PET.6/L.26 ^f	T/L.405	
Representatives of the Rural Electoral Area forming the Yingor Local Council	T/PET.6/L.27 ^f	T/L.405	
Inhabitants of Worawora and Area — Buem Akan	T/PET.6/L.28 ^f	T/L.405	
Akpini Local Council	T/PET.6/L.29 ^f	T/L.405	

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
Chiefs and people of the Ho District	T/PET.6/L.30 ^f	T/L.405	
Buém-Krachi District Council	T/PET.6/L.31 ^f	T/L.405	
Trans-Volta Togoland United Ghana (Gold Coast) Farmers Council	T/PET.6/L.32 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Youth Movement	T/PET.6/L.33 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Congress	T/PET.6/L.34 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Congress	T/PET.6/L.35 ^f	T/L.405	
Anfoega Local Council	T/PET.6/L.36 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Youth Association	T/PET.6/L.37 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Congress, Kpandú Branch	T/PET.6/L.38 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Natural Rulers and Elders	T/PET.6/L.39 ^f	T/L.405	
Togo Youth Information Service	T/PET.6/L.40 ^f	T/L.405	
Citizens of Southern Togoland	T/PET.6/L.41 ^f	T/L.405	
Secretary-General of the Togoland Congress	T/PET.6/L.42 ^f	T/L.405	
Secretary, Ewe and All Togoland Congress	T/PET.6/L.43 ^f	T/L.405	
Constituency Chairman, Convention Peoples Party, Branch of Kpandú, and others	T/PET.6/L.44 and Add.1 ^f	T/L.405	
Representatives of the People of Atikpin	T/PET.6/L.45 ^f	T/L.405	
General Secretary of the All-Ewe Conference	T/PET.6/L.46 and Add.1 ^f	T/L.405	
Hokpe State Council	T/PET.6/L.47 ^f	T/L.405	
Secretary-General of the Togoland Congress	T/PET.6/L.48 ^f	T/L.405	

TOGOLAND, ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TOGOLAND
ADMINISTERED BY FRANCE

Constituency Chairman, Convention Peoples Party, Akpini	T/COM.6 & 7/L.16 ^f	T/L.405	
Co-Presidents of the Third Congress of the Parti togolais du Progrès	T/PET.6 & 7/L.7 and Add. 1-3 ^f	T/L.405	
J. K. A. Quashie	T/PET.6 & 7/L.8 ^f	T/L.405	
Albert Essien	T/PET.6 & 7/L.9 ^f	T/L.405	
General Chairman of the Parti togolais du Progrès	T/PET.6 & 7/L.10 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Congress	T/PET.6 & 7/L.11 ^f	T/L.405	
Chief Alphonse Avogbedo Gbede and inhabitants of Gape-Atsave	T/PET.6 & 7/L.12	T/L.482	1060(XIV)
Conseil de Circonscription du Cercle d'Anécho	T/PET.6 & 7/L.13 ^f	T/L.405	
Prince Kokovena Akakpo	T/PET.6 & 7/L.14 and Corr.1 ^f	T/L.405	
Norman Paulin	T/PET.6 & 7/L.15 ^f	T/L.405	
Togoland Congress, Branch of Teteman Buem	T/PET.6 & 7/L.16 ^f	T/L.405	
Francis K. Ezu	T/PET.6 & 7/L.17 ^f	T/L.405	
Martin Martelot	T/PET.6 & 7/L.18 ^f	T/L.405	
General Chairmen of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.6 & 7/L.19 ^f	T/L.405	
Secretary of the All-Ewe Conference	T/PET.6 & 7/L.20 ^f	T/L.463	
Secretary-General of the Union des Chefs et de la Population du Nord-Togo	T/PET.6 & 7/L.21 ^f	T/L.463	
Representatives of the People of the Cercle of Tsevie	T/PET.6 & 7/L.22 ^f	T/L.463	
Chiefs and Notables of the Cercle of Atakpamé	T/PET.6 & 7/L.23 ^f	T/L.463	

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
Chiefs and Notables of the Cercle of Palimé	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.24 ^f	T/L.463	
Representative of the people of the Cercle of Anécho	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.25 ^f	T/L.463	
Vice-President of the Jeunesse du Nord-Togo	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.26 ^f	T/L.463	
Chiefs and Notables of the Cercle of Lome	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.27 ^f	T/L.463	
Chairman of the Joint Togoland Congress	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.28 ^f	T/L.463	
Secretary of the Ewe Union Association	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.29 ^f	T/L.463	
Augustino de Souza	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.30 ^f	T/L.463	
National Association of Labour Student Organizations	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.31 ^f	T/L.463	
General Chairman of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.6 & 7/ L.32 ^f	T/L.463	

TOGOLAND, ADMINISTERED BY FRANCE

Augustino de Souza, General Chairman of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.7/350 and Add. 1-5	T/L.462	1061 (XIV)
Secretary-General of the Togoland Congress	T/PET.7/351 and Add. 1-2	T/L.462	1062 (XIV)
President of Juvento	T/PET.7/352	T/L.462	1063(XIV)
J. K. A. Quashio	T/PET.7/353	T/L.462	1064(XIV)
President of Juvento	T/PET.7/354 and Add. 1-4	T/L.462	1065(XIV)
Vincent Vovor	T/PET.7/355	T/L.440	993(XIII)
Mathias Eklu Natey	T/PET.7/356	T/L.440	994(XIII)
Christian A. Kuwame	T/PET.7/357	T/L.462	1066(XIV)
Paul Y. Agbété	T/PET.7/358	T/L.440	995(XIII)
Paul Y. Agbété	T/PET.7/359	T/L.462	1067(XIV)
Joseph Firmin Abalo	T/PET.7/360	T/L.462	1068(XIV)
Georges Kitty Koudayor	T/PET.7/361	T/L.482	1069(XIV)
Alfa Yaya and El Hadj Issa	T/PET.7/362	T/L.482	1070(XIV)
Justin Doe Bruce	T/PET.7/363	T/L.482	1071(XIV)
André Tougnon	T/PET.7/364 ^a		
Executive Committee of the Association of Togolese students in France	T/PET.7/365	T/L.492	1072(XIV)
Gilbert K. Abbey, General Chairman of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.7/366	T/L.482	1073(XIV)
Gilbert K. Abbey, General Chairman of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.7/367 and Add. 1-2	T/L.482	1073(XIV)
Paul Y. Agbété	T/PET.7/368	T/L.482	1074(XIV)
Vice-President of Juvento	T/PET.7/369 ^b		
General Secretary of the All-Ewe Conference	T/PET.7/370	T/L.482	1073(XIV)
Chief Gregoire Amouzou	T/PET.7/371 and Add.1	T/L.482	1075(XIV)
Aboki Sodhejoun	T/PET.7/372	T/L.482	1076(XIV)
Michihoun Ayikoué	T/PET.7/373	T/L.482	1077(XIV)
Christophe K. Martelot	T/PET.7/374	T/L.482	1078(XIV)
	T/PET.7/375-383 ^a		
Members of Juvento attending a private meeting	T/COM.7/L.13	T/L.462	1079(XIV)
Yehaba F. Namgbi	T/PET.7/L.4 ^b	T/L.405	
National Chairman of Juvento	T/PET.7/L.5 ^b	T/L.405	
	T/PET.7/L.6 and L.7 ^c		

Petitioner	Petition Number	Standing Committee Report	Council Resolution
NEW GUINEA, ADMINISTERED BY AUSTRALIA			
Mrs. Jane T. Wallace	T/PET.8/L.1 ^b	T/L.405	
NAURU, ADMINISTERED BY AUSTRALIA ON BEHALF OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM			
Mr. Apadinuwe	T/PET.9/11	T/L.435	996(XIII)
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS			
Carlton J. Siegler, President, Exporta, Inc.	T/PET.10/26	T/L.510	1080(XIV)
Martin R. Haase	T/PET.10/27	T/L.510	1081(XIV)
The Marshalllese people	T/PET.10/28	T/L.510	1082(XIV)

TRUST TERRITORIES IN GENERAL

International League for the Rights of Man, Committee for Ruanda-Urundi	T/PET.GEN- ERAL/23	T/L.503	1083(XIV)
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^a Postponed to 15th session.

^b Before the Council during its examination of the annual report on the Territory.

^c Removed from agenda.

^d Separate item on agenda of Council's 14th session.

^e Request for oral hearings; disposed of at 13th session.

^f Taken into consideration during Council's examination of the Togoland Unification Problem.

VISITING MISSIONS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

At its 13th session, the Trusteeship Council examined in detail the reports of its 1952 visiting mission which made a first-hand study of conditions in four Trust Territories in West Africa. These were the Cameroons under British and the Cameroons under French administration and Togoland under British and Togoland under French administration.

The study was made concurrently with the Council's review of the annual reports for 1952 submitted by the Administering Authorities on those Territories.

The Mission submitted in all six reports—one on each of the four Territories visited, the fifth dealing with questions of procedure relating to missions in general, and the sixth a special study of the Ewe and Togoland unification problem. The last report was examined by the Council at the second part of its 11th session.

The views and conclusions of the Mission, as set forth in its reports on each of the four Territories visited, were taken into account by the Council in the course of the examination of conditions in the respective Territories.

The Council, on 22 March 1954, adopted a resolution formally taking note of the reports,

as well as the relevant observations of the Administering Authorities concerned. It expressed appreciation of the work done and decided to continue to take the observations and conclusions into account in future examinations of matters affecting the Territories. The Council also invited the Administering Authorities concerned to give the most careful consideration to the Mission's conclusions, as well as to the comments made thereon by members of the Council.

The Council also, at its 13th and 14th sessions, made the necessary arrangements for sending a Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories in East Africa—Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika and Somaliland under Italian administration—in 1954.

On 9 March it decided that the Mission should be composed of persons nominated by El Salvador, India, New Zealand and the United States and on 24 March and 3 June it approved the nominations of R. Eguizabal (El Salvador), R. Jaipal (India), John Stanhope Reid (New Zealand) and Mason Sears (United States). Mr. Reid was elected Chairman of the Mission.

The Council decided that the Mission should leave on 20 July and that its visit should last three months.

At its 14th session on 2 July the Council laid down the Mission's terms of reference. It was directed, among other things; (1) to report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the three Territories for the advancement of the inhabitants and their progressive development towards self-government or independence, in accordance with the terms of the Charter; (2) to pay attention to issues raised in the Council and the

General Assembly, in petitions and in reports of previous Visiting Missions and in the observations of the Administering Authorities on those reports; (3) to receive petitions and to investigate on the spot, after consulting the representative of the Administering Authority, those that it considered warranted special investigation; and (4) to examine, in consultation with the Administering Authorities, the measures taken and planned to provide information about the United Nations to the peoples of the Trust Territories.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO WEST AFRICA, 1952

T/1040, T/1043. Reports on Togoland under United Kingdom administration, Togoland under French administration, the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, the Cameroons under French administration.

T/1068, T/1069. Observations of Administering Authority on reports on Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration.

T/1070, T/1074. Observations of Administering Authority on reports on Togoland and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration.

T/1044 and Corr.1. Report on procedures of visiting missions.

T/1034. Special report on Ewe and Togoland unification problem.

T/1039. Observations of United Kingdom on special report.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 13TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 485-505, 519, 521.

T/L.422. New Zealand draft resolution (adopted, as amended).

El Salvador and China joint oral amendment to include reference to special report on Togoland unification problem (adopted by 9 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

RESOLUTION 867(XIII), as submitted by New Zealand, T/L.422, and amended, taking note of reports adopted by the Council on 22 March by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO EAST AFRICA, 1954

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 13TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 511, 524.

Nominations of El Salvador and India approved, each by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Nominations of New Zealand and United States approved, each by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

T/1103. Note by Secretary-General on nomination of Mr. Jaipal (approved without objection).

T/1104. Note by Secretary-General on nomination of Mr. Eguizabal by El Salvador (approved without objection).

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 527, 548.

T/1112. Note by Secretary-General on nomination of Mr. Mason Sears by United States (approved by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

T/1113. Note by Secretary-General on nomination of Mr. John Stanhope Reid by New Zealand (approved by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

Syria, United States, El Salvador nomination of Mr. Reid as Chairman (appointed by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.479. China draft resolution on terms of reference (adopted as amended orally during debate to delete words directing Mission to "accept and" receive petitions).

Syria oral amendment to draft resolution by China to request UNESCO to offer its assistance (rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 1 abstention).

RESOLUTION 999(XIV), as submitted by China, T/L.479, and amended, adopted by the Council on 2 July by 8 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having appointed a third periodic Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, composed of Mr. John Stanhope Reid (New Zealand) as Chairman, Mr. Rafael Eguizabal (El Salvador), Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India) and Mr. Mason Sears (United States of America), assisted by members of the Secretariat and also by such members of the local administration as may be appointed by the latter,

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should depart on 20 July 1954 and visit the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika and Somaliland under Italian administration as provided for in the previous decisions of the Council,

"1. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and

to report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the three above-mentioned Trust Territories towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the Charter, taking into account the terms of General Assembly resolution 321(IV) of 15 November 1949;

"2. Directs the Visiting Mission to give attention, as may be appropriate in the light of discussions in the Trusteeship Council and in the General Assembly and of resolutions adopted by them, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the three Trust Territories concerned, in petitions received by the Trusteeship Council relating to those Trust Territories, in the reports of the previous periodic Visiting Missions to the Trust Territories in East Africa and in the observations of the Administering Authorities on those reports;

"3. Directs the Visiting Mission to receive petitions without prejudice to its acting in accordance with the rules of procedure and to investigate on the

spot, after consultation with the local representative of the Administering Authority concerned, such of the petitions received as, in its opinion, warrant special investigation;

"4. Directs the Visiting Mission to examine, in consultation with the Administering Authorities, the measures taken and to be taken in respect of the provision of information about the United Nations to the peoples of the Trust Territories under Trusteeship Council resolution 36(III) of 8 July 1948 and General Assembly resolution 754(VIII) of 9 December 1953 and to undertake the duties enumerated in Trusteeship Council resolution 311(VIII) of 7 February 1951 on the same question;

"5. Requests the Visiting Mission to transmit to the Council as soon as practicable a report on each of the Trust Territories visited containing its findings with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make."

PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS IN THE WORK OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

CONSIDERATION BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council, during its 13th session, again considered ways to associate the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories more closely in its work. The General Assembly, in a resolution adopted at the seventh session, had requested the Council to give further study to this question.

The Council had before it the report of a committee to which, at its 12th session, it had referred the question for study. The committee, composed of El Salvador, Syria, the United Kingdom and the United States, reported that it had examined the matter in the light of Assembly resolution 653(VII) but had been unable to agree on any recommendation.

The discussion in the Council, which took place at three meetings on 23 and 24 March, centred on a Syrian draft resolution which sought to widen the role of the indigenous inhabitants through media already provided in the Charter: the visiting mission and the right of petition. The Syrian representative had submitted a similar proposal in the committee which was not adopted.

The Syrian draft resolution would call on the Council: (1) to instruct each visiting mission, not only to consider such public opinion among the inhabitants which might be brought before it, but to take the initiative in seeking

out public opinion on all important problems affecting the development of a Territory; (2) to examine, as part of its review of conditions in each Territory, all petitions which reflected public opinion regarding the general development of that Territory and to request both the Administering Authority concerned and the visiting missions to encourage discussion of the annual reports on the Territory by all organs of public opinion existing in that Territory; and (3) to be ready to seek out the views of appropriate representatives of public opinion within a Territory so as to ensure that in cases of urgency a given situation in that Territory met with the freely expressed wishes of the inhabitants.

The measures proposed in the Syrian draft resolution were opposed, on various grounds, by the representatives of Australia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Australian representative considered the proposal to be based on a faulty conception of the Trusteeship System in that it confused the separate roles of the Administering Authorities and the Council. Many of the measures proposed in the draft were matters of administration and not of supervision. A clear distinction between the two roles, he added, was essential for the smooth functioning of the Trusteeship System.

The United States representative noted that

the procedure by which the indigenous inhabitants might make themselves heard was laid down in the Charter. The Council, as well as the General Assembly, had on occasions granted oral hearings to petitioners. Moreover, some Administering Authorities had included indigenous representatives as members of their delegations.

Support for the Syrian proposal came from the representatives of China, El Salvador, Haiti, India and the USSR. Their contention was that the draft was not intended to give the Council any administrative functions but simply to enable it to do its work more effectively. It did not go so far as to propose that indigenous inhabitants be seated in the Council. It merely suggested a widening of their participation by ascertaining from time to time public opinion as it evolved in the Territories.

The USSR representative did not think the proposal went far enough, although he supported it. The Haitian representative introduced amendments to it to remove certain practical difficulties which might arise when carrying out its provisions, and these were accepted by the sponsor.

The Syrian proposal, as amended by Haiti, was then put to the vote, but it failed of adoption since it received a tie vote of six in favour to six against. Under the Council's rules of procedure, the proposal was not carried.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question came up before the Fourth Committee at the Assembly's ninth session during the general debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council which occupied 13 meetings from 17 to 29 November. Reintroducing his proposal, the Syrian representative was joined by the representatives of Egypt and Haiti in co-sponsoring a draft which would have the Assembly recommend that the Council reconsider the question. It would further call on the Council to devise means of bringing about the forms of participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the Council's work as outlined in the Syrian proposal which had been defeated in the Council.

The three-Power draft resolution was opposed by a number of representatives, including those

of Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. A principal objection was that approval of the proposal would set a serious precedent in that it would transform the Assembly into a sort of court of appeals against a decision of the Trusteeship Council. It would, moreover, indicate a mistrust of the Administering Authorities which would lead to further mistrust between them and the United Nations, ending by bringing the entire Trusteeship System into disrepute. Further, these representatives contended, approval of the proposal would create the danger of encouraging local elements, particularly dissident elements, to express their views, not through established constitutional means within the Territories, but directly to the United Nations, thus undermining the orderly evolution of the Territories.

The majority of the Committee, however, supported the joint proposal. The Charter, certain members maintained, made it clear that the Council was subordinate to the Assembly and the Assembly must therefore express its views whenever the Council, because of its composition, was prevented from taking a decision which general feeling in the United Nations considered appropriate. Moreover, it would be in the interest of the United Nations, as well as of the Administering Authorities, to have the peoples of the Trust Territories turn to the United Nations to express their national aspirations. This method would help remove the possible threat of violence and inter-racial hatred which were characteristic of the old colonial system. The proposal, they contended, implied no lack of confidence in the Administering Authorities.

During the discussion, amendments to the three-Power draft resolution were submitted separately by Israel, by the United States, by the Philippines, by India and by Yugoslavia. The joint proposal itself was revised by the sponsors to meet some of the points made in the debate, but basically it remained unchanged.

The resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Fourth Committee and later by the General Assembly, on 14 December, by 44 votes to 8, with 4 abstentions.

The resolution makes three principal recommendations to the Trusteeship Council. Under the first recommendation, the Council would

instruct each visiting mission not only to consider expressions of public opinion brought before it spontaneously, but also to take the initiative in seeking out public opinion on important problems and to undertake popular consultations. It would ask the mission to report on the development of free expression of the wishes of the people and on the main trends of their opinions, and to make recommendations on the further development of free public opinion.

Under the second recommendation, the Council, as part of its examination of conditions in the Trust Territories, would propose concrete action on petitions which might reflect public opinion on questions of general concern

to development of the Territories. It would request the Administering Authorities to make copies of their annual reports promptly available to the peoples of the Territories and instruct each visiting mission to encourage public discussion on the annual reports and to report on the facilities granted for this purpose.

Under the third recommendation, in order to ensure that in urgent cases a given situation in a Territory meets with the freely expressed wishes of the people, the Council would immediately grant a hearing to qualified representatives of public opinion or examine all communications from those representatives unable to travel.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 653-54.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 13TH SESSION

T/L.447. Report of Committee on Participation of Indigenous Inhabitants of the Trust Territories in the Work of the Trusteeship Council.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, meetings 522-524.

T/L.458. Syria draft resolution (rejected, as amended, by 6 votes to 6).

T/L.459. Haiti amendments to draft resolution by Syria (accepted by Syria).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2610. Report of Trusteeship Council covering period, 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 437-440, 444-447.

A/C.4/L.332. Syria draft resolution (replaced by three-Power draft).

A/C.4/L.332/Rev.1 and Rev.2. Egypt, Haiti, Syria joint draft resolution and revision (revision incorporated United States amendments and one Philippines amendment, adopted as amended: words "and to undertake popular consultations" in operative paragraph 1(a) by 31 votes to 7, with 9 abstentions; operative paragraph 2(c) by 33 votes to 9, with 6 abstentions; draft resolution, as a whole, by 38 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.369. Israel amendment to preamble of joint draft resolution (adopted by 30 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.372. United States amendment to joint draft resolution (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

A/C.4/L.375. Philippines amendments to joint draft resolution:

To add fourth operative paragraph (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

To redraft second paragraph of preamble and drafting amendments to operative paragraph 1 (adopted by 15 votes to 7, with 24 abstentions,

and by 15 votes to 1, with 26 abstentions, respectively).

To redraft third paragraph of preamble and amendments to operative paragraph 1(a) rejected by 11 votes to 4, with 30 abstentions, and 5 votes to 3 with 36 abstentions, respectively).

To redraft operative paragraph 1(b) and to delete word "spontaneously" in operative paragraph 1(c) (withdrawn).

A/2840. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 853(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2840, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 44 votes to 8, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 554(VI) of 18 January 1952 and 653(VII) of 21 December 1952 in so far as they concern the participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories in the work of the Trusteeship Council,

"Concerned to ensure that the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories and their progressive development towards self-government or independence shall be attained in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned,

"Considering that it is essential to employ to their fullest extent the means which are already enumerated in the Charter to ensure that, as free public opinion evolves in each Trust Territory, it will be brought effectively to bear on the examination by the Council of conditions in that Territory,

"1. Recommends to the Trusteeship Council that, in order to develop further the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in its work through the medium of visiting missions, it instruct each mission:

"(a) Not only to consider such expressions of public opinion as may be spontaneously brought before

it by all sections of the population, but also to take the initiative in seeking out public opinion on all important problems and to undertake popular consultations in whatever forms it may deem appropriate;

"(b) To report fully on the development of the free expression of the wishes of the people and on the main trends of their opinions and to make recommendations concerning the further development of a free public opinion;

"2. Recommends to the Council that, in order to develop further the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in its work through the medium of their right of petition, it should:

"(a) Examine and propose concrete action upon, as part of its examination of conditions in each Trust Territory, petitions which may reflect public opinion on questions of general concern to the development of the Territory;

"(b) Request the Administering Authorities to

make copies of their annual reports promptly available to the peoples of the Territories;

"(c) Instruct each visiting mission to encourage in the Trust Territories public discussion of and expression of views on the annual reports, and to report on the extent to which facilities have been made available to the population for the purpose;

"3. Recommends to the Council that, as a means of ensuring, in cases which it deems urgent, that a given situation in a Trust Territory meets with the freely expressed wishes of the people, it should immediately grant a hearing to those qualified representatives of public opinion who apply for one, or in the case of representatives who are unable to travel, the Council should examine all communications, letters or telegrams expressing their points of view;

"4. Reiterates the views and recommendations put forward in its resolutions 554(VI) of 18 January 1952 and 653(VII) of 21 December 1952."

QUESTION OF THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT BY TRUST TERRITORIES

The Trusteeship Council, during its 13th session, considered a resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its eighth session in 1953 on attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence.

In this resolution (752(VIII)) the Assembly reaffirmed a previous resolution (558(VI)) which invited the Administering Authorities to include, in each annual report, information on measures taken or contemplated in their Trust Territories towards self-government or independence, including the period of time in which it was expected that that objective would be attained.

The Assembly also requested the Council to include such information under a separate section in its future reports to the Assembly, and under specific headings. These headings included: (1) consultations with the inhabitants of each Trust Territory in regard to the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government; (2) the development in each Territory of representative, executive and legislative organs and the extension of their powers; (3) the development of universal adult suffrage and direct elections; (4) the training and appointment of indigenous persons for positions of responsibility in the Administration; (5) the development of adequate public revenue. In each case, the Council was to state its conclusions and recommendations.

CONSIDERATION BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

During the discussion at the Council's 13th session, on 17 and 18 March, the Australian representative stated that adequate information had been provided by the Administering Authorities in their annual reports on all the subjects referred to in the two Assembly resolutions, with the exception of the estimated period of time required for attaining the ultimate objective of self-government or independence. The Administering Authorities, he recalled, had opposed both resolutions in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

This point of view was generally shared by the representatives of Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. The representatives of Belgium and New Zealand thought that all the Secretariat needed to do was to extract the relevant information from the annual reports of the Administering Authorities or from the supplementary information given in the Council by the special representatives.

Other members, including the representatives of China, El Salvador, Haiti, India and Syria, maintained that the Council had the duty of carrying out the request of the Assembly on this matter.

By 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention, the Council adopted a resolution, based on pro-

posals originally put forward separately by Belgium and India, by which it requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Council's 14th session an interim draft report, in conformity with the Assembly's resolution, on all the Trust Territories, except Somaliland under Italian Administration. This Territory was not included in either Assembly resolution since, by an Assembly decision, it is to become an independent State in 1960.

In preparing the draft interim report, the Secretary-General was authorized to utilize relevant information available to him from the official publications of the Administering Authorities, the specialized agencies or other appropriate United Nations sources, as well as any additional information received from the Administering Authorities.

The Secretary-General's interim report was considered by the Council at five meetings during its 14th session.

The representative of India drew attention to the fact that, apart from the factual information requested by the Assembly on measures taken or contemplated towards self-government, the Council was also asked to state its conclusions and recommendations on various aspects of political advancement in the Trust Territories. It might be argued, he said, that the Council had already done so in connexion with its regular review of the annual reports on the administration of the Territories (see under CHAPTER III, CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES). However, he felt it would be useful at this point for the Council to undertake a comprehensive review of the main elements in the political advancement of the Trust Territories as a whole, to emphasize the essential criteria that should be common to all, and to measure their present status against those criteria. He submitted various proposals along those lines for inclusion in the draft report.

The Belgian representative, however, proposed that consideration of the Indian draft conclusions and recommendations be postponed until the Council's next session on the grounds that the Council had not had sufficient time to study them in detail. For his part, he could not discuss them until they had been examined by his Government. This point of view was supported by the representatives of Australia, France and the United Kingdom.

The representative of India then suggested that the Council might adopt the factual part of the draft report prepared by the Secretary-General and include its conclusions and recommendations in subsequent reports. The Council accepted this suggestion and agreed to postpone consideration of the Indian draft conclusions and recommendations until its next session.

Taking up the draft report itself, the USSR representative criticized its presentation. He maintained that the report had presented uncritically a summary of the information furnished by the Administering Authorities regardless of the fact that it had been so compiled as to give the impression that they were doing everything possible to promote progress towards self-government. He held that that was not borne out by the facts. The report, he asserted, could not therefore serve as the basis for proper conclusions and recommendations by the Council, and he announced that he would vote against its adoption.

The representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom limited their replies to stating that they disagreed with the views of the Soviet representative.

Before approving the report, the Council voted to accept various changes bringing the factual information in the report up to date. The changes were put forward in the form of amendments submitted by France, Belgium, New Zealand and India. The report as a whole was then adopted by a vote of 5 to 1, with 6 abstentions.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question was discussed at the Assembly's ninth session during the Fourth Committee's debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council. The representative of Iraq welcomed the inclusion in the report of a separate section on attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence. He characterized this section as potentially the most significant since it brought together for the first time all the available material bearing on the primary objective of the Trusteeship System.

Disappointment, however, was expressed by the Iraqi representative and many other members of the Committee with the fact that the

Council had not had time to reach any conclusions or to formulate any recommendations on the question. The Iraqi representative hoped that such conclusions would be submitted to the Assembly's 10th session. The Yugoslav representative thought it might also be of interest for the Council to ask its visiting missions to examine the situation in the Trust Territories and to report to the Council their conclusions regarding the steps taken or which should be taken toward achieving the goal of self-government or independence.

The representative of Poland noted that no specific answers had yet been provided by the Administering Authorities on the estimated period of time required for preparing the Trust Territories for self-government or independence as requested in Assembly resolution 558(VI). The representative of Pakistan called this omission unfortunate, while the representative of India stated that one of the reasons for the inadequate rate of political advancement was the absence of a fixed time-limit for independence.

A draft resolution on this question was submitted jointly by Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, the Philippines and Yugoslavia. This proposed that the Assembly express the hope that the Council would include its conclusions and recommendations on the question in its next and succeeding reports to the Assembly and recommend that the Council instruct its visiting missions to give special attention in their reports to the question in the light of the Assembly's previous resolutions (558(VI) and 752(VIII)).

A series of amendments to the eight-Power draft resolution were submitted by Chile, Ecua-

dor, Peru and Venezuela. In their revised version, the four-Power amendments would add two more provisions to the eight-Power draft, one to the preamble, and the other to the operative part.

The additional operative paragraph would have the Assembly recommended to the Administering Authorities that, as a means of facilitating an approximate determination of the date on which the populations of the Trust Territories would be prepared for self-government or independence, they should intensify their efforts to the utmost to bring about the establishment of new representative organs of government, or the extension of such organs, and to hasten the attainment of the objectives set forth in Article 76 of the Charter.

The draft resolution and amendments were opposed by the representatives of Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom on the grounds that the subject was too complicated to be dealt with in this way. It was impossible for any Administering Authority conscientiously to estimate a time-limit for self-government. Political, economic and social development were closely inter-related and harmonious development in all spheres was the best way of achieving political development. It would be difficult for the Council to determine exactly to what extent any particular measure affected political progress in a Territory.

After adopting the four-Power amendments, the Committee adopted the amended draft resolution by 36 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions. The resolution was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December by 41 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 649-51.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 13TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 517-519.

T/L.441. Belgium draft resolution (not voted on).
T/L.442. India amendments to Belgium draft resolution.

T/L.443. India draft resolution, incorporating India amendment to Belgium draft (adopted).

RESOLUTION 866(XIII), as submitted by India, T/L.443, adopted by the Council on 18 March by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 527, 528, 556, 558, 559.

T/L.464, Corr. and Add.1. Draft report by Secretary-General (adopted, as amended, by 5 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions).

T/L.500. India draft conclusions and recommendations for inclusion in draft report by Secretary-General (consideration postponed).

T/L.501. France amendments to draft report by Secretary-General (adopted by 11 votes to 1).

T/L.505. Belgium amendment to draft report by

- Secretary-General (adopted by 9 votes to 3).
 T/L.506. New Zealand amendments to draft report by Secretary-General (adopted by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).
 T/L.507. India amendments to draft report by Secretary-General (adopted by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2680. Report of Trusteeship Council covering period, 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 436, 438, 441, 444-448.

A/C.4/L.373. Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Philippines, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (adopted, as amended, by 36 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.374 and Rev.1, 2. Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela joint amendments to joint draft resolution (adopted by 46 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, and 38 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions, respectively).

A/2840. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 858(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2840, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 41 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 558(VI) of 18 January 1952 by which it invited the Administering Authority of each Trust Territory, other than Somaliland under Italian administration, to include in each annual report information concerning measures taken or contemplated towards self-government or independence and, inter alia, the estimated period of time required for such measures and for the attainment of the ultimate objective,

"Recalling further its resolution 752(VIII) of 9 December 1953 by which it requested the Trusteeship Council to include in its next and succeeding reports to the General Assembly a separate section dealing with the implementation of resolutions 558(VI) and 752(VIII), specifying the various measures taken or contemplated towards self-government or indepen-

dence and stating in each case its conclusions and recommendations in the light of these resolutions,

"Considering that one of the most effective means of assisting the peoples of the Trust Territories to achieve the objectives set forth in Article 76b of the Charter is to provide them with an opportunity to obtain experience in the work of government and administration by participation in representative bodies with adequate powers to carry out such work,

"1. Notes with satisfaction that, in response to the request of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council has included in its report covering the period from 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954 a separate section dealing with the attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence;

"2. Notes, however, that the Council has not formulated in this report any conclusions or recommendations on the measures taken or contemplated towards self-government or independence;

"3. Expresses the hope that the Council will include its conclusions and recommendations on this question in its next and succeeding reports to the General Assembly;

"4. Recommends that the Council instruct its visiting missions to give special attention in their reports to the Council to the question of attainment by the Trust Territories of self-government or independence in the light of resolutions 558(VI) and 752(VIII) and of the present resolution;

"5. Recommends to the Administering Authorities that, as a means to facilitate an approximate determination of the date on which the populations of the Trust Territories would be prepared for self-government or independence, they should intensify their efforts to the utmost to bring about the establishment of new representative organs of government and administration in the Trust Territories, with increasing participation therein by indigenous elements of those Territories, or to develop on the same basis organs of that type already in existence; that they should ensure that the nature and powers of these organs reflect the special status conferred on the Trust Territories by Chapter XII of the Charter and by the Trusteeship Agreements; and that they should hasten the attainment of the objectives set forth in Article 76 of the Charter."

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT IN TRUST TERRITORIES

As requested by the General Assembly at its eighth session, the Trusteeship Council at its 13th session, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, revised its procedure for the administration of scholarships and fellowships offered by Member States to inhabitants of Trust Territories so as to enable applications to be made through the Secretary-General as well as through the territorial authorities.

According to the revised procedure, the Member States offering facilities to students from

Trust Territories would present full details to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Administering Authority concerned and students would be able to apply either through the Secretary-General or through the Administering Authority.

If the student applied through the Administering Authority, that Authority would provide the Secretary-General with all relevant information concerning his qualifications, indicating whether supplementary financial assistance was

available. The Secretary-General would then transmit the application to the Member State offering the facilities. If the student applied through the Secretary-General, his application would be submitted simultaneously to the Member State offering the facilities and the Administering Authority concerned.

The Member State offering the facilities would make its selection from the candidates submitted, make the necessary arrangements with the Administering Authority concerned and notify the Secretary-General.

Details concerning all offers made would be included in information material prepared by the Secretariat for dissemination in Trust Territories and would be transmitted to UNESCO for inclusion in its handbook, *Study Abroad*.

The Secretary-General reported to the Council's 14th session on the progress of the fellowship, scholarship and internship programme from 1 July 1953 to 8 June 1954.

Thirty-eight specific offers had been made by India (four scholarships), Indonesia (six fellowships), the Philippines (eleven fellowships, scholarships and internships), Turkey (two scholarships), the United States (five scholarships) and Yugoslavia (five fellowships and five

scholarships). All the fellowships, scholarships and internships were for study at institutions of higher learning. India, however, agreed to accept candidates from Trust Territories for post-primary education when students qualified for university study were not available.

As regards the awards made, the United States had renewed two scholarships for 1954-55 to students from Trust Territories currently studying in the United States; Indonesia had granted a student from Togoland under British administration a fellowship for post-graduate study in the London School of Economics and Political Science; and India had provisionally selected a student from the Cameroons under British administration for 1954-55.

The Secretary-General had received one application through the United Kingdom, from Togoland under British administration for one of the scholarships offered by Indonesia, and 34 direct applications. Of these 31 were from the Cameroons under French administration, one from Togoland under British administration and two from Somaliland under Italian administration.

The Council on 7 July took note of the Secretary-General's report.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 651-53.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 13TH SESSION

MEETING, 517.

T/1093. Note by Secretary-General (motion by India to adopt revised procedure approved by 9 votes to 2, with 1 abstention).

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

MEETING, 550.

T/1127. Report of Secretary-General (President's proposal to take note of report adopted without objection).

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION IN TRUST TERRITORIES CONCERNING THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

At its eighth session in 1953 the General Assembly expressed the opinion that the existing arrangements for the dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories were, in general, inadequate and of limited effectiveness and, among other things, asked the Secretary-General to initiate a direct flow of information material to the general public in the Trust Territories.

In an interim report to the Trusteeship Council's 13th session, the Secretary-General stated that he had requested the Administering Authorities to suggest how the Assembly resolution might be implemented. The replies he had received had enabled him to consult with the special representatives of the Administering Authorities attending the 13th session of the Council in order to work out practical arrangements for providing information to Trust Ter-

ritories. He intended, the Secretary-General added, to continue with these consultations during the Council's 14th session when the special representatives from the Pacific Trust Territories would be present.

At the Council's 14th session, the Secretary-General submitted a further report in which he gave an account of the progress made in expanding existing information facilities and on the results achieved in disseminating information to the general public in the Trust Territories. He stated that during the period under review the co-operation between the United Nations Secretariat and the Administering Authorities had, on the whole, been fruitful, and had in many instances greatly contributed to furthering the objectives set forth in the Assembly and Council resolutions.

The report also gave an account of the action taken by the Secretary-General and by the various Administering Authorities since the Council's 12th session. With regard to the dispatch of material, the Secretary-General stated that 595 copies of official records had been distributed, representing an increase of 18 in the number of copies supplied, although there had been a decrease of four in the number of addresses in the Territories. Other suitable material—booklets, background papers, posters, United Nations Day Kits and selected photo-

graphs—had been supplied. Recorded interviews with special representatives of the Administering Authorities had been broadcast in the Trust Territories.

Following discussions with the special representatives during the Council's 13th session, substantial advances had been made in providing information material which could be easily translated and adapted into local languages. Further, as a result of consultations with the special representatives, the United Nations Department of Public Information had been able to establish contact with government information centres and privately owned newspapers in Togoland, the Cameroons and Tanganyika under British administration.

The report reviewed the information furnished by the Administering Authorities. For example, government projectors had been loaned to educational establishments for showing United Nations films; courses on the activities of the United Nations and the operation of the Trusteeship System had been introduced in the schools; and feature material had been made available through libraries, newspapers, radio programmes, forum discussion and community education centres.

The Council on 15 March and 7 July, respectively, took note of the Secretary-General's reports.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 657-59.

T/1100. Report of Secretary-General (to 13th session of Trusteeship Council).

T/1121. Report of Secretary-General (to 14th session of Trusteeship Council).

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, meetings 517, 550.

FORM OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORT

The General Assembly in a resolution adopted at its eighth session invited all United Nations organs to co-operate with the Secretary-General in reducing the volume and improving the quality of United Nations documentation.

The Trusteeship Council considered this matter at its 14th session on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General containing various suggestions for improving procedures. It set up a committee composed of Belgium, India, Syria and the United States, and on the Committee's

recommendation adopted certain revised procedures. For example, regarding the examination of annual reports, it considered that delegations should submit their proposals on conditions in the various Trust Territories to the Council in the form of draft conclusions or recommendations either in their statements in the general discussions or separately in writing, and that the Secretariat should summarize the individual opinions of delegations, where possible, more concisely.

With regard to the form of its report to the Assembly, the Council accepted a suggestion of the Secretary-General that the Assembly should be requested to agree that a comprehensive report on a Trust Territory should be made by the Council only every third year when the Council considered the report of a visiting mission on that Territory. In the intervening years the Council should submit shorter reports giving only an account of the developments and progress made during the year but including, however, such background material as would enable the Assembly to appreciate these developments and the Council's conclusions and recommendations. The Council decided to make similar changes in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

On the basis of a Syrian proposal, the Council also adopted a resolution stating that its work would be assisted if the Administering Authorities submitted, approximately one month in advance of each relevant session, written statements outlining the more important developments in the Trust Territories that had occurred since the closing date of their annual

reports and that had not been reported to the Council. It invited the Administering Authorities to consider the matter favourably.

At the ninth session of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee in its general debate on the Council's report had before it a draft resolution submitted jointly by Belgium, India, Syria and the United States proposing that the Assembly approve the Council's recommendations concerning the form of its annual report. The Committee adopted an amendment proposed by Pakistan to provide that in view of the time-limit for the attainment of independence by Somaliland under Italian administration a comprehensive report should be submitted annually on that Territory. It also adopted a Philippines amendment to provide that the comments and observations of Member States would be included in the shorter reports.

As amended, the draft resolution was adopted by the Committee and, after being voted on paragraph by paragraph, by the General Assembly on 14 December, by 43 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

T/1120. Report of Secretary-General on control and limitation of documentation.

T/L.477. Report of Committee on Control and Limitation of Documentation.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, meetings 527, 528, 547, 548. President's proposal to take note of Committee's report and adopt general procedure laid down in it, as amended by Syria to provide that delegations should submit proposals in the form of draft conclusions and recommendations "if they so desire" (adopted by 10 votes to 1).

T/L.446. Syria draft resolution on supplementary information (adopted).

RESOLUTION 997(XIV), as submitted by Syria, T/L.446, adopted by the Council on 4 June by 8 votes to 3 with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Considering that under its present time-table for the submission and examination of annual reports a considerable period, amounting in the case of six of the African Trust Territories to a full year, elapses between the end of each year reported on and the date of the examination of the report,

"Appreciating the fact that the special representatives from the Trust Territories have always freely informed the Council of events and developments in this intervening period, and that it may also be

covered in some cases by the reports of Visiting Missions and the observations of the Administering Authorities on them,

"1. Considers that its work would be further facilitated by the submission by the Administering Authorities, approximately one month in advance of each relevant session, of written statements outlining such of the more important events and developments as have occurred in the Trust Territories in the intervening period and as may not have been otherwise reported to the Council by that time;

"2. Invites the Administering Authorities to give favourable consideration to this matter."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2680. Report of Trusteeship Council covering period, 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 435, 437, 444, 448.

A/C.4/L.365 and Rev.1. Belgium, India, Syria, United States joint draft resolution and revision (revised draft adopted as amended by 33 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions).

Yugoslavia oral amendment to original joint draft resolution to approve the Council's proposals "on a trial basis" (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

A/C.4/L.368. Pakistan amendment to revised joint draft resolution (adopted by 18 votes to 1, with 17 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.376. Philippines amendments to revised

joint draft (first amendment to include in shorter reports a condensed review of conditions rejected by 15 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions; second amendment to include comments of Member States adopted by 16 votes to 11, with 14 abstentions). A/2840. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 856(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2840, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December. Votes on separate paragraphs ranged from 47 to 5, with 3 abstentions, on paragraph 3, to a roll-call vote of 32 to 5, with 19 abstentions, on operative paragraph 2. The resolution, as a whole was adopted by 43 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 433(V) of 2 December 1950 on the annual reports of the Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling its resolution 789(VIII) of 9 December 1953 on the control and limitation of documentation,

"Having taken note of the conclusions of the Council on this question as contained in its report covering the period from 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954,

"1. Approves, on a trial basis, the proposals of the Trusteeship Council concerning the form of its report to the General Assembly to the effect that a comprehensive report on a given Trust Territory should be presented by the Council only every third year coinciding with the Council's examination of the report on the Territory by a visiting mission, and that the Council should submit a shorter report in the intervening years, giving only an account of the developments and progress made during the year under review but including such background materials as would enable the Assembly to appreciate the significance of important developments, the comments and observations of Member States and the conclusions and recommendations of the Council;

"2. Requests, however, that in view of the time-limit set for the attainment by 1960 of independence by the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, the Council annually submit a comprehensive report on that Trust Territory."

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL QUESTIONS AFFECTING TRUST TERRITORIES

THE TOGOLAND UNIFICATION PROBLEM AND THE FUTURE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

The year 1954 witnessed new developments in regard to the Togoland unification problem, an issue involving the two neighbouring West African Trust Territories of British- and French-administered Togoland.

A major factor in these developments was the impact of pending constitutional changes in the Gold Coast, with which British-administered Togoland is administered as an integral part.

Further changes towards self-government in the Gold Coast, as the General Assembly had recognized at its eighth session in 1953 (resolution 750C(VIII)), might require revision of the existing Trusteeship Agreement for this Trust Territory in so far as its administrative union with the Gold Coast was concerned. Any change in this Agreement, however, would affect the interests of the people of French-administered Togoland, seeing that, in the Assembly's view, the majority in both Togolands aspired to unification of these two Territories.

The Trusteeship Council was accordingly asked, among other things, to pay special attention to the circumstances created by the situation in the Gold Coast when re-examining all aspects of the problem of achieving the basic aims of the Trusteeship System in the two Togolands.

The Assembly also recommended (resolution 750A(VIII)) that the two Administering Authorities re-establish the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs, on the basis of direct universal adult suffrage and secret ballot, that it be given the power to make recommendations on the question of the unification of the two Territories, and that it should serve as a means of ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants on any proposed changes in the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement for either Territory.

Further, stressing the urgent need to develop fully a system of universal franchise in the two Togolands, the Assembly "urgently invited"

(resolution 750B(VIII)) the Administering Authorities to revise the system of electoral qualifications in the Territories so as to ensure that electoral consultations be carried out in accordance with the democratic principles of universal, direct and secret suffrage.

CONSIDERATION BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council considered the Assembly's resolutions and the problem of unification at its 13th and 14th sessions, at both of which it heard statements from the special representatives of the Administering Authorities. At its 13th session it also granted oral hearings to three petitioners from Togoland under British administration. France submitted a report to the 13th session on consultations conducted in 1953 in Togoland under French administration with a view to the reconstitution of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs. The United Kingdom transmitted to the 14th session of the Council, for its information, a letter and an accompanying explanatory memorandum in which it proposed to the Secretary-General that the question of the future of Togoland under British administration should be placed on the agenda of the Assembly's ninth session.

QUESTION OF THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOINT COUNCIL FOR TOGOLAND AFFAIRS

In his statements at both sessions of the Council, the United Kingdom representative stated that his Government had always made it clear that it was ready to assist in the re-establishment of a body such as the Joint Council, provided that a sufficient measure of agreement could be found among the people of the Trust Territory on the methods to be followed in electing members to the Council, on its general composition and on its functions and terms of reference. In the wide series of consultations held in 1953 in Togoland under British administration, which had been reported upon at the eighth session of the General Assembly, the Administering Authority had sought the opinion of the population on these matters. The results of these consultations had indicated that the re-establishment of the Joint Council would raise considerable practical difficulties, and the United Kingdom Government considered that it would not serve any useful pur-

pose to pursue the matter any further until the Assembly had considered the United Kingdom memorandum on the future of Togoland under British administration.

In its report to the Council's 13th session, France informed the Council of the results of the consultations on the re-establishment of the Joint Council which it had held in Togoland under French administration during 1953 in response to General Assembly resolution 652 (VII). The results of these consultations had been that the leaders of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise and the "Juvento" Association had declared themselves in favour of the reconstitution of the Joint Council, whereas the leaders of the Parti togolais du Progrès and the Union des Chefs des Populations du Nord had opposed its reconstitution. The four elected representatives of the Territory in the French Parliament, 22 out of the 30 members of the Territorial Assembly, nine conseils de circonscription and 13 out of the 15 former members of the Joint Council also opposed its re-establishment; only two members of the Territorial Assembly were in favour.

The representative of France stated that the results of these consultations had shown that the great majority of the population, and those elected by the population, had taken a very firm stand against the restoration of the Joint Council. His Government could in no way undertake to go counter to a view and opinion so clearly expressed by the population of the Territory and those elected by it, and it was impossible to restore the Joint Council simply to meet the wishes of two groups which were clearly minority groups in the Territory.

Four petitions were received by the Trusteeship Council during its 14th session protesting against the fact that the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs had not been re-established. In one, the Comité de l'Unité togolaise challenged the results of the consultations held by France and stated that the great majority of the inhabitants of Togoland under French administration favoured the unification of the two Togolands and the reconstitution of the Joint Council. It considered that there was only one means of ascertaining the people's true wishes—a free election under United Nations supervision.

Seven petitions were also received protesting

against the Assembly's resolution and declaring opposition to the reconstitution of the Joint Council.

During the discussions in the Council, various representatives, including, in particular, those of Syria and the USSR, expressed themselves in favour of the re-establishment of the Joint Council.

QUESTION OF REVISION OF ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS

The United Kingdom representative informed the Trusteeship Council at its 13th session that the general election pending in the Gold Coast and Togoland under British administration would involve, among other things, preparation of a revised electoral register along the lines indicated by the Assembly. Under the new Constitution which came into effect on 18 June 1954 in the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory, direct and adult secret suffrage was introduced throughout all parts of the Trust Territory for the election of members to the Gold Coast-Togoland Legislature.

The representative of France informed the Council at its 14th session that, from 50,865 registered voters in March 1952, the number had increased to 113,879 in March 1953 and to 152,099 in March 1954. He further stated that the establishment of universal suffrage in the Trust Territory was an objective which his Government was pursuing firmly and methodically as indicated by these figures, but that material obstacles, although they became less every year, still made it as yet impossible to proclaim universal suffrage in the Territory.

QUESTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION WITH THE GOLD COAST

The Council at its 13th session heard three petitioners from Togoland under British administration, Solomon Togbe Fleku, J. H. Allasani and J. K. Mensah, representing, respectively, the Convention Peoples Party (Southern Togoland Section), the Dagomba District Council, and the Buem-Krachi District Council.

All these opposed unification of the two Togolands, insisting that the people of Togoland under British administration could attain self-government more quickly through continued association with the Gold Coast which

was now on the brink of independence. They also emphasized that the Territory had strong ethnic, social, cultural and economic ties with the Gold Coast.

Various possibilities for settling the future status of the Trust Territories were outlined by Council members in the course of discussion.

These included: complete absorption of British-administered Togoland by the Gold Coast; partial preservation of the political identity of that Trust Territory by association in a regional organization; a combination of either of these alternatives with the unification of the two Togolands; a unified Togoland with independent status as a sovereign State; British-administered Togoland to be a self-governing territory as an integral part of the Gold Coast; British-administered Togoland to be a Trust Territory administered by the United Kingdom separately from the Gold Coast; joint administration of the two Togolands by the two Administering Authorities concerned.

The Trusteeship Council finally decided to defer further consideration to its next session. It did so on the proposal of the United Kingdom representative, who said Council members would know better how they stood after the elections in the Gold Coast and Togoland under British administration.

In its memorandum, which was considered by the Council at its 14th session, the United Kingdom stated that when the Gold Coast assumed full responsibility for its own affairs, as would happen within a measurable period, it would no longer be constitutionally possible to administer the Trust Territory as an integral part of the Gold Coast, as had been the case in the past.

To resolve the difficulty, the present Trusteeship Agreement could be amended or replaced, or else it could be terminated on the grounds that the objects of the Trusteeship System had been substantially attained, as the United Kingdom believed, with the integration of British Togoland with a fully self-governing Gold Coast. The United Kingdom thus favoured termination.

The General Assembly, however, would wish to formulate its own views, for which it would be necessary to ascertain the freely expressed views of the people of British-administered Togoland on their status when the Gold Coast

became fully self-governing. The United Kingdom Government would accept any practicable means, including a plebiscite, which the Assembly might decide on for ascertaining these views.

The future of Togoland under British administration should not be considered by the General Assembly as an item separate from the question of the unification of the two Togolands, maintained the representatives of El Salvador, Syria and the USSR. The Belgian and New Zealand representatives, on the other hand, considered the two questions to be entirely separate and thought that it was for the Assembly to decide the procedure to be followed in discussing them.

Finally, on the basis of a United States draft resolution and amendments offered by India and Syria, the Trusteeship Council recommended that the Assembly place the United Kingdom's proposal for consideration of British-administered Togoland's future early on the agenda for its ninth session "along with" the Togoland unification problem. In so doing, the Council deferred further consideration of both the United Kingdom proposal and the Assembly's resolution of 1953 on the effect of constitutional developments in the Gold Coast on the two Togolands.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly considered at its ninth session the United Kingdom's memorandum and a report by the Trusteeship Council on the implementation of the three resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its eighth session.

Commenting on the memorandum, the United Kingdom representative said his Government fully recognized that any decision about the future administration of British-administered Togoland involving a change in the Trusteeship Agreement required agreement between the General Assembly and the Administering Authority.

It had never questioned the existence of a significant minority in the southern part of that Territory which favoured some form of unification with French Togoland. Those in the northern part, however, were solidly opposed to any form of union.

Further, the results of the recent elections in British-administered Togoland, though not a

definitive indication of views on future associations with the Gold Coast, seemed to show a decisive majority in favour of continued association. In the south, the candidates advocating integration had received 24,789 votes, and those for unification 21,394 votes. All eight constituencies in the north had returned candidates who wanted to stay with the Gold Coast.

The United Kingdom did not wish to prejudge the issue, and therefore merely proposed that the people of Togoland under British administration be enabled to decide their own future.

The French representative described recent political, administrative and municipal government reforms approved in the French National Assembly for Togoland under French administration. The powers of the Territorial Assembly had been greatly extended. It also had considerable financial powers. The main reform involved establishment of an Executive Council, having wide powers and consisting of five members elected by the Territorial Assembly and four appointed by the High Commissioner, who served as Chairman. Local councils (*conseils de circonscription*) would be set up by the Executive Council in consultation with the Territorial Assembly.

Ten of the petitioners heard by the Fourth Committee came from Togoland under British administration. They were: J. H. Allasani and Mahama Bukhari, both representing the Dagomba District Council in the northern part of the Territory; Idana Asigri, representing the Mamprusi District Council in the northern part of the Territory; J. K. Mensah, representing the Buem-Krachi District Council in the southern section of the Territory; Nana Akompi Firam III, representing the Natural Rulers of the Buem-Krachi District in the southern section of the Territory; S. W. Kumah and S. T. Fleku, representing the Convention People's Party; S. G. Antor, representing the Togoland Congress; Alasan Chamba, representing the Togoland Congress (Northern Region); A. K. Odame, representing the Buem-Krachi Branch of the Togoland Congress.

The other petitioners, coming from Togoland under French administration, were: Sylvanus Olympio, representing the All-Ewe Conference; S. Aquereburu, representing the *Mouvement populaire togolais*; Anani Ignacio Santos, repre-

senting the Mouvement de la Jeunesse togolaise (also known as the Juvento); Frederic Brenner, representing the Parti togolais du Progrès; Mama Foussemi, representing the Union des Chefs et des Populations du Nord.

Integration of British-administered Togoland with the Gold Coast was strongly advocated by the first seven of these petitioners. Messrs. Antor, Chamba, Odame and Santos, on the other hand, favoured unification of the two Togolands, with the creation of an independent State. So did Mr. Olympio, who felt, in addition, that federation with the Gold Coast after such independence had been attained would be possible. Mr. Aquereburu said that if French-administered Togoland attained self-government, British-administered Togoland would wish to be re-united with it. Messrs. Brenner and Foussemi advocated internal autonomy within the French Union and hoped that the people of Togoland under British administration would then agree to being united with Togoland under French administration.

Those favouring integration of British-administered Togoland with the Gold Coast opposed unification of the two Togolands and creation of a separate Togoland State, for ethnic, social, cultural and economic reasons. Such a State, maintained Mr. Allasani, for instance, would not be economically viable.

Those petitioners opposed to integration of British-administered Togoland with the Gold Coast contended, among other things, that such a step would seriously jeopardize the unification of the two Trust Territories, which the majority of their inhabitants desired.

Integration of British-administered Togoland with the Gold Coast, it was also feared, by Mr. Olympio and Mr. Santos, would create a precedent for integrating French-administered Togoland with Dahomey or the French Union. Mr. Brenner, however, could not accept their contention.

Several petitioners also stressed the need to allow the people of the two Togolands to decide their future themselves by a free expression of their wishes.

In this connexion, Mr. Antor thought the General Assembly should appoint a special commission either to set up the election machinery for the proposed Joint Council for Togoland Affairs or to supervise a plebiscite based on

universal suffrage early in 1955. Also in favour of a plebiscite in both Togolands were Messrs. Aquereburu, Chamba, Olympio and Santos, who insisted that such a plebiscite be directed and supervised by the United Nations.

Mr. Allasani, however, thought that if the facts were squarely faced a plebiscite would be unnecessary. Mr. Fleku was opposed to a plebiscite held in both Trust areas simultaneously; the only issue at stake was British-administered Togoland's future, and the only people concerned therefore were the people of that Territory.

In Mr. Brenner's opinion, those in British-administered Togoland should have the chance to choose freely between a united Togoland in association within the French Union or integration with the Gold Coast within the Commonwealth. Mr. Foussemi thought that a plebiscite should only be held after the institutional reforms in French-administered Togoland had had a chance to prove themselves and after the people of the north had attained a maturity comparable to that of those in the south.

The Fourth Committee also heard statements by K. M. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance in the Gold Coast Government and a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the Assembly, and by N. Grunitzky, Deputy from French-administered Togoland in the French National Assembly and a member of the French delegation. Reviewing the relationship of the British-administered Togoland with the Gold Coast, Mr. Gbedemah explained how the special responsibilities of the United Kingdom concerning the Trust Territory were fully safeguarded under the Gold Coast Constitution.

The people of Togoland and the Gold Coast, moreover, were one people sharing equally the same political rights, social services and economic development, and the people of the Trust Territory were represented on all the central political institutions and on regional bodies. The Gold Coast Government, he added, was convinced that a unitary form of government was the most suitable one. The wish for integration of British-administered Togoland with the Gold Coast, he also stressed, came from the people of that Trust Territory.

Discussing the unification of the two Togolands, Mr. Grunitzky said that the majority parties in French-administered Togoland would

support integration of the minority in British-administered Togoland with Togoland under French administration, but only if the people of British-administered Togoland were wholeheartedly in favour of this.

The United Kingdom's memorandum on integration of British-administered Togoland with the Gold Coast, however, would have the merit of settling the problem of unification, and it would rest with the people of British-administered Togoland to answer that question clearly. But the question of integration with the Gold Coast should not be used to force Togoland under French administration into a venture which might disturb its peace and equilibrium and delay its political progress just at a time when important institutional reforms had been adopted which would promote its speedy advance towards self-government. Unlike British-administered Togoland, which was still unsure of the course it should adopt, French-administered Togoland was a homogenous and viable geographic, economic, social and cultural entity. Loyal respect for its special legal status, France had carefully avoided including it in the Federation of French West Africa.

There was widespread agreement among representatives in the Fourth Committee on the complexity of the Togoland question. Many also considered it essential to ascertain the freely expressed wishes of the inhabitants, though opinions differed on the best procedures for this.

Much attention, too, was given to the relative merits of integration of British-administered Togoland with the Gold Coast, if that was what the Territory's people desired, and unification of the two Togolands.

The Indian representative, for instance, felt that the only possible solution for British-administered Togoland's future would be integration with independence, which, in his view, did not preclude unification of the two Togolands. Once Togoland under British administration was independent, there would be great difficulty in denying similar status to Togoland under French administration. Machinery for effecting unification, he added, should be set up immediately.

Those who inclined towards integration with the Gold Coast as a way of settling the future of Togoland under British administration also included the representatives of Australia, Egypt

and Iraq. But, they stressed, such a solution would have to depend on the freely expressed wishes of the Trust Territory's inhabitants. The Australian representative thought the first step was to decide on a procedure to ascertain their views. If they showed themselves in favour of integration, then they obviously did not want unification. While the Syrian spokesman did not consider integration incompatible with unification, he considered that independence for British-administered Togoland could not be denied simply because the other Territory had not yet attained a similar status. The representative of Iraq felt that integration, if desired by the people of British-administered Togoland, would bring considerable advantages, economically, socially and educationally. It would also unite the Ewes in that Territory with 450,000 Ewes in the Gold Coast and the peoples in the northern part of both areas. The Ewe unification movement, he noted, had recently lost force, partly because it had been impossible to change the status quo in French-administered Togoland and partly because of the encouraging constitutional reforms in the Gold Coast heralding emancipation.

Among those opposed to integration of British-administered Togoland and the Gold Coast were the representatives of Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, the Philippines and Yugoslavia. Integration would endanger the Trusteeship System, they argued, for it would set a precedent for annexation of other Trust areas also in administrative unions with various other territories. The Philippine representative, among others, also argued that only after attaining independence would the peoples concerned be in a position to express their views freely on their future.

Other representatives, however, denied that any question of annexation was involved. Thus, the Swedish spokesman said that integration, if it happened, would take place only with an independent Gold Coast. If the ultimate aim of the Trusteeship System was self-government, he added, nothing in the United Nations Charter prevented Togoland under British administration, should its people so wish, from achieving independence by joining an independent country.

The Venezuelan representative thought integration would make the unification problem

even more complicated. The representatives of Haiti and Indonesia preferred the creation of an independent, unified Togoland. The Haitian representative also thought that if the United Kingdom gave up the administration of British-administered Togoland, the United Nations itself should take over its Trusteeship responsibilities.

Others who favoured unification included the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. Among the points they made in urging that the decision be left to the peoples of the two Togolands were the following: the vast majority of the peoples wanted unification which the two Administering Authorities were trying to hinder; integration of British-administered Togoland and the Gold Coast would prevent unification; an independent, unified Togoland would be an economically viable state; even if the people in British-administered Togoland expressed themselves in favour of integration with the Gold Coast, that would not mean they opposed unification of the two Togolands.

There was also considerable discussion in the Fourth Committee on procedures and means for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants.

The Indian delegation, for instance, submitted a draft resolution which, in its original version, would have the Assembly ask the Trusteeship Council to consider ways of ascertaining the wishes of the people of Togoland under British administration on their future status. It would also have the Council ask its next West African visiting mission to make a special study of this problem for the Assembly's 10th session in 1955.

Several representatives urged, however, that the people of both Territories should be consulted on the various alternatives for settling the Togoland question. Among them were the representatives of Burma, Greece, Liberia, Uruguay and the USSR.

As to the possibility of holding a plebiscite, some members, including the Liberian representative, urged a plebiscite in both countries. The Iraqi representative, however, considered a plebiscite or inquiry in French-administered Togoland undesirable at this stage, arguing that that Territory was not ready for independence. The Philippine representative was against any

plebiscite at this stage, one of his reasons being that the state of education would render it difficult for the people concerned to give proper consideration to the issues involved.

Views also differed on the matter of a visiting mission. Some, including the representatives of Chile, the Philippines, Poland and Uruguay, wanted a special mission to visit both Trust areas. The Philippine representative, in addition, insisted that such a mission study all the varied aspects of unification, integration, federation or other measures, and their conformity with the aims and principles of the International Trusteeship System.

Others, among them the Australian representative, saw no need for a special mission, for the regular mission due to go out in 1955 to the West African Trust Territories would serve the purpose just as well. The Belgian and other representatives felt that a study by a mission was needed only for British-administered Togoland.

Commenting on various points raised in the discussion, the United Kingdom representative said that any fears that Togoland under British administration might be integrated with a non-self-governing Gold Coast were entirely groundless. The changed status of the Trust Territory and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement would come about simultaneously with the achievement of independence by the Gold Coast. He again stressed his Government's view that the people of British-administered Togoland should express their own wishes on their future, though it sincerely believed that integration with the Gold Coast would be the best solution. Neither the United Kingdom nor the Gold Coast was trying to prejudice the issue.

The representative of France thought a new situation had arisen with the desire of the majority of the people in British-administered Togoland to see their territory linked with the Gold Coast. That would open the door to a solution of the problem, possibly not an ideal solution but one which would nevertheless be preferable in the interests of the population of the Trust Territories to the prolongation of the present unrest, artificially provoked but nevertheless dangerous. He also felt there would be no point in sending a special visiting mission to Togoland, since a regular one was provided

for in 1955. The dispatch of a special mission would merely cause further confusion and might even provoke disorder and agitation which the French Government was not prepared to accept. Early in 1955, he added, political institutions of great importance would be set up in French-administered Togoland and an election would be held. The French Government was therefore entitled to oppose any interference which might hamper the fulfilment of its task.

The Indian draft resolution was considerably revised in the light of discussion and a number of amendments submitted by, among others, Chile, Iraq, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the USSR and Venezuela.

Under the resolution as finally approved in the Fourth Committee and later by the General Assembly, the Assembly decided, in view of the eventual revision or termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for British-administered Togoland, that steps should be taken, in the light of the particular circumstances of the Territory, to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants as to their future, without prejudice to the eventual solution they may choose, whether it be independence, unification of an independent British-administered Togoland with an independent French-administered Togoland, unification with

an independent Gold Coast, or some other self-governing or independent status.

The Trusteeship Council was asked to take into account the views expressed in the Fourth Committee at the ninth and previous sessions of the General Assembly, to consider what arrangements should be made in pursuance of the above decision and to report thereon to the General Assembly's 10th session. The Council was further asked to dispatch a special mission to the two Trust Territories to make a special study of these problems and to submit its report thereon in time for the Council to report to the Assembly's 10th session.

Meanwhile, the Assembly also urged those directly concerned, in the interests of the United Nations, to co-operate to the utmost in the full and early implementation of its recommendations of 1953 on the reform of the electoral systems in the two Togolands.

The Fourth Committee approved the resolution by a roll-call vote of 42 to 1, with 11 abstentions, following a series of votes, some of them by roll-call, on various phrases and paragraphs. The Assembly approved the resolution as a whole by 44 votes to none, with 12 abstention, on 14 December.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 639-48.

T/1040. Report of United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952, on Togoland under British administration.

T/1096. Report by French Government on consultations conducted in Togoland under French administration with a view to the reconstitution of the Joint Council for Togoland Affairs.

T/1130. Note by Secretary-General transmitting to Council at 14th session United Kingdom memorandum on future of Trust Territory of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship, A/2600.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 13TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 505-507.

T/1097 and Add.1, T/1098, T/1099. Statements made by representatives of Convention People's Party, Dagomba District Council and Buem-Krachi District Council.

United Kingdom oral proposal for deferment (adopted by 11 votes to 1).

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 558, 562.

T/L.480. United States draft resolution (adopted, as amended, by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.489. India amendments to United States draft resolution (accepted by United States).

T/L.490. India draft resolution (withdrawn).

Syria oral amendment, with an oral modification proposed by India and accepted by Syria, to recommend that the Assembly place the United Kingdom item on the agenda "along with the item 'The Togoland Unification Problem'" (adopted by 7 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.516. Draft special report of Trusteeship Council on Togoland unification problem (adopted, with amended date, by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2660. The Future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship. Agenda item proposed by United Kingdom and explanatory memorandum.

A/2669. The Togoland Unification Problem. Special report of the Trusteeship Council.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 398-400, 410, 411, 413, 414, 424, 426, 431, 435 (on granting of hearings); 449-468 (on discussion of item).

A/C.4/262, A/C.4/270, A/C.4/271. Four requests for hearings from Togoland under French administration.

A/C.4/266, A/C.4/268, A/C.4/269, A/C.4/272, A/C.4/273, A/C.4/275, A/C.4/276, A/C.4/278, A/C.4/279. Nine requests for hearings from Togoland under United Kingdom administration.

A/C.4/282. Statement by United Kingdom.

A/C.4/283. Statement by France.

A/C.4/284-A/C.4/292, A/C.4/293 and Add.1, A/C.4/294-A/C.4/298. Statements by representatives of petitioners.

A/C.4/L.371. Liberia draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.4/L.370 and Rev.1, 2. India draft resolution and revisions (second revision adopted, as amended; separate votes on paragraphs ranged from a unanimous vote to 33 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions, on the words "in the light of the particular circumstances of the Territory" in operative paragraph 1).

Resolution, as a whole, adopted by roll-call vote of 42 to 1, with 11 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, and Yugoslavia. Against: Belgium. Abstaining: Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Philippines, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR.

A/C.4/L.383. Mexico amendment to original draft resolution by India (withdrawn).

A/C.4/L.384 and Rev.1. Philippines amendments to original draft resolution by India and first revision and revised amendments.

Amendment to add new operative paragraph providing that the Assembly would make a special study in all aspects of the questions concerning the present and future status of Togoland under British administration (rejected by roll-call vote of 22 to 7, with 23 abstentions).

Amendment to add new final operative paragraph (adopted by roll-call vote of 34 to 11, with 9 abstentions).

Other written amendments withdrawn.

Philippines oral amendments.

To delete reference in third paragraph of preamble to the "new situation" (rejected by 24 votes to 10 with 16 abstentions).

To substitute operative paragraph 1 of first revision of text by India for operative paragraph 1 of second revision, in effect omitting the words

"without prejudice to the eventual solution they [the inhabitants] may choose" (rejected by 27 votes to 11, with 14 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.385. Poland amendments to first revision of draft resolution by India.

Amendments to replace second, third and fourth paragraphs of preamble by paragraph noting United Kingdom statement and Trusteeship Council report (rejected by roll-call vote of 26 to 8, with 19 abstentions).

Amendment to refer to both Trust Territories in fifth paragraph of preamble (rejected by roll-call vote of 23 to 21, with 9 abstentions).

Amendment to refer to both Territories in operative paragraph 1 (rejected by 23 votes to 18, with 8 abstentions).

Amendment to delete provision requesting Trusteeship Council, alternatively to dispatching a special mission, to ask its next visiting mission to Trust Territories in West Africa to study the question (adopted by 21 votes to 20, with 8 abstentions).

Poland oral amendment, originally submitted by Philippines and withdrawn, to have Trusteeship Council take into account views expressed at previous Assembly sessions (adopted by 22 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.387. Chile amendments to first revision of draft resolution by India to replace in operative paragraph 1 words "some other self-governing or independent status" by words "some other status in conformity with the provisions of the Charter" (rejected by 18 votes to 15, with 18 abstentions). Other amendment withdrawn.

A/2873. Report of Fourth Committee.

A/2874. Report of Fifth Committee, on financial implications.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 860(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2873, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December.

Voting on separate parts ranged from 52 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, to 31 votes to 8, with 11 abstentions, on words "in the light of the particular circumstances" of the Territory in fifth paragraph of preamble and operative paragraph 1. The resolution was adopted as a whole by 44 votes to none, with 12 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 750(VIII) of 8 December 1953,

"Noting the special report of the Trusteeship Council in document A/2669 of 23 July 1954,

"Noting the new situation described in the statement of the United Kingdom Government to the effect that the Gold Coast will assume full responsibility for its own affairs within a measurable period, and that it will thereafter be no longer possible for the Administering Authority to administer the Trust Territory in accordance with articles 4 and 5 of the present Trusteeship Agreement,

"Noting also the view of the Administering Author-

ity that the progress of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory has been such that, at the same time as the Gold Coast assumes full responsibility for its own affairs, the people of Togoland under British administration will have reached a stage of development when the objectives of the International Trusteeship System will have been substantially achieved and that the Trusteeship Agreement should therefore be terminated,

"Considering that, in accordance with Article 76b of the Charter, the future status of the Territory should be determined in the light of its particular circumstances and of the freely expressed wishes of its peoples,

"1. Decides, in view of the eventual revision or termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, that steps should be taken, in the light of the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory, to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants as to their future, without prejudice to the eventual solution they may choose whether it be independence, unification of an independent Togoland under British administration with an independent Togoland under French administra-

tion, unification with an independent Gold Coast, or some other self-governing or independent status;

"2. Requests the Trusteeship Council to take into account the views expressed in the Fourth Committee at the ninth and previous sessions of the General Assembly, to consider what arrangements should be made in pursuance of the above decision and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its tenth session;

"3. Further requests the Trusteeship Council to dispatch a special mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration to make a special study of these problems and to submit its report thereon in time for the Council to report to the General Assembly at its tenth session;

"4. Urges in the meanwhile that in the greater interests of the United Nations those directly concerned will lend their utmost co-operation in the full and early implementation of its recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 750B(VIII) of 8 December 1953."

QUESTIONS CONCERNING SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION: THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND AND ETHIOPIA

The present frontier between Ethiopia and the Italian-administered Trust Territory of Somaliland is a provisional one, based on a line fixed by the United Kingdom Military Administration as the occupying Power for the former Italian colony before it became a Trust Territory.

In December 1950 the General Assembly (resolution 392(V)) recommended that the boundaries between Ethiopia and the Trust Territory should be delimited by bilateral negotiations between the Ethiopian Government and the Administering Authority (Italy) and that both parties should agree that if any differences arose during these negotiations they should be submitted, if either party should so request, to mediation by a United Nations Mediator, and then, if they could not accept his recommendations, to arbitration.

The frontier question had still not been settled when the Trusteeship Council discussed conditions in the Trust Territory at its 14th session in 1954.

The seriousness of the situation resulting from the present provisional frontier was stressed both in the Administering Authority's annual report to the Trusteeship Council and in oral statements to the Council by its special repre-

sentative. One result, it was pointed out, was a deterioration in the economic and social conditions of the people in the border area.

The Administering Authority also informed the Council that, in reply to Italian proposals that each Government appoint delegations to initiate talks, the Ethiopian Government had proposed that each party appoint two experts to gather essential information and determine the principles to be followed in the subsequent negotiations. To that the Italian Government had agreed, but the Ethiopian Government had taken no further action. The Italian Government, however, believed that there were no insuperable obstacles to a final and satisfactory settlement, which it considered most desirable.

Several representatives, including those of Haiti and Syria, expressed concern over the lack of progress in solving the frontier problem. They also stressed the urgent need for a settlement. So did the Colombian representative. Speaking as a member of the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland, he warned that the tense situation in the border area, where raids and reprisals had already cost hundreds of lives, could well develop into warfare.

A spokesman for the Somaliland Territorial Council agreed that the situation was an ex-

plosive one calling for prompt action. If the question was not solved before the end of 1954 by direct bilateral negotiations, he also urged, it should be submitted to mediation, and then, if there were no settlement within six months, to arbitration. The populations concerned should be consulted at all stages.

Much of the debate in the Council dealt with procedures for settling the question as soon as possible. Direct negotiations were favoured by the representatives of France, India and the USSR, as well as by the special representative of the Administering Authority. Other representatives, including those of New Zealand and Syria, thought that if direct negotiations did not achieve early results other steps should be taken, for example mediation and, if necessary, arbitration.

On the basis of a proposal by Haiti, as amended by Australia, it was finally decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to the Council's conclusion that delimitation of the frontier was a matter of the utmost urgency in view both of the approach of the date (1960) when the Trust Territory would be granted independence and of the continuing political, economic and social difficulties in the area of the present provisional frontier.

At the same time, the Council asked the Secretary-General to request the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia for all appropriate information on the progress of the direct negotiations between them, for submission to the General Assembly's ninth session. The Advisory Council for Somaliland was invited to submit to the Secretary-General, within the same period, such information as it might obtain in the course of its regular functions on the actual situation in the frontier area. The Secretary-General was also asked to report to the Assembly's ninth session on the progress of the negotiations and on the situation in the area of the provisional frontier.

The Council's resolution was approved by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Prior to the vote, the Syrian representative had proposed an amendment whereby the Council would, in addition, recommend that the General Assembly at its ninth session take all appropriate measures (by which he meant mediation and arbitration) to expedite a final settlement of the frontier problem. Other repre-

sentatives, including those of Belgium, France and the Administering Authority, felt, however, that such intervention by the Assembly might make direct negotiations more difficult. In view of such comments, the Syrian amendment was withdrawn.

The Secretary-General's report to the Assembly's ninth session included a memorandum from the Italian Government on negotiations with the Ethiopian Government, a letter dated 8 November 1954 to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia setting forth the Ethiopian position, and information from the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland.

Not until diplomatic relations between Italy and Ethiopia were re-established in February 1952, said the Italian memorandum, had it been possible to start the direct negotiations between the Governments of the two countries, as recommended by the General Assembly in December 1950. Since then, various successive steps had been taken by the Italian Government with a view to starting the bilateral conversations recommended by the Assembly. These had, however, proved entirely unsuccessful.

The letter from the representative of Ethiopia stated that the delay was not the fault of the Ethiopian Government, which was ready to implement the General Assembly's resolution 392(V) of December 1950, as and when it became applicable to the frontiers with former Italian Somaliland. That resolution, however, remained premature. The Administering Authority refused to recognize the present administrative frontier which the Ethiopian Government had for many years maintained was the true boundary. As soon as the Administering Authority indicated its willingness to take the line accepted by the Trusteeship Council in 1950 as the agreed boundary for delimitation, the Ethiopian Government could proceed immediately to work out the technical details of delimitation as recommended by the General Assembly in 1951. Further, the phrases in the Trusteeship Council's most recent resolution describing the situation as serious and "a matter of the utmost urgency" were greatly exaggerated.

The information submitted by the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory included a report by its Egyptian repre-

sentative on a trip taken by him along the border in question. Reiterating the urgent need for a final delimitation, he stated that he had received many complaints from the indigenous inhabitants on the Somaliland side about ill-treatment by Ethiopian officials and raids often originating from across the provisional border. This border, they had also complained, was arbitrary, separated tribes and families and deprived them of traditional water and pasture resources. The frontier line set in 1948, many of these people had also urged, should have been the same as that separating the two countries prior to 1935.

Reviewing the history of efforts since 1897 to delimit the boundary concerned, a statement from the Advisory Council itself observed, among other things, that the provisional frontier, with one or two exceptions, seemed to be about the same as that in 1935, though the 1935 border was difficult to ascertain.

The importance of fixing the frontier between Ethiopia and the Trust Territory of Somaliland was again stressed by many representatives at the General Assembly's ninth session, both in the Fourth Committee and in plenary meetings. Opinions, however, differed on the best way of securing a final settlement.

The spokesmen for Ethiopia and the Administering Authority were agreed on the need for direct negotiations, which neither thought had failed. They disagreed, however, on the basis for negotiating a final delimitation of the frontier.

The Ethiopian representative said his Government would agree to delimitation of the existing frontier as approved by the Trusteeship Council in 1950 as soon as the Administering Authority agreed to that frontier. He warned against attempts to confuse the Trust Territory's population by diverting their attention from the present administration and inciting them against Ethiopia. He also took exception to reflections against Ethiopia contained in the report of the Egyptian representative on the Advisory Council for Somaliland.

Pointing out that the Administering Authority was fully aware of the need for an early solution, the alternate observer for Italy to the United Nations considered it a mistake to assume that the provisional frontier line drawn by the United Kingdom as occupying authority had been accepted by the Trusteeship Council

in 1950, as maintained. He could not see why it was necessary to base negotiations on that line, which had been fixed temporarily and unilaterally by the military occupation authorities so as not to delay the 1950 Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory.

The Philippine representative, among others, called for an understanding on the frontier to be delimited. The Brazilian representative saw no insurmountable obstacles in settling the frontier, which should be fixed in the light of geographical, social and economic conditions in the area and the necessity for access to pastures and water. The Haitian representative thought the Italian Government's efforts had met with an evasive attitude.

Several representatives, including those of Colombia, Haiti, Lebanon and Pakistan, urged that a time-limit be set for the negotiations, after which use should be made of mediation or arbitration.

The Haitian representative, for instance, proposed a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would urge the Ethiopian and Italian Governments to do their utmost to settle the frontier question finally by direct negotiations. It would also have the Assembly recommend, in case such negotiation failed to achieve any results by July 1955, that the two Governments agree to the procedures of mediation or arbitration, as outlined in the Assembly's resolution of December 1950.

The Haitian representative said the resolution was not intended to impose a solution on the two Governments. The Assembly might be satisfied, he added, if they were to report some progress by July 1955 and that agreement would be possible within a reasonable period. His proposal, moreover, did not imply automatic recourse to mediation or arbitration if neither party anticipated progress by July 1955.

Stating that all attempts at negotiation had so far failed, the Brazilian representative felt that to obtain practical results the United Nations should take firmer action than a mere recommendation. It should offer its good offices to help break the deadlock.

The United States representative submitted an amendment to the Haitian draft resolution. By this, the Assembly would recommend, in the event of failure of the negotiations, that the Trusteeship Council propose, preferably not

later than the end of its 16th session, procedures for a settlement, taking into account the Assembly resolution of 1950, discussions at the Assembly's ninth session, and the report of the 1954 Visiting Mission to the East African Trust Territories. His amendment, he stated, was intended to allow enough time for negotiations and offer flexible procedures while stressing the need for a speedy settlement.

This amendment, however, was later withdrawn, after further discussions during which several representatives questioned the wisdom of setting a rigid time-limit for the negotiations, stating this would only render matters more difficult. Among them were the representatives of Australia, Canada, Liberia, New Zealand, Peru and the United Kingdom. They preferred direct negotiation, as did the representative of the Byelorussian SSR, who objected to intervention by the United Nations. The Indian, Venezuelan and Yugoslav representatives thought it best for the Assembly to wait for the Trusteeship Council's views on the report of the 1954

Visiting Mission on the matter before taking a decision.

In the concluding stages of the Fourth Committee's debate, the Ethiopian representative reiterated the willingness of his Government to negotiate and said he expected substantial progress to be made. The alternate observer for Italy welcomed the information that the Ethiopian Government was prepared to expedite the bilateral negotiations.

The Yugoslav representative thereupon proposed deferring the Haitian draft resolution to the Assembly's 10th session. The Fourth Committee, however, rejected his proposal by 20 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions.

The Haitian draft resolution was finally approved by roll-call vote both by the Fourth Committee, and by the Assembly on 14 December, after separate voting on parts of the text. The resolution as a whole, was adopted by the Assembly by 26 votes to none, with 30 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 604, 622, 623.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 528, 536, 549.

T/L.474. Haiti draft resolution (adopted).

Australia oral amendment to draft resolution by Haiti to redraft third paragraph of preamble to distinguish between information furnished by Administering Authority and other statements (accepted by Haiti).

Syria oral amendment to draft resolution by Haiti to add paragraph recommending that Assembly take measures to expedite final settlement (withdrawn).

RESOLUTION 1000(XIV), as submitted by Haiti, T/L.474, and amended by Australia, adopted by the Council on 6 July; operative paragraph 1 by 11 votes to 1; resolution, as a whole, by 11 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling that the General Assembly in its resolution 392(V) of 15 December 1950 recommended that the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia be delimited by bilateral negotiations to be undertaken between the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory and the Government of Ethiopia, with the assistance, if necessary, of a mediator appointed by the United Nations or of an arbitrator,

"Recalling that at its twelfth session the Council

expressed the view that the settlement of the frontier question remained an urgent matter in view of the attainment by the Trust Territory of independence by the year 1960, noted that direct negotiations between the Governments concerned were continuing, and expressed the hope that a satisfactory settlement would be reached as expeditiously as possible,

"Recalling further that the General Assembly in its resolution 755(VIII) of 9 December 1953 recommended to the Governments concerned that they should intensify their efforts to achieve a final, just, equitable and friendly settlement of the question,

"Noting the statement of the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory at its fourteenth session as to the further progress of these negotiations, to the effect that in June 1953 the Government of Italy renewed its proposal to the Government of Ethiopia that each Government appoint delegations for the initiation of discussions, that the Government of Ethiopia proposed the designation by each Government of two experts whose first task would be to gather essential data and to determine the principles to be followed in the subsequent stages of the negotiations, that the Government of Italy accepted this proposal, and that it continues to await further action by the Government of Ethiopia,

"Noting the information submitted to it at its fourteenth session by the Administering Authority as embodied in the report on the administration of the Territory, and also the statements of the representa-

tive of Colombia on the United Nations Advisory Council, and of the vice-presidents of the Territorial Council of Somaliland appearing as petitioners, to the effect that in the absence of a settlement of the frontier question, a serious situation continues to exist, in particular a deterioration of economic and social conditions in the border area and threats to the maintenance of law and order,

"1. Decides to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the Trusteeship Council's conclusion that the delimitation of the frontier is a matter of the utmost urgency in view both of the approach of the date of the grant of independence to the Trust Territory and of the continuing political, economic and social difficulties in the area of the present provisional frontier;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to request the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia to furnish all appropriate information as to the progress of the direct negotiations between the two Governments for submission to the General Assembly at its ninth regular session;

"3. Invites the Advisory Council to submit to the Secretary-General in the same period such information as it may obtain in the course of its regular functions as to the actual situation in the frontier area;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in the light of the information thus obtained, to present to the General Assembly at its ninth regular session a report on the progress made in the negotiations undertaken in accordance with General Assembly resolution 392(V) and on the situation in the area of the provisional frontier."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2680. Report of Trusteeship Council covering period, 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954.

A/C.4/277. Questions of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia. Report of Secretary-General.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 434-441, 444-448, 451. A/C.4/L.366. Haiti draft resolution (adopted: operative paragraph 3 by 22 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions; remainder by 38 votes to none, with 13 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by roll-call vote of 24 to none, with 27 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.377. United States amendment to Haiti draft resolution (withdrawn).

Yugoslavia oral proposal that debate on draft resolution by Haiti be postponed until Assembly's next regular session (rejected by 20 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions).

A/2840. Report of Fourth Committee.

A/2859. Report of Fifth Committee, on financial implications.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 854(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2840, adopted by the Assembly on

14 December: preamble and operative paragraphs 1 and 2 adopted by roll-call vote of 44 to none, with 12 abstentions; operative paragraph 3 by roll-call vote of 24 to 1, with 31 abstentions; resolution as a whole adopted by roll-call vote of 26 to none, with 30 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United States, Yemen. Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Israel, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, in its resolution 392(V) of 15 December 1950, it recommended that the boundary between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia should be delimited by bilateral negotiations between the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory and the Government of Ethiopia and that, in order to resolve any and all differences arising in the course of such negotiations, the parties to such bilateral negotiations should agree, on the request of either party, to a procedure of mediation by a United Nations Mediator to be appointed by the Secretary-General and, further, in the event of the inability of the parties to accept the recommendations of the Mediator, to a procedure of arbitration,

"Recalling further that, in its resolution 755(VIII) of 9 December 1953, it recommended to the two Governments that they should intensify their efforts to achieve a final, just, equitable and friendly settlement of the question,

"Having taken note of the conclusion of the Trusteeship Council, contained in its resolution 1000(XIV) of 6 July 1954, that the delimitation of the frontier is a matter of the utmost urgency in view both of the approach of the date of the attainment of independence by the Trust Territory and of the continuing political, economic and social difficulties in the area of the present provisional frontier,

"Having taken note of the information submitted by the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy concerning the progress of the direct negotiations between them on the delimitation of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia,

"Having further taken note of the information submitted by the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration concerning the situation in the frontier area,

"1. Notes with concern that no progress has been made to date in the direct negotiations between the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy on the delimitation of the frontier between the Trust Territory

of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia;

"2. Urges the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy to exert their utmost efforts to achieve a final settlement of the frontier question by direct negotiations;

"3. Recommends that, should direct negotiations fail to achieve any results by July 1955, the two Governments agree to the procedure outlined in General Assembly resolution 392(V) of 15 December 1950."

FINANCING OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR SOMALILAND

The question of financing the economic advancement of the Italian-administered Trust Territory of Somaliland was discussed both by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly during 1954. They did so in the light of a general plan for the economic development of the Territory, drawn up by the Administering Authority in accordance with a General Assembly resolution (753(VIII)) of the previous year.

CONSIDERATION BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

In its annual report, discussed at the Trusteeship Council's 14th session, the Administering Authority stressed that economic development of the Trust Territory, important to make it an economically viable State by 1960 when it is scheduled to become independent, would depend considerably on aid from international financial sources.

The principal objectives of the economic development plan submitted to the Council are the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and the gradual sedentarization of the nomadic population. In particular, the plan provides for the increased production of cereals and commercial crops, the modernization of agriculture and the expanded use of irrigation, the construction of grain storage facilities, and a vast programme of well drilling and of construction of catchment basins. It also provides for the development of communications, urban sanitation, hydraulic and electrical installations, industry, crafts and trade. The Somali Credit Institute, which is an integral part of the plan, provides loans to Somali farmers and tradesmen as well as those engaged in industry.

Spokesmen for the Administering Authority reiterated the need for external aid. The special representative, for instance, said that while the Administering Authority fully intended to carry out its development plan for Somaliland with

resources from Italy's annual contributions to the Trust Territory's budget, outside capital was needed for large-scale development projects not covered by that plan. The Administrator of Somaliland informed the Council that substantial international aid did not seem likely to materialize at the present stage. Moreover, the Administration's constant efforts to encourage capital investment had been offset, so far, by uncertainty about the fate of private investments after 1960 and more attractive profit projects elsewhere in East Africa. In this connexion, however, he drew attention to the solemn assurances recently given by the Territorial Council of Somaliland that foreign private enterprises would be respected and given equal treatment with local enterprises both before and after the Territory became independent in 1960.

Stating that economic independence was essential to ensure Somaliland's political independence, a representative of the Territorial Council urged prompt action by the United Nations, the International Bank and other appropriate specialized agencies to supplement the Administering Authority's limited resources. He further suggested that the International Bank be asked to share in the financing of the Somali Credit Institute, recently set up by the Administering Authority to help in the creation and development of industries and the cultivation of new land.

The need for outside financial aid was also stressed by the representatives of Belgium, El Salvador, France, India, Syria and others. In addition, several representatives, among them those of Belgium, India and the United Kingdom, welcomed the Territorial Council's recent assurances on the treatment of foreign private investment, which, it was hoped, would stimulate the flow of capital to Somaliland.

The USSR representative maintained that the Administering Authority should do everything possible to develop Somaliland's economy

instead of pleading a lack of funds and relying on foreign companies and capital.

The role that the International Bank might play in the Territory's economic advancement was also discussed. The representative of El Salvador submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would, among other things, invite the Administering Authority, as a Member of the Bank, to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Bank consider the possibility of helping to finance the development plan for Somaliland; the Council would further recommend that the Administering Authority consider possibilities for associating Somali and foreign private capital in undertakings for which the Bank might be prepared to grant loans.

It was pointed out, however, that a loan from the Bank was unlikely to be repaid by 1960, and that Italy could not therefore be asked to guarantee repayment when it would no longer be the Administering Authority.

The representatives of Belgium and France considered that the resolution should be more general and should stress the responsibility of the United Nations in providing financial aid. The Belgian representative accordingly proposed an amendment to the El Salvadorean draft whereby the possibilities of aid either by the Bank or by means to be applied through the United Nations would be explored. This amendment was incorporated in a revised El Salvadorean resolution, which the Council adopted by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

The Council thereby invited the General Assembly at its ninth session to instruct the Secretary-General to consider, in consultation with the Italian Government and the International Bank, whether the financing of Somaliland's economic development plan might be assisted either by the Bank within the limits of its statutes and policy (for which purpose a Bank mission to study the situation in Somaliland was requested), or else by other means to be applied through the United Nations.

The Council also recommended that the Administering Authority consider possibilities of associating Somali and foreign private capital in undertakings for which the Bank might be prepared to grant loans. The Administering Authority was, in addition, urged to publicize its economic development plans as widely as possible, in order to attract public interest both

in the Territory and abroad and to secure public co-operation in their execution.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's ninth session, several representatives in the Fourth Committee, including those of El Salvador, Iraq and Mexico, urged action on the Trusteeship Council's recommendation.

Despite the great efforts being made by the Italian Government, they maintained, financial aid from international and other external sources was urgently needed for schemes outside the scope of the Administering Authority's development plans and also to speed up the Territory's economic advancement by 1960, when it would become independent.

The alternate observer for Italy considered that long-term international financing, though perhaps difficult to obtain, would not only help to expand the various economic development projects initiated by the Administering Authority, but would also encourage the influx of other foreign capital.

A draft resolution was submitted jointly by El Salvador and Mexico. It proposed, among other things, that the Assembly request the Secretary-General: (1) to consider, in consultation with the Italian Government and the International Bank, whether the financing of Somaliland's economic development could be aided either by the Bank or by other means to be applied by the United Nations; and (2) to ask the Bank to send a mission to study the situation and economic possibilities in Somaliland.

The draft resolution was revised twice during the discussions, the final revision incorporating a Philippine amendment expressing the Assembly's hope for continuing and unremitting efforts by the Administering Authority. The paragraph in question was adopted by the Fourth Committee by 31 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions.

The revised resolution was approved, as a whole, by the Assembly on 14 December by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The Assembly thereby took sympathetic note of the Trusteeship Council's resolution on the subject, and requested the Secretary-General, in agreement with the Italian Government, to consider the advisability of asking the International Bank to send a mission to study the situation

and possibilities of economic development in the Trust Territory. The Assembly also asked the Trusteeship Council: (1) to continue to study the question; (2) to endeavour to decide on practical measures for financing Somaliland's economic development plans on the basis of the conclusions of the 1954 Visiting Mission to the East African Trust Territories and the report

on the Bank mission, should the plan for such a mission be carried out; and (3) to report to the Assembly's next session. In the meantime, the Assembly hoped that the Administering Authority would "continue unremittingly in its efforts" to further the Trust Territory's economic development.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 610-614, 620-623.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

T/1117/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting to the Trusteeship Council the Economic Development Plans for Somaliland: Years 1954-1960.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, meetings 528-536, 550.

T/L.475. El Salvador draft resolution (adopted, as amended).

T/L.484. Belgium amendment to El Salvador draft resolution (accepted by El Salvador with oral amendment to invite the Assembly "during its ninth session" to instruct the Secretary-General).

RESOLUTION 1001(XIV), as submitted by El Salvador, T/L.475, and amended by Belgium, T/L.484, adopted by the Council on 7 July 1954 by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2680. Report of Trusteeship Council covering period, 22 July 1953 to 16 July 1954.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 434, 435, 437, 438, 440, 445-448.

A/C.4/L.367 and Rev.1, 2. El Salvador and Mexico joint draft resolution and revisions (second revision incorporated Philippines amendment as operative paragraph 4; adopted: operative paragraph 4 by 31 votes to 1, with 12 abstentions; remainder by 41 votes to none, with 5 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by 40 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/C.4/L.380. Philippines amendment to first revision of joint draft (accepted by sponsor).

A/2840. Report of Fourth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 855(IX), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/2840, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered Trusteeship Council resolution 1001(XIV) of 7 July 1954 on the financing of the economic development plans of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration,

"Bearing in mind the fact that a United Nations Visiting Mission has just travelled through the Territory and will have to submit to the Trusteeship Council a full report on the general situation there, including reference to the economic development plans prepared by the Administering Authority,

"1. Takes sympathetic note of Trusteeship Council resolution 1001(XIV) of 7 July 1954;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to consider in agreement with the Italian Government the advisability of asking the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to send a mission of experts to study the situation and the possibilities of economic development in the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration;

"3. Requests the Trusteeship Council to continue its study of the question and on the basis of the conclusions of the 1954 Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa and the report of the Bank, if the plan for the mission referred to in the preceding paragraph is carried out, to endeavour to decide on practical measures for financing the economic development plans for Somaliland and to report to the General Assembly at its next session;

"4. Expresses the hope that, in the meantime, the Administering Authority will continue unremittingly in its efforts to further the economic development of the Trust Territory."

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS AFFECTING TRUST TERRITORIES

The question of administrative unions between Trust and neighbouring Non-Self-Governing Territories has been a matter of continuing concern to the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council during the last few years. At its seventh session in 1949 the Assem-

bly resolved that such unions should in no way compromise the evolution of any Trust Territory towards self-government or independence, or change the distinct character of a Trust Territory. Since then, various phases of the question have been regularly examined by the

Trusteeship Council. In July 1950 the Council decided to establish a Standing Committee on Administrative Unions charged with making regular examination of all existing Administrative Unions affecting Trust Territories, with special regard to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory concerned, the terms of the Charter and the relevant Trusteeship Agreement.

Since that time the Trusteeship Council has each year elected a Standing Committee to study all aspects of administrative unions affecting Trust Territories. At the opening meeting of its 13th session in January 1954 the Council elected the following as members of its Standing Committee: China, Haiti, New Zealand and the United States.

The Standing Committee subsequently submitted reports on the operation of the administrative unions affecting Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika and New Guinea which were considered by the Council during two meetings at its 13th session and one at its 14th. The Council decided that the observations and conclusions contained in the reports should be included in the Council's report to the General Assembly as the Council's own conclusions on the administrative unions affecting these three Territories.

The Standing Committee also submitted reports on the administrative unions affecting Togoland under British administration and the Cameroons under British administration. With regard to the former, the Standing Committee, after noting the memorandum entitled "The future of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship" transmitted on 21 June to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom, expressed the opinion that, in view of the fact that the future of the Trust Territory was likely to be an agenda item of the ninth session of the General Assembly, it should defer consideration of this question until it was specifically requested by the Trusteeship Council to consider the question further. With regard to the administrative union affecting the Cameroons under British administration, the Standing Committee, noting that some of the constitutional problems in this Trust Territory were similar to those affecting Togoland under British administration and that the new constitutional arrangements affecting the Territory had been in operation only for a short period of time, decided to postpone con-

sideration of this question until the 15th session of the Council in 1955 when it was hoped that more complete information would be available. The Council at its 14th session noted these reports of the Standing Committee.

During the Council's 13th and 14th sessions, the USSR submitted five draft resolutions on the administrative unions affecting Trust Territories. In one of these, the Council would recommend to the Administering Authorities of Tanganyika, New Guinea, Ruanda-Urundi, Togoland and the Cameroons under British administration and Togoland and the Cameroons under French administration to establish in these Trust Territories legislative and administrative organs not subordinate to any organs established on the basis of a union of Trust Territories with colonies. For that purpose the USSR draft proposed that legislative and other measures be taken to ensure the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Trust Territories. In the other four draft resolutions, the Council would make the same recommendation in the specific cases of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, the Cameroons under British administration, and New Guinea.

The Council rejected these draft resolutions, respectively by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions (on the general resolution); by 6 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions (on Tanganyika and on Ruanda-Urundi); and by 8 votes to 3, with 1 abstention (on the Cameroons under British administration and on New Guinea).

It adopted the following conclusions regarding administrative unions affecting the Trust Territories.

With regard to Tanganyika's association with Kenya and Uganda, it noted that discussions with the inhabitants of the Trust Territory would take place prior to the revision of the East Africa (High Commission) (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1951, and hoped that the Administering Authority would not only continue to inform the people concerning the existing operations of the administrative union but would also make them aware of its implications and would consult with them before any review of the existing arrangements was undertaken. The Council also expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would furnish it before its 15th session with detailed information con-

cerning the action taken in the current year in this respect.

The Council also recalled an earlier opinion that the Administering Authority should take all possible steps to ensure that the employment conditions prevailing for the inhabitants of Tanganyika who were in the service of the East Africa High Commission were not less favourable than those enjoyed by the inhabitants who were in the service of the Government of Tanganyika.

With regard to the administrative union between Ruanda-Urundi and the Belgian Congo, the Council recalled the conclusions adopted in the special report on administrative unions affecting Trust Territories it had submitted to the Assembly's seventh session in 1952. In this report it had expressed the opinion that there was no evidence to indicate that the practical operation of this administrative union was incompatible with the provisions of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruanda-Urundi, but that the Belgian Government should consider further bringing the law of 21 August 1925 establishing the administrative union into accord with present-day practices.

In this connexion, the special representative of the Administering Authority informed the Council that the law of 21 August 1925 had not been amended since the adoption of the Trusteeship Council's report. The law, he stated, was sufficiently flexible and could be adapted to any circumstances which might arise in Ruanda-Urundi. Nevertheless, on 25 April 1949 the Belgian Government had promulgated a new law, which provided that the Trusteeship Agreement for Ruandi-Urundi, as approved by the General Assembly, should have full effect. Consequently, any provisions of the law of 21 August 1925 which were found to be incompatible with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement or of the United Nations Charter would automatically become null and void, but there had been no such provisions in that law.

The Council noted this statement but remained of the opinion that the law of 21 August 1925 was not fully consistent with present administrative practices. It therefore hoped that Belgium would inform it of the steps which might suitably be taken in order to bring this law more fully into accord with present-day

practices and to make its provisions more precise with regard to the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement.

On the question of the integration of the French-administered Cameroons within the French Union, the Council referred to the opinions expressed on the relationship between the Trust Territory and the French Union as well as the observations of the Administering Authority, in particular its statement that the peoples of the Trust Territories would, upon the termination of the Trusteeship status of the Territory, be free to achieve their aspirations outside the French Union if they so desired. It expressed confidence that the relationship between the Trust Territory and the French Union would continue to remain in accordance with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and the provisions of the Charter.

The Council adopted a similar conclusion concerning the relationship of French-administered Togoland with the French Union.

With regard to the administrative union between Australian-administered New Guinea and the neighbouring Non-Self-Governing Territory of Papua, the Council noted the detailed information submitted by its Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, together with relevant statistics contained in the annual report of the Administering Authority.

It stated that it had again no information which might indicate that this union was, at this stage of development, not in the interests of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, but reaffirmed certain views expressed in its previous report. These were to the effect that common customs, fiscal and administrative services organized on an inter-territorial basis might have advantages for the individual territories concerned; that complete integration of the political institutions of a Trust Territory and a Non-Self-Governing Territory not subject to Trusteeship provisions might hinder the separate development of the Trust Territory as a separate entity; and that the Administering Authority should continue to provide adequate formal protection of the interests of the Trust Territory, in particular regarding legislation which might not be in conformity with the Trusteeship Agreement and the principles of the Charter.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 648-649.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 13TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 503, 520, 524, 525.

T/L.408. Interim report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on Cameroons under British administration (USSR proposal for postponement rejected by 6 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions; report adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.428. Interim report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on Togoland under British administration (consideration postponed as suggested by Committee).

T/L.438 and Corr.1. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on Ruanda-Urundi (those paragraphs voted on adopted by 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions; report, as a whole, adopted as part of Council's report on Territory by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.461. USSR draft resolution on Ruanda-Urundi (rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.448. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on Tanganyika (votes on separate paragraphs ranged from 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention to 6 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions; report, as a whole, adopted as part of Council's report on Territory by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention).

T/L.460. USSR draft resolution on Tanganyika (rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.449. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions to Trusteeship Council, 1954 (noted without objection).

T/L.453. USSR draft resolution on administrative unions (postponed to 14th session, because of adoption of motion by Belgium).

Belgium motion to adjourn debate on administrative unions (adopted by 9 votes to 1, with 1 abstention).

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

MEETINGS, 558-560, 562.

T/L.453. USSR draft resolution on administrative unions deferred from 13th session (rejected by 6 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions).

T/1130. Note by Secretary-General transmitting to Council memorandum by United Kingdom on future of Togoland under British administration, A/2660.

T/L.486. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on Togoland under British administration (report noted without objection).

T/L.487. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on Cameroons under British administration (noted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions).

T/L.508. USSR draft resolution on Cameroons under British administration (rejected by 8 votes to 3, with 1 abstention).

T/L.485 and Corr.1. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions on New Guinea (those paragraphs voted on adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions; report as a whole, as part of Council's report on Territory, by 8 votes to none, with 4 abstentions).

T/L.509. USSR draft resolution on New Guinea (rejected by 8 votes to 3, with 1 abstention).

T/L.488. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions to Trusteeship Council, 1954 (noted by 9 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions).

Legal Questions

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE OF THE MONETARY GOLD REMOVED FROM ROME IN 1943¹

On 15 June 1954 the International Court of Justice delivered its Judgment in the Monetary Gold case, brought before the Court in May 1953 by an Application of Italy against France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Court's Judgment began by reciting the facts. The origin of the case was to be found in Part III of the Agreement on Reparation from Germany (signed at Paris on 14 January 1946), which provided that the monetary gold found in Germany should be pooled for distribution among the countries which could establish that a definite amount of monetary gold belonging to them was looted by Germany or was wrongfully removed into Germany territory. France, the United Kingdom and the United States were signatories of the Agreement, as well as Albania and other States; Italy adhered subsequently to Part III.

The implementation of the provisions of Part III of the Agreement was entrusted to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States which appointed a Tripartite Commission to assist them. This Commission, however, was unable to give a decision concerning a quantity of gold removed from Rome in 1943 which belonged to the National Bank of Albania and for which competing claims were advanced by Albania and Italy. Accordingly, on 25 April 1951, the three Governments signed the Washington Agreement by which they decided to submit the question to an arbitrator. On 20 February 1953 the arbitrator gave his opinion that the gold belonged in 1943 to Albania within the meaning of Part III of the Paris Agreement.

The three Powers had accompanied the Washington Agreement by a statement declaring

that, if the finding of the arbitrator should be in favour of Albania, "the three Powers are confronted by another question", since the gold was claimed by Italy and by the United Kingdom for reasons not covered by Part III of the Paris Agreement. They decided that should the arbitrator's finding be in favour of Albania "they will deliver the gold to the United Kingdom in partial satisfaction of the judgment, in the Corfu Channel case unless within 90 days from the date of the communication of the arbitrator's opinion to Italy and Albania": either Albania applied to the Court asking it to determine whether it was proper that the gold should be delivered to the United Kingdom; or Italy applied to the Court for the determination of the questions: (1) whether by reason of any rights which she claimed to possess as a result of the Albanian law of 13 January 1945, or under the provisions of the Italian Peace Treaty, the gold should be delivered to her rather than to Albania; and (2) whether the claim of the United Kingdom or of Italy should have priority if that issue should arise. The three Governments accepted the Court's jurisdiction to determine such applications by Albania or Italy.

Albania, which had not accepted the Court's jurisdiction, made no application to it.

Italy, accepting the Court's jurisdiction in the dispute, made an Application on 19 May 1953. This Application, which the Court said was in accordance with the Washington Statement, formulated two claims with regard to the

¹ See Case of the Monetary Gold Removed from Rome in 1943 (Preliminary Question), Judgment of June 15th, 1954: I.C.J. Reports 1954, p. 19; see also Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 669-70.

gold. However, instead of presenting its Memorial on the merits within the time-limits fixed by the Court, Italy on 30 October 1953 raised a "preliminary question" as to the Court's jurisdiction to adjudicate on the first of these claims.

On 3 November 1953 the Court requested the parties to submit their views on this preliminary question of the Court's jurisdiction. Following the deposit of written pleadings, public hearings were held from 10 to 14 May 1954. The Court was presided over by the Vice-President and included on the Bench an Italian judge *ad hoc*. The Court heard oral statements on behalf of Italy, France and the United Kingdom.

Italy contended that the Washington Statement did not provide the Court with a sufficient basis for adjudication on the first question since the proceedings contemplated by that Statement were in reality directed against Albania and Albania was not a party to the suit. The United Kingdom saw in the challenge to the Court's jurisdiction made by Italy a ground for questioning the validity of the Italian Application which, the United Kingdom submitted, should be regarded as not conforming to the Washington Statement or, alternatively, as withdrawn or cancelled by Italy so that Italy should be deemed not to have made any application within the meaning of the Washington Statement (in either of which cases the United Kingdom would be entitled to the gold). The two other respondent Governments, France and the United States, did not make formal submissions but expressed a desire that the Court should decide on the merits of the case.

The Court then examined the views of both sides. As regards the United Kingdom submissions, the Court first rejected an Italian claim that it had no jurisdiction to consider them. It then stated that it was unusual that an applicant State should challenge the Court's jurisdiction but the circumstances of the case had to be considered. It was the Washington Statement, by the three Governments, that had formulated the offer of jurisdiction accepted by Italy and had pre-determined the subject-matter of the suit; and it was after taking the initial step that Italy had felt some doubt and had filed a Preliminary Objection. The Court's Rules did not preclude the raising of a preliminary ob-

jection by an applicant in such circumstances. By this Objection, Italy's acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction had not become less complete or less positive than was contemplated in the Washington Statement. To request the Court to settle the problem of jurisdiction was not tantamount to asking the Court not to determine the questions set out in the Application in any circumstances. The Application was a real one and it remained real unless it was withdrawn, but it had not been withdrawn. Finally, the Application, if not invalid when filed, could not subsequently have become invalid by reason of the question raised by Italy regarding the Court's jurisdiction. The Court therefore rejected the United Kingdom submissions on this point and found that it had been validly seized of the Application and that that Application still subsisted.

It then considered the Italian Objection to its jurisdiction in order to decide whether or not it could adjudicate upon the merits of the claims set forth in the Italian Application. The Court noted that the Application was in conformity with the offer made in the Washington Statement in that the subject-matter of the suit was the same as that defined in the Statement and the parties against which the suit was brought (France, the United Kingdom and the United States) had declared that they accepted the Court's jurisdiction in this matter. The three Governments as well as Italy had conferred jurisdiction on the Court to deal with the questions submitted in the Application.

The Court thus proceeded to examine whether the jurisdiction conferred upon it in fact covered the task entrusted to it. It was not merely called upon to say whether the gold should be delivered to Italy or to the United Kingdom; it was asked to determine first certain legal questions upon the solution of which the delivery of the gold depended. The first submission in the Application centred on a claim by Italy against Albania; Italy believed that she possessed a right against Albania for the redress of an international wrong which, according to Italy, Albania had committed against her. In order, therefore, to determine whether Italy was entitled to receive the gold, it was necessary to determine whether Albania had committed any international wrong against Italy, and whether it was under an obligation

to pay compensation to that country; and, if so, to determine also the amount of compensation. In order to decide such questions, it was necessary to determine whether the Albanian law of 13 January 1945 was contrary to international law. In the determination of those questions, which related to the lawful or unlawful character of certain actions of Albania vis-a-vis Italy, only two States, Italy and Albania, were directly interested.

To go into the merits of such questions would be to decide a dispute between Italy and Albania, which the Court could not do without the consent of Albania. If the Court did so, it would run counter to a well-established principle of international law embodied in the Court's Statute, namely, that the Court can only exercise jurisdiction over a State with its consent.

It had been suggested that Albania might have intervened, since Article 62 of the Court's Statute gives to a third State, which considers that it has an interest of a legal nature which may be affected by the decision in the case, the right to request permission to intervene. That provision, it had been stated, showed that the Statute contemplated that proceedings might continue even if a third State had a legal interest which might enable it to intervene. Consequently, it had been argued, the fact that Albania had not chosen to intervene should not make it impossible for the Court to give judgment. But in the present case, Albania's legal interests would not only be affected by a decision; they would constitute the very subject-matter of the decision. Therefore, the Statute could not be regarded, even by implication, as authorizing that proceedings could be continued in the absence of Albania.

The Court found unanimously that, although Italy and the three respondent States had conferred jurisdiction upon the Court, that jurisdiction did not authorize it to adjudicate in the absence of the consent of Albania on the first claim submitted by Italy.

As for the second claim, which related to the priority between the claims of Italy and the United Kingdom, it would only arise when it had been decided that, as between Italy and Albania, the gold should go to Italy. That claim was consequently dependent upon the first claim

in the Application. The Court accordingly found, by 13 votes to 1, that, inasmuch as it could not adjudicate on the first Italian claim, it should refrain from examining the second.

Two members of the Court (President Sir Arnold McNair and Judge Read), while voting in favour of the decision, appended to the Court's Judgment a declaration and an individual opinion, respectively.

Sir Arnold McNair declared that he concurred in the finding of the Court but for reasons different from those stated in the Court's Judgment. In his opinion, there was a fundamental defect in the Application and in the constitution of these proceedings. The Court had been asked to adjudicate upon an Italian claim against Albania arising out of an Albanian law of 13 January 1945. Albania was therefore an essential respondent. But the proceedings were not brought against Albania, nor did the Application name Albania as a respondent, although there was nothing in the Washington Statement which could preclude the Italian Government from doing so.

Judge Read, in his individual opinion, disagreed with the Court's finding that the Italian Application was in conformity with the Washington Statement. He stated that Italy, in making an Application in which Albania was not named as a party, failed to make an application "for the determination of the question" as precisely provided in the Washington Statement. The offer in that statement could not be construed as authorizing Italy to make an application of such a nature that it was legally impossible for the Court to decide the question. At the same time, as Albania was a necessary and indispensable party to the proceedings, the Application did not comply with the relevant provisions of the Court's Statute and Rules. Accordingly, Judge Read considered, "there was a fundamental defect in the Application by which these proceedings were commenced".

Judge Levi Carneiro appended to the Court's judgment a statement of his dissenting opinion on the second question. Reviewing the proceedings in the case, he concluded that the second Italian submission should be adjudicated upon before the first. He asked how the Court could hold that the gold should be "delivered to Italy"—and that was what was asked in the first sub-

mission of the Application—without having previously found in favour of the right of the Italian claim to priority.

Moreover, he stated, a decision by the Court on the second submission would have provided the "Allied Governments concerned" with a very valuable orientation. If the Court had found that the United Kingdom claim was entitled to priority, the question raised in the first Italian submission would have lost all practical interest. If, on the other hand, it had upheld the right to priority of the Italian claim, it would have given the three Powers the assurance (for which they had asked) that the delivery of the gold to the United Kingdom could

not be validly effected before final adjudication upon the merits of the Italian claim. If neither claim were held to be entitled to priority, then, if the Italian claim were held to be well-founded, there would be a proportionate allocation of the gold between the two creditors.

In any event, the Court, stated Judge Carneiro, by adjudicating upon the second submission, "would make the solution of the dispute more simple, clearer and more straightforward". On the other hand, he feared that its refusal to intervene in any way, after the three "Allied Governments concerned" had asked it for guidance might "well give rise to a deadlock or aggravate the difficulties".

OTHER CASES BEFORE THE COURT²

TREATMENT IN HUNGARY OF AIRCRAFT AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES (UNITED STATES vs. USSR AND HUNGARY)³

On 3 March 1954 the United States filed with the Register of the International Court of Justice an Application against Hungary and another one against the USSR, regarding an aircraft and crew of the United States, which had been forced to land on Hungarian territory on 19 November 1951. The Applications stated that: (1) the aircraft and its contents had been seized by the USSR authorities stationed in Hungary; (2) the crew had been held under arrest and incommunicado by those authorities and surrendered by them to the Hungarian authorities on 3 December 1951; (3) following that delivery, the four airmen had been kept under arrest and incommunicado by the Hungarian Government; (4) on 23 December a trial had been held, following which the airmen had been sentenced for premeditated crossing of the Hungarian frontier and fined; and (5) the airmen had been released on 28 December 1951, on payment under protest by the United States of a sum of \$123,605.15.

² For a list of the matters considered by the Court during 1954, see APPENDIX III.

³ See *Treatment in Hungary of Aircraft and Crew of the United States of America*, Order of July 12th, 1954: I.C.J. Reports 1954, p. 99, and *Treatment in Hungary of Aircraft and Crew of the United States of America*, Order of July 12th, 1954: I.C.J. Reports 1954, p. 103.

In its Applications, the United States requested the Court to consider the two cases and to deal with them together, if it found it convenient and proper to do so. It invoked in particular Article 36, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court, which provides that the jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it. It stated that it submitted to the Court's jurisdiction for the purpose of the two cases, and indicated that it was open to the two Governments to do the same; the Court's jurisdiction would thus be confirmed, and the Court could then adjudicate.

On 30 April 1954 the USSR declared that it could not accept the United States proposal that the Court should examine the case concerning the "American Aircraft which violated the State frontier of the Hungarian People's Republic". There existed, it stated, no subject for consideration by the Court. The Hungarian People's Republic on 14 June 1954 declared that it was unable to submit in this case to the Court's jurisdiction.

Copies of the letters from the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic to the Registrar of the Court were communicated to the United States.

In these circumstances, the Court, by two Orders of 12 July 1954, found that it did not have the acceptance of either the USSR or the Hungarian People's Republic of its jurisdiction to deal with the United States Applications and that, therefore, it could take no further steps in the matter.

"ELECTRICITE DE BEYROUTH"
COMPANY CASE (FRANCE vs. LEBANON)⁴

This case, which was brought before the Court by France in August 1953, concerned a dispute between France and Lebanon concerning concessions for the exploitation of public services in Lebanon, granted by Lebanon to the "Electricité de Beyrouth" Company.

On 8 April 1954 the Court, at the request of Lebanon, extended the time-limit for the pres-

⁴ See *Electricité de Beyrouth Company Case*, Order of April 8th, 1954: I.C.J. Reports 1954, p. 13. *Electricité de Beyrouth Company Case*, Order of July 29th 1954: I.C.J. Reports 1954, p. 107; see also Y.U.N., 1953, p. 670.

entation of the Lebanese Counter-Memorial in the case to 28 July.

On 13 July, however, Lebanon informed the Court that there was now no object in continuing the proceedings since the parties had reached a settlement which had been ratified by the Lebanese Parliament on 30 June. The Lebanese and French Governments, it was stated, had agreed that as soon as a settlement was made the French Government would discontinue the proceedings before the Court.

On 23 July France informed the Court that it was not going on with the proceedings and requested that its case be removed from the Court's List. This was done by the Court on 29 July.

CHAPTER II

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION⁵

DRAFT CODE OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF MANKIND

At its ninth session, the General Assembly had before it the International Law Commission's report for 1954 containing the revised version of a text for a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind. The original version was adopted by the Commission in 1951, but was later revised in the light of comments received from governments. The earlier version was not discussed by the Assembly, which postponed consideration of the question in 1951, and for the next two years omitted it from its agenda in view of the Commission's continuing study.

The question of drawing up the proposed draft code dates from 1947 when the Assembly, at its second session directed the International Law Commission to: "(a) Formulate the principles of international law recognized in the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal [before which the Nazi war crimes trials were held after the Second World War] and in the judgment of the Tribunal, and (b) prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind, indicating clearly the place to be accorded" to these principles.

The revised version of the draft code before the ninth session consisted of four articles which: (1) defined offences against the peace and security of mankind as "crimes under international law, for which the responsible individuals shall be punished"; (2) listed 13 specific acts to be considered as offences; (3) declared that a person committing any of these offences could not be absolved from responsibility because he acted "as Head of State or as responsible government official"; and (4) declared that a person charged with committing any of the offences could not be relieved of responsibility in international law because of the fact that he "acted pursuant to an order of his Government or of a superior . . . if, in the circumstances at the time, it was possible for him not to comply with the order".

The first two of the 13 specific acts listed were (1) the commission of any act of aggression by one State against another, and (2) any threat to resort to an act of aggression. Also included were such actions as the organization or encouragement "of activities calculated to

⁵ See also CHAPTER III, STATELESSNESS.

foment civil strife in another State"; acts by State authorities or private individuals "committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such", and the commission by State authorities, or by private individuals acting at their instigation or with their toleration, of "inhuman acts such as murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or persecutions, committed against any civilian population on social, political, racial, religious or cultural grounds".

The International Law Commission noted in its report that this latter paragraph on "inhuman acts" was broader than the 1951 text, which was itself "wider in scope" than the Charter of the Nürnberg Tribunal. The 1951 text, the report recalled, listed the "inhuman acts" as offences when they were "committed in execution of or in connexion with other offences" defined in the code.

"The Commission", it said, "decided to enlarge the scope of the paragraph so as to make the punishment of the acts enumerated in the paragraph independent of whether or not they are committed in connexion with other offences defined in the draft code". "On the other hand", it continued, "in order not to characterize any inhuman act committed by a private individual as an international crime, it was found necessary to provide that such an act constitutes an international crime only if committed by the private individual at the instigation or with the toleration of the authorities of a State".

The report also took note of other respects in which the revised version of the draft code differed from the original one. Among them were the following. A previously included article on penalties was omitted because the Commission felt "that the question of penalties could more conveniently be dealt with at a later stage, after it had been decided how the code was to become operative". A new paragraph was inserted, listing among the offences "the intervention by the authorities of a State in the internal or external affairs of another State, by means of coercive measures of an economic or political character, in order to force its will and thereby obtain advantages of any kind". Here, the Commission pointed out that according to the wording of the new paragraph "not every

kind of political or economic pressure is necessarily a crime". The paragraph, it said, "applies only to cases where the coercive measures constitute a real intervention in the internal or external affairs of another State".

The General Assembly's Sixth Committee considered the draft code at six meetings from 10 to 18 November.

With regard to what action should be recommended to the Assembly, there was wide agreement that no final decision on the code could be taken at the present time. Several representatives, among them those of Canada, Egypt, India, the United Kingdom and Venezuela, expressed the opinion that a discussion of the substance of the code was premature, particularly in view of the fact that, among the offences it listed, a primary place was given to acts of aggression, and the Legal Committee had already recommended that the question of defining aggression be referred to a special committee which would report back to the Assembly in 1956. (see below, CHAPTER V).

Another point made in support of deferring consideration was that only 15 governments had sent in comments on the draft code. Noting this fact, the representative of the United Kingdom said that the observations received had dealt almost exclusively with the question of aggression. Hardly any governments, he added, had commented on the other provisions of the code.

Other members of the Committee, however, in particular the representatives of France and the Netherlands, considered that although it would not be possible to reach any final decision on the code at the current session, a general exchange of views regarding its provisions was both timely and useful. The representatives of France, Israel and Panama questioned the necessity of tying the code to the definition of aggression.

During the debate certain representatives made statements concerning the substance of the draft code.

The representative of France felt that the Nürnberg principles had not been given adequate prominence and expressed the fear that if these principles were disregarded in the text, a conflict might arise between them and the law embodied in the code.

The question was also raised, in particular by the representatives of China and the Netherlands, whether the code should be limited to the three crimes mentioned in the Charters of the Nürnberg and Tokyo Tribunals, namely crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, or whether other crimes should be included, as in the draft code.

Arguing in favour of the former alternative, the Netherlands representative referred to the provision in the draft code regarding superior orders. If an individual citizen was to be obliged to refuse to obey such orders he could only be expected to do so in the case of acts which constituted a grave offence against the peace and security of mankind, for only in such major cases could the individual be expected to place his loyalty to the international community above his loyalty to his own government. Therefore, the existing text, stated the Netherlands representative, in going beyond the three crimes cited in the two Tribunals, seemed unduly to extend the scope of international criminal law.

On the other hand it was maintained, in particular by the representative of China, that it was clear from the International Law Commission's terms of reference that the General Assembly had not intended to confine the code to the Nürnberg principles. The formulation of these principles was one assignment (which the Commission carried out in 1950), the preparation of the draft code constituted another and a wider task. Moreover, he argued, to restrict the code to the three crimes listed would be to disregard the developments in the international situation which had taken place since the Nürnberg and Tokyo Charters were drafted.

The wisdom of including genocide among the offences listed in the draft code was questioned by the representatives of Israel and Syria, who pointed out that the relevant provisions of the code differed in some respects from those of the Convention; to avoid unnecessary confusion, the representative of Israel suggested, the relevant provision, if included, should produce literally the terms of the Convention. The Israel representative expressed satisfaction, however, that the paragraph of the revised draft code dealing with crimes against humanity omitted the provision, previously included, that inhuman acts were international crimes only when committed in execution of or in connexion with another crime. The new wording was criti-

cized, on the other hand, by the representative of Brazil on the ground that it would result in offences normally punishable under national law becoming international crimes.

A further point of discussion was the question of the implementation of the code. Some speakers, in particular the representative of France, regretted the omission of any reference to this in the text. Others, including the representatives of Brazil and Mexico, felt that the International Law Commission had acted wisely in this respect. The question of what agency should administer the code, the Brazilian representative pointed out, was controversial and the Assembly had under consideration a draft statute for an international criminal court (see below, CHAPTER VI). Although the substance of the code and the problem of measures for its application were closely linked, stated the representative of Mexico, in the present international situation it was better to deal with them separately. The connexion between measures for implementation and the question of international criminal jurisdiction was also stressed by, among others, the representatives of Israel and Sweden, who considered that the code, to be enforceable, should be formulated as an international convention.

Brazil, Canada, Denmark and India jointly submitted a draft resolution proposing that further consideration be postponed until the report on defining aggression had been received. The proposal noted in its preamble that the draft code "raises problems closely related to that of the definition of aggression".

The Netherlands representative proposed orally that the draft resolution should be amended: (1) to request governments to submit their observations on the draft code; (2) to ask the Secretary-General to make a survey of the solutions found by national and international courts to the difficulties that had arisen from the interpretation of the Nürnberg and Tokyo Charters; and (3) to include the draft code in the provisional agenda of the Assembly's 11th session. However, as members did not appear to favour the suggestion, he did not submit the proposal formally.

In the debate on the joint draft resolution, the representative of Peru stated that even when the definition of aggression was formulated it could not be inserted automatically into the draft code. Governments would have to be given

sufficient time to study it, and the International Law Commission would have to be given the opportunity of bringing the list of crimes into line as far as possible with the agreed definition. He therefore proposed that the resolution be amended to say that further consideration of the draft code should be postponed "until a definition of aggression is ready for insertion".

The Peruvian amendment was rejected by 22 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions, and, after being

voted on in parts, the resolution as a whole was adopted by 46 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

The resolution was adopted by the General Assembly, without discussion, on 4 December by 54 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

By it, the Assembly postponed further consideration of the draft code until it received the report of a special committee on the related question of defining aggression, which is to report to the Assembly in 1956.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

(For text of original draft code, see A/1858, and also Y.U.N., 1951, pp. 841-42.)

A/2162 and Add.1, 2. Comments of governments on draft code.

A/2693. Report of International Law Commission, covering the work of its sixth session, 3 June-28 July 1954.

DRAFT CODE

"Article 1. Offences against the peace and security of mankind, as defined in this code, are crimes under international law, for which the responsible individuals shall be punished.

"Article 2. The following acts are offences against the peace and security of mankind:

"(1) Any act of aggression, including the employment by the authorities of a State of armed force against another State for any purpose other than national or collective self-defence or in pursuance of a decision or recommendation of a competent organ of the United Nations.

"(2) Any threat by the authorities of a State to resort to an act of aggression against another State.

"(3) The preparation by the authorities of a State of the employment of armed force against another State for any purpose other than national or collective self-defence or in pursuance of a decision or recommendation of a competent organ of the United Nations.

"(4) The organization, or the encouragement of the organization, by the authorities of a State, of armed bands within its territory or any other territory for incursions into the territory of another State, or the toleration of the organization of such bands in its own territory, or the toleration of the use by such armed bands of its territory as a base of operations or as a point of departure for incursions into the territory of another State, as well as direct participation in or support of such incursions.

"(5) The undertaking or encouragement by the authorities of a State of activities calculated to foment civil strife in another State, or the toleration by the authorities of a State of organized activities calculated to foment civil strife in another State.

"(6) The undertaking or encouragement by the authorities of a State of terrorist activities in another State, or the toleration by the authorities of a State of organized activities calculated to carry out terrorist acts in another State.

"(7) Acts by the authorities of a State in violation of its obligations under a treaty which is designed to ensure international peace and security by means of restrictions or limitations on armaments, or on military training, or on fortifications, or of other restrictions of the same character.

"(8) The annexation by the authorities of a State of territory belonging to another State, by means of acts contrary to international law.

"(9) The intervention by the authorities of a State in the internal or external affairs of another State, by means of coercive measures of an economic or political character in order to force its will and thereby obtain advantages of any kind.

"(10) Acts by the authorities of a State or by private individuals committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such, including:

"(i) Killing members of the group;

"(ii) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

"(iii) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

"(iv) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

"(v) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

"(11) Inhuman acts such as murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or persecutions, committed against any civilian population on social, political, racial, religious or cultural grounds by the authorities of a State or by private individuals acting at the instigation or with the toleration of such authorities.

"(12) Acts in violation of the laws or customs of war.

"(13) Acts which constitute:

"(i) Conspiracy to commit any of the offences defined in the preceding paragraphs of this article; or

"(ii) Direct incitement to commit any of the offences defined in the preceding paragraphs of this article; or

"(iii) Complicity in the commission of any of the offences defined in the preceding paragraphs of this article; or

"(iv) Attempts to commit any of the offences defined in the preceding paragraphs of this article.

"Article 3. The fact that a person acted as Head of State or as responsible government official does not relieve him of responsibility for committing any of the offences defined in this code.

"Article 4. The fact that a person charged with an offence defined in this code acted pursuant to an order of his Government or of a superior does not relieve him of responsibility in international law if, in the circumstances at the time, it was possible for him not to comply with that order."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 396, 420-425.

A/C.6/L.338. Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India joint draft resolution (adopted after amendment by

sponsors: preamble by 43 votes to 1, with 1 abstention; operative part by 46 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by 46 votes to none, with 3 abstentions).

Peru oral amendment (rejected by 22 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions).

A/2807. Report of Sixth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTION 897(IX), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/2807, adopted by the Assembly on 4 December by 54 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, postponing further consideration of the draft code "until the Special Committee on the question of defining aggression has submitted its report".

THE REGIME OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA

The International Law Commission during 1954 considered a report by its special rapporteur, J. P. A. François, on the regime of the territorial sea, together with a draft regulation which had been revised in the light of comments made by a committee of experts, meeting at The Hague from 14 to 16 April 1953, and observations received from governments

concerning the delimitation of the territorial sea between adjacent States the coasts of which face each other.

The Commission adopted 27 provisional articles, with comments, which, in accordance with its Statute, are to be submitted to governments.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

A/2693. Report of International Law Commission covering work of its sixth session, 3 June-28 July 1954.

A/CN.4/61 and Add.1. Second report on regime of the territorial sea, and report of committee of experts.

A/CN.4/71 and Add.1, 2. Information and observations of governments regarding delimitation of territorial sea of two adjacent States.

A/CN.4/77. Third report on regime of the territorial sea.

THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

The question of the rights of States over the continental shelf has been before the International Law Commission since its first session in 1949, as part of the Commission's general study of the codification of the law of the high seas and of territorial waters.

In 1953 the Commission approved a set of eight draft articles⁶ on the continental shelf and recommended to the General Assembly that it give them favourable consideration. The articles include such provisions as proclaiming the right of the coastal States in question to explore and

exploit the natural resources of the shelf, while at the same time forbidding them to engage in "any unjustifiable interference with navigation, fishing or fish production", or to "prevent the establishment or maintenance of submarine cables".

Also provided is a definition of the term "continental shelf itself. The draft articles describe it as "the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas contiguous to the coast, but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of two hundred metres". In its report, the International Law Commission explained that the 200-metre limit had been fixed "because it is at

⁶ For texts of the draft articles, see Y.U.N., 1953, p. 677.

that depth that the continental shelf, in the geological sense, generally comes to an end. It is there that the continental slope begins and falls steeply to a great depth".

The Assembly, however, decided at its 1953 session not to deal with any aspect of the regime of the high seas or of the regime of territorial waters until the Commission had studied and reported upon the whole subject.

The matter was again brought before the Assembly at its ninth session in 1954 by Brazil, Bolivia, China, Honduras, Liberia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the United Kingdom and the United States. They asked the Assembly to "avoid undue delay" by deciding at its 1954 session to give substantive consideration to the question of the continental shelf in 1955.

In an explanatory memorandum, they urged that the Assembly consider and attempt to solve, one at a time, the different segments of the broad general subject of the regime of the high seas and territorial waters, as those were dealt with by the International Law Commission. To complete its work on the whole subject, they pointed out, the Commission might require several years and meanwhile disputes relating to the high seas and territorial waters seemed to be increasing. The need for agreed solutions of these problems or any part of them was, therefore, apparent.

International law, the memorandum stated, had frequently been advanced by reaching agreement on the less controversial aspects of a subject and only then attempting to solve the more controversial aspects. In the present case, simultaneous consideration of all segments of the subject would at best greatly delay a settlement of the problems involved. For example, while there did not seem to be any basic disagreement concerning the Commission's conclusions on the continental shelf, there was nothing to indicate that any recommendations it might make on the question of the breadth of territorial waters would secure general acceptance.

Since a number of governments had, however, expressed a wish to study the draft articles on the continental shelf further before reaching final conclusions, it was proposed that the Assembly postpone substantive consideration until its tenth session in 1955.

The question was considered by the Assem-

bly's Sixth Committee at six meetings from 29 November to 3 December. The debate centred on a draft resolution submitted by Belgium, China, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States which embodied the request of the 10 countries that the Assembly decide to give substantive consideration to the question in 1955 and also asked the International Law Commission to give special attention to its study of the whole matter in order to complete the entire work as soon as possible.

In addition to the sponsors, the representative of France spoke in support of the draft resolution, urging that consideration of the question of the continental shelf should not be delayed and that the questions dealt with by the International Law Commission should be dealt with in succession.

Several speakers, on the other hand, opposed the idea of dealing with the question of the continental shelf on a separate basis from the other related issues. They included the representatives of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Iceland, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Syria and Yugoslavia. They emphasized that the Assembly at its eighth session had recognized the unity of the whole subject of the regime of the high seas and of the territorial sea and that this principle should be preserved. Approval of the draft articles, it was further maintained, would prejudice the consideration of such questions as the width of the territorial sea. In this connexion, the representative of Iceland pointed out that the draft articles defined the continental shelf as "the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas contiguous to the coast, but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of two hundred metres". He further contended that adoption of the draft articles would be of no help in solving any of the international disputes that had been referred to, since, he said, these disputes were really concerned with coastal jurisdiction over fisheries.

The representative of Iceland also maintained that it seemed likely that the International Law Commission would complete its work in the whole field in only two more years.

Eight Latin American countries, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, submitted joint amendments, under which the problem would

come before the Assembly in 1956 instead of 1955. Iceland submitted a draft resolution which refrained from setting a date for Assembly consideration, but asked the International Law Commission to finish its work as soon as possible, and to give an estimated completion date in its next report.

After a series of private consultations between the sponsors of the six-Power resolution and the sponsors of the amendments, agreement was reached on revised amendments sponsored by the eight Latin American countries, Argentina and Iceland, which withdrew its own draft resolution. The compromise text requested the International Law Commission "to devote the necessary time to the study of the regime of the high seas, the regime of territorial waters and all related problems, in order to complete its work on these topics and submit its final report" in time for the Assembly to consider the whole matter at its 1956 session. The Com-

mission's final report was to be included in the provisional agenda of the session.

The revised amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the six-Power draft resolution on the understanding that a statement was included in the Committee's report to the effect that the first operative paragraph of the resolution "should not be interpreted in the sense of prejudicing the decisions that might be adopted by the Assembly" at its 1956 session regarding the procedure to be followed in the discussion of the item, once the International Law Commission had submitted its final report. This was agreed to without vote by the Committee. The paragraph referred to was the one requesting the Commission to complete its work in time for Assembly consideration in 1956.

The amended draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee and, subsequently, by the Assembly on 14 December, without discussion, by 32 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

(For text of draft articles on continental shelf, see A/2456, Report of the International Law Commission covering the week of its fifth session, 1 June-14 August 1953; see also Y.U.N. 1953, pp. 676-78.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2706 and Add.1-3. Draft articles on the continental shelf. Letters from Brazil, China, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States, Nicaragua, Honduras, Bolivia proposing item for agenda, and explanatory memorandum.

SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 430-435.

A/C.6/L.339. Belgium, China, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution (adopted as amended; voting on paragraphs ranged from 47 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, to 41 votes to none, with 9 abstentions, on third paragraph of preamble; resolution adopted as a whole by 44 votes to none, with 9 abstentions).

A/C.6/L.341 and Rev.1. Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay joint amendments to joint draft resolution and revision. Argentina and Iceland became co-sponsors of revision (revised amendment accepted by sponsors of joint draft resolution).

A/C.6/L.342. Iceland draft resolution (withdrawn). A/2849. Report of Sixth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 899(IX), as recommended by Sixth Com-

mittee, A/2849, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December, by 32 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the International Law Commission in its report of the work of its fifth session submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly draft articles on the continental shelf,

"Believing that consideration by the General Assembly of the regime of the high seas, the regime of territorial waters and all related problems should be undertaken without undue delay,

"Recalling that, in resolution 798(VIII) of 7 December 1953, the General Assembly, having regard to the fact that the problems relating to the high seas, territorial waters, contiguous zones, the continental shelf and the superjacent waters were closely linked together juridically as well as physically, decided not to deal with any aspect of those matters until all the problems involved had been studied by the International Law Commission and reported upon by it to the General Assembly,

"1. Requests the International Law Commission to devote the necessary time to the study of the regime of the high seas, the regime of territorial waters and all related problems in order to complete its work on these topics and submit its final report in time for the General Assembly to consider them as a whole, in accordance with resolution 798(VIII), at its eleventh session;

"2. Decides to include the final report of the International Law Commission on these topics in the provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the General Assembly."

CHAPTER III

STATELESSNESS

During 1954 the question of statelessness was considered by the Economic and Social Council, a Conference of Plenipotentiaries called by the Council, the International Law Commission, and the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its 17th session, the Council had before it a draft Protocol on the Status of Stateless Persons and a memorandum by the Secretary-General on action previously taken by the International Law Commission.

The Protocol was originally attached to the Convention on Refugees, which was adopted at a Geneva Conference of Plenipotentiaries in July 1951, and which came into force on 22 April 1954. The Geneva Conference felt, however, that the question of statelessness required further consideration, and the draft Protocol was accordingly referred back to the appropriate organs of the United Nations for further study. At its seventh session, in 1952, the General Assembly requested the Council (in resolution 629(VII)) to take the necessary action for a text of the Protocol to be opened for signature after the Convention on Refugees had entered into force. The Secretary-General informed the Council that the requisite six ratifications or accessions to the Refugee Convention had been deposited, and that it would come into force on 22 April 1954.

The Draft Protocol and the problem of statelessness were discussed by the Council's Social Committee at three meetings on 21 and 22 April. The representative of France expressed the view that it was essential to distinguish between refugees and stateless persons since certain advantages which were justified in the case of refugees, such as preferential treatment in the matter of expulsion, or in respect of assistance and social security, could not always be extended to stateless persons. Emphasizing the same point, the representative of Belgium said that some persons might have become stateless as a result of evading the normal duties of citizenship, such as military service. The need

for drawing a clear distinction was also recognized by a number of other representatives, including those of Norway, Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

The representative of the United States said that except in certain matters, such as the right to vote and the practice of certain occupations, the United States treated a stateless person no less favourably than any other alien. That explained why his Government did not propose to become a party to the draft Protocol.

The representative of Czechoslovakia said that his Government did not approve of the manner in which the question, which was one coming within domestic jurisdiction, had been dealt with in the United Nations. He therefore could not accept any of the draft resolutions before the Council. A similar point of view was expressed by the representative of the USSR, who stated also that he required more time to study the drafts.

There were three draft resolutions before the Committee. A French draft proposed that a second conference of plenipotentiaries be called to revise the draft Protocol in the light of the provisions of the Refugee Convention and of the observations made by the governments concerned and to consider adopting the revised Protocol and opening it for signature.

A Belgian draft resolution, subsequently withdrawn, would ask the Secretary-General to appoint an expert committee to draft a separate convention for stateless persons. Although the representative of Belgium withdrew his draft resolution, he considered that the provisions of the French draft might encourage certain persons who already had a nationality to become stateless. He therefore submitted an amendment to substitute for the operative part of the French proposal a provision asking the Secretary-General to convene an ad hoc committee of the Council to study the problems arising from the cases of statelessness which might exist notwithstanding the conventions adopted following the work of the International Law Commission.

The Committee rejected the Belgian amend-

ment by 8 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions, and adopted the French draft resolution by 6 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions. This resolution was adopted by the Council on 26 April by 7 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions.

On the problem of statelessness, the Social Committee adopted another text, proposed jointly by Belgium and France, which would state that the causes of statelessness were often different from those which justified recognition of the status of refugees, endorse the principles underlying the work of the International Law Commission, and request it to continue work with a view to the adoption of effective international instruments for the reduction and elimination of statelessness. This resolution was adopted by the Council on 26 April by 11 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

THE CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES

In accordance with the Council's resolution, the Conference took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 13 to 23 September, under the chairmanship of Knud Larsen of Denmark. It was attended by representatives from 27 countries, who worked out, and approved by a vote of 19 to none, with 2 abstentions, a 42-article "Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons."

Adoption of a new, independent convention rather than the Protocol originally envisaged was decided upon mainly because it was felt that governments unwilling to ratify the Refugee Convention might nevertheless wish to become parties to an instrument benefitting the stateless. Many of the articles of the Refugee Convention were included in the new statelessness instrument.

Among its main provisions, the Convention puts stateless people on an equal footing with nationals of a contracting State with regard to such matters as freedom of religion, protection of artistic rights and industrial property, access to courts of law, elementary education, public relief, labour legislation and social security. In other matters, such as wage-earning employment, public housing, higher education and freedom of movement, stateless persons are given the same privileges as those generally granted to aliens. The Convention also provides that signatory States shall issue special travel

documents to stateless persons. Attached to the Convention is a 32-page model travel document.

The Convention was opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters on 28 September 1954, and will remain open until 31 December 1955. Eighty-two governments were invited to attend the conference. The 27 which did so were: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Israel, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Vatican City, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Observers were present from Argentina, Egypt, Greece, Indonesia and Japan.

CONSIDERATION BY THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

At its fifth session, in 1953, the Commission prepared two draft Conventions, one on the elimination of future statelessness, the other on its reduction. The two texts were sent to governments for their comments, and at its sixth session, held in Paris from 3 June to 28 July 1954, the Commission discussed the observations received from 15 countries and redrafted some of the articles in the light of these comments.

In its report to the Assembly the Commission said that detailed comments were received from: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Honduras, India, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

It stated that the most common observation made by governments was that some provisions of their legislation conflicted with certain articles of the draft conventions, but considered that this was not a decisive objection for if governments adopted the principle of the elimination, or at least the reduction, of statelessness in the future they should be prepared to introduce the necessary amendments in their legislation. It had decided to submit both conventions to the Assembly, to consider if preference should be given to the one or the other, since in their comments several governments had declared themselves in favour of the reduction convention, while others had expressed no preference for either convention or had declared that they had no objections to the principles underlying each of the conventions.

The Commission worked out the texts of the two conventions as part of its general study of the codification of international law on the subject of nationality. Both drafts contain the same basic 18 articles, but in the "reduction" instrument, some of the articles, while stating the same principles as those set forth in the elimination convention, modify them by the addition of attenuating clauses.

Both conventions are predicated upon the fundamental thesis that statelessness can be conquered only by the application to persons who would otherwise be stateless of the principle of *jus soli* (the law of the soil) under which everyone acquires at birth the nationality of the country in whose territory he is born. At present, statelessness may result from contradictions between the legal systems of countries adopting this principle and those of countries rigidly observing the principle of *jus sanguinis* (the law of descent), under which a child takes his parents' nationality, regardless of where he is born.

Besides providing for the general application of the *jus soli* to all persons who would otherwise be stateless at birth, the two conventions cover such specific cases as foundlings who, when their place of birth is unknown, will be presumed to have been born in the country in which they are found, and children born at sea or on an aircraft. These births will be considered to have taken place in the territory of the country whose flag the ship flies, or in the territory of the country where the aircraft is registered.

Also included are clauses on such matters as renunciation of nationality, naturalization in a foreign country, absence abroad, change or loss of nationality by parents, and possible loss of nationality through marriage or divorce. All are aimed at preventing anyone from losing one nationality unless he thereby acquires another.

In addition, both conventions stipulate that signatory nations may not deprive their citizens of nationality "by way of penalty or any other ground" if this would render them stateless.

The "reduction" instrument attenuates this principle by citing certain instances in which exceptions may be made, such as service to a foreign country in disregard of "an express prohibition" by a person's own country, or return by a naturalized person to his country

of origin for a longer period than allowed by the laws of his new country.

Both draft instruments include provisions for the establishment, within the framework of the United Nations, of an agency empowered to act, when necessary, on behalf of stateless persons involved in controversies with governments, and of a tribunal competent to decide complaints referred to it by the proposed agency, and also to consider disputes between signatory States concerning the interpretation or application of the conventions.

The Commission also considered measures for the elimination or reduction of "present" statelessness, as distinct from "future" statelessness. Before it was a report containing four draft instruments on the subject: two draft protocols, one attached to the "elimination" convention, the other attached to the "reduction" convention; and two draft conventions, one on the reduction of present statelessness, the other on its elimination. The report was prepared by Roberto Cordova of Mexico, the Commission's special Rapporteur on the topic of nationality including statelessness.

After discussing the report at eight meetings, however, the Commission reached the conclusion "that it was not feasible to suggest measures for the total and immediate elimination of present statelessness." It also found the provisions of the "reduction" protocol unacceptable.

Mr. Cordova accordingly withdrew these three draft instruments. The Commission then decided to accept as the basis of its discussions the fourth instrument, the draft convention on the reduction of present statelessness. During the discussion, Mr. Cordova amended his draft by taking into account to some extent proposals made by Hersch Lauterpacht of the United Kingdom.

From its debate, the Commission finally evolved seven suggestions for the reduction of present statelessness. The report to the Assembly emphasized, however, that "in view of the great difficulties of a non-legal nature which beset the problem of present statelessness, the Commission considered that the proposal adopted, though worded in the form of articles, should merely be regarded as suggestions which governments may wish to take into account when attempting a solution of this urgent problem."

The key suggestion proposes that countries grant stateless persons resident in their territory the special legal status of "protected person", except in cases where an applicant for this status "constitutes a danger to public order or to national security". Other suggestions concern the benefits and obligations resulting from the acquisition of the proposed status.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly's Sixth Committee considered the report of the International Law Commission at six meetings from 4 to 13 October. There was general agreement that action on the problem of future statelessness was desirable, but different opinions were expressed regarding the methods which should be followed.

Some representatives declared that they were prepared to discuss the two draft conventions in detail then and there. The majority, including the representatives of France, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Sweden and Venezuela, however, expressed the opinion that the time was not yet ripe for considering the substance of the drafts. In support of their view, they argued that the positions of Member States had not yet been sufficiently ascertained. Comparatively few governments had submitted observations on the provisional drafts prepared by the International Law Commission in 1953, and those that had done so had limited themselves to a comparison between the drafts and their own legislation. Several speakers, including the representatives of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, stressed the importance of ensuring that a substantial number of States would be willing to accept a convention. They emphasized that their countries could not contemplate amendments to their nationality laws purely for the sake of principles which might not be internationally applied.

The representatives of Israel, Pakistan and Turkey, among others, favour the "reduction" convention, mainly on the grounds that it constituted a more realistic approach. According to the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, both conventions were unacceptable because they violated one of the basic principles of international law, that nationality matters fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of each

State. Other representatives, however, maintained that although nationality questions came within national domestic jurisdiction they might also have international aspects.

Various suggestions were made regarding the action to be taken on the two conventions. Among them were: (1) that consideration should be postponed until the Assembly's next session, and that meanwhile governmental comments should be invited, and (2) that the drafts should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration and action.

In favour of this latter course, the representative of Syria argued that statelessness was a social problem, and that the Council had requested the International Law Commission to prepare the relevant conventions.

In opposition, it was pointed out, in particular by the representative of the United Kingdom, that the 1953 provisional drafts had already been communicated to the Council, which had endorsed the principles they incorporated. It would be preferable, it was argued, to submit the conventions to a conference of plenipotentiaries, provided a substantial number of States signified their willingness to attend.

Finally, the Committee approved a resolution submitted by the Netherlands and amended by Israel, under which the Assembly would express the desire that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to conclude a convention for the reduction or elimination of future statelessness as soon as at least 20 States had notified the Secretary-General of their willingness to co-operate in the conference. The Secretary-General was asked to circulate both the resolution and the conventions to the appropriate States, to fix the time and place of the conference and to report on the matter to the Assembly at its 11th session, in 1956.

The resolution was adopted in the Committee by 30 votes to 9, with 12 abstentions. It was subsequently approved by the Assembly on 4 December, without discussion, by 36 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions.

Because of its adoption of the Netherlands resolution, the Sixth Committee did not vote upon a Syrian draft resolution under which the conventions would have been referred to the Economic and Social Council for further study.

The Committee took no action on the question of "present" statelessness. The few speakers

who referred to it during the debate maintained that discussion was superfluous in view of the

convention adopted by the statelessness conference less than a month earlier.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, p. 680.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

E/2230 and Add. 1, 2. Problem of statelessness. Consolidated report of Secretary-General.

E/2533. Memorandum by Secretary-General on action taken by International Law Commission.

E/2373 and Add.1-14. Comments received from governments on draft Protocol.

E/2528 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General on draft Protocol.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 269-271.

E/AC.7/L.207. France draft resolution (adopted, with drafting amendments by sponsor, by 6 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.207/Add.1 and 2. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

E/AC.7/L.210. Belgium amendment to draft resolution by France (rejected by 8 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions).

E/AC.7/L.208. Belgium draft resolution (withdrawn).

E/AC.7/L.208/Rev.1. Belgium and France revised draft resolution (adopted, with drafting amendment by China, by 11 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions).

E/2580. Report of Social Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 784.

RESOLUTION 526A AND B (XVII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2580, adopted by the Council on 26 April by 7 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions, and 11 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions, respectively.

A. DRAFT PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE STATUS OF STATELESS PERSONS

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting that there exist a certain number of persons not covered by any domestic nationality law and designated by the term 'stateless persons',

"Considering that the General Assembly decided by its resolution 429(V) to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries to complete the drafting of and to sign both the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Stateless Persons,

"Considering that the aforesaid Conference, which was held at Geneva in July 1951, adopted and opened for signature the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, but decided to take no decision on the draft Protocol and referred the latter for further study to the appropriate United Nations organs,

"Considering that the General Assembly, in resolution 629(VII), requested the Secretary-General to communicate the provisions of the draft Protocol

to all the governments invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries with a request for their comments, and that in their comments a number of governments advocated the adoption and opening for signature of a revised text,

"Considering that the Assembly, in resolution 629(VII), also requested the Council to take, in the light of these comments, whatever action seemed useful in order that a text might be opened for signature after the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees had entered into force, and that the latter Convention entered into force on 22 April 1954,

"Having consulted the Secretary-General as prescribed in General Assembly resolution 366(IV) approving the rules for the calling of international conferences of States,

"1. Decides:

"(a) That a second conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened and that the agenda of the conference should include the following items:

"(i) The revision of the draft Protocol relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, in the light of the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 and of the observations made by the governments concerned;

"(ii) Adoption of the revised Protocol and opening of the Protocol for signature by all States Members of the United Nations and by non-member States invited to attend the first Conference of Plenipotentiaries held at Geneva in 1951;

"(b) That invitations to attend the second Conference of Plenipotentiaries should be extended to all States invited to attend the first Conference;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements for the calling of the second Conference of Plenipotentiaries, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 366(IV) and of the present resolution."

B. PROBLEM OF STATELESSNESS

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having regard to Council resolutions 116D(VI), 248B(IX), 319B(XI) section III, and 352(XII),

"Noting the report by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 352(XII) and bearing in mind the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifth session,

"Considering that the causes of statelessness are often different from those which justified recognition of the status of refugees,

"Endorses the principles underlying the work of the International Law Commission, which has endeavoured in particular to determine the causes of statelessness and the changes to be made in the various national legislations in order to remove those

causes, and requests it to continue its work with a view to the adoption of effective international instruments for the reduction and elimination of statelessness."

A/2686. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period, 6 August 1953 to 6 August 1954.

CONFERENCE OF Plenipotentiaries

E/CONF.17/SR.1-15. Summary records of Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Stateless Persons, held at United Nations Headquarters, 13-23 September 1954.

E/CONF.17/5. Final Act of the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

A/2693. Report of International Law Commission covering work of its sixth session, 3 June-28 July 1954.

The draft Conventions submitted by the Commission read as follows:

DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF FUTURE STATELESSNESS

"Preamble. Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that "everyone has the right to a nationality",

"Whereas the Economic and Social Council has recognized that the problem of stateless persons demands "the taking of joint and separate action by Member nations in co-operation with the United Nations to ensure that everyone shall have an effective right to a nationality",

"Whereas statelessness often results in suffering and hardship shocking to conscience and offensive to the dignity of man,

"Whereas statelessness is frequently productive of friction between States,

"Whereas statelessness is inconsistent with the existing principle which postulates nationality as a condition of the enjoyment by the individual of certain rights recognized by international law,

"Whereas the practice of many States has increasingly tended to the progressive elimination of statelessness,

"Whereas it is imperative, by international agreement, to eliminate the evils of statelessness,

"The Contracting Parties

"Hereby agree as follows:

"Article 1. A person who would otherwise be stateless shall acquire at birth the nationality of the Party in whose territory he is born,

"Article 2. For the purpose of article 1, a founding, so long as his place of birth is unknown, shall be presumed to have been born in the territory of the Party in which he is found.

"Article 3. For the purpose of article 1, birth on a vessel shall be deemed to have taken place within the territory of the State whose flag the vessel flies. Birth on an aircraft shall be considered to have taken place within the territory of the State where the aircraft is registered.

"Article 4. If a child is not born in the territory of a State which is a Party to this convention he shall, if otherwise stateless, acquire the nationality of

the Party of which one of his parents is a national. The nationality of the father shall prevail over that of the mother.

"Article 5. If the law of a Party entails loss of nationality as a consequence of any change in the personal status of a person such as marriage, termination of marriage, legitimation, recognition or adoption, such loss shall be conditional upon acquisition of another nationality.

"Article 6 (previous article 5, paragraph 2). The change or loss of the nationality of a spouse or of a parent shall not entail the loss of nationality by the other spouse or by the children unless they have or acquire another nationality.

"Article 7 (previous article 6). 1. Renunciation shall not result in loss of nationality unless the person renouncing it has or acquires another nationality.

"2. A person who seeks naturalization in a foreign country or who obtains an expatriation permit for that purpose shall not lose his nationality unless he acquires the nationality of that foreign country.

"3. A person shall not lose his nationality, so as to become stateless, on the ground of departure, stay abroad, failure to register or on any other similar ground.

"Article 8 (previous article 7). A Party may not deprive its nationals of their nationality by way of penalty or on any other ground if such deprivation renders them stateless.

"Article 9 (previous article 8). A Party may not deprive any person or group of persons of their nationality on racial, ethnic, religious or political grounds.

"Article 10 (previous article 9). 1. Every treaty providing for the transfer of a territory shall include provisions for ensuring that, subject to the exercise of the right of option, the inhabitants of that territory shall not become stateless.

"2. In the absence of such provisions, a State to which territory is transferred, or which otherwise acquires territory, or a new State formed on territory previously belonging to another State or States, shall confer its nationality upon the inhabitants of such territory unless they retain their former nationality by option or otherwise or have or acquire another nationality.

"Article 11 (previous article 10). 1. The Parties undertake to establish, within the framework of the United Nations, an agency to act, when it deems appropriate, on behalf of stateless persons before Governments or before the tribunal referred to in paragraph 2.

"2. The Parties undertake to establish, within the framework of the United Nations, a tribunal which shall be competent to decide any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of this convention and to decide complaints presented by the agency referred to in paragraph 1 on behalf of a person claiming to have been denied nationality in violation of the provisions of the convention.

"3. If, within two years after the entry into force of the convention, the agency or the tribunal referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 has not been established

by the Parties, any of the Parties shall have the right to request the General Assembly to establish such agency or tribunal.

"4. The Parties agree that any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of the convention shall, if not referred to the tribunal provided for in paragraph 2, be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

"Article 12. 1. The present convention, having been approved by the General Assembly, shall until . . . (a year after the approval of the General Assembly) be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State to which an invitation to sign is addressed by the General Assembly.

"2. The present convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"3. After . . . (the above date) the present convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State which has received an invitation as aforesaid. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"Article 13. 1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession any State may make a reservation permitting it to postpone, for a period not exceeding two years, the application of the convention pending the enactment of necessary legislation.

"2. No other reservations to the present convention shall be admissible.

"Article 14. 1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of the deposit of the . . . (e.g., third or sixth) instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present convention subsequently to the latter date, the convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession by that State.

"Article 15. Any Party to the present convention may denounce it at any time by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect for the said Party one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

"Article 16. 1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States referred to in article 12 of the following particulars:

"(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 12;

"(b) Reservations under article 13;

"(c) The date upon which the present convention enters into force in pursuance of article 14;

"(d) Denunciations under article 15.

"Article 17. 1. The present convention shall be deposited with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

"2. A certified copy of the convention shall be transmitted to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in article 12.

"Article 18. The present convention shall be

registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its entry into force."

DRAFT CONVENTION ON THE REDUCTION OF FUTURE

STATELESSNESS

"Preamble. Whereas the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that "everyone has the right to a nationality",

"Whereas the Economic and Social Council has recognized that the problem of stateless persons demands "the taking of joint and separate action by Member nations in co-operation with the United Nations to ensure that everyone shall have an effective right to a nationality",

"Whereas statelessness often results in suffering and hardship shocking to conscience and offensive to the dignity of man,

"Whereas statelessness is frequently productive of friction between States,

"Whereas statelessness is inconsistent with the existing principle which postulates nationality as a condition of the enjoyment by the individual of certain rights recognized by international law,

"Whereas the practice of many States has increasingly tended to the progressive elimination of statelessness,

"Whereas it is desirable to reduce statelessness, by international agreement, so far as its total elimination is not possible,

"The Contracting Parties

"Hereby agree as follows:

"Article 1. 1. A person who would otherwise be stateless shall acquire at birth the nationality of the Party in whose territory he is born.

"2. The national law of the Party may make preservation of such nationality dependent on the person being normally resident in its territory until the age of eighteen years and on the condition that on attaining that age he does not opt for and acquire another nationality.

"3. If, in consequence of the operation of paragraph 2, a person on attaining the age of eighteen years would become stateless, he shall acquire the nationality of one of his parents, if such parent has the nationality of one of the Parties. Such Party may make the acquisition of its nationality dependent on the person having been normally resident in its territory. The nationality of the father shall prevail over that of the mother.

"Article 2. For the purpose of article 1, a founding, so long as his place of birth is unknown, shall be presumed to have been born in the territory of the Party in which he is found.

"Article 3. For the purpose of article 1, birth on a vessel shall be deemed to have taken place within the territory of the State whose flag the vessel flies. Birth on an aircraft shall be considered to have taken place within the territory of the State where the aircraft is registered.

"Article 4. If a child is not born in the territory of a State which is a Party to this convention he shall, if otherwise stateless, acquire the nationality of the Party of which one of his parents is a national. Such Party may make the acquisition of its nationality

dependent on the person having been normally resident in its territory. The nationality of the father shall prevail over that of the mother.

"Article 5. If the law of a Party entails loss of nationality as a consequence of any change in the personal status of a person such as marriage, termination of marriage, legitimation, recognition or adoption, such loss shall be conditional upon acquisition of another nationality.

"Article 6 (previous article 5, paragraph 2). The change or loss of the nationality of a spouse or of a parent shall not entail the loss of nationality by the other spouse or by the children unless they have or acquire another nationality.

"Article 7 (previous article 6). 1. Renunciation shall not result in loss of nationality unless the person renouncing it has or acquires another nationality.

"2. A person who seeks naturalization in a foreign country or who obtains an expatriation permit for that purpose shall not lose his nationality unless he acquires the nationality of that foreign country.

"3. A natural-born national shall not lose his nationality, so as to become stateless, on the ground of departure, stay abroad, failure to register, or on any other similar ground. A naturalized person may lose his nationality on account of residence in his country of origin for the period specified by the law of the Party which granted the naturalization.

"Article 8 (previous article 7). 1. A Party may not deprive its nationals of their nationality by way of penalty or on any other ground if such deprivation renders them stateless, except on the ground mentioned in article 7, paragraph 3, or on the ground that they voluntarily enter or continue in the service of a foreign country in disregard of an express prohibition of their State.

"2. In the cases to which paragraph 1 above refers, the deprivation shall be pronounced in accordance with due process of law which shall provide for recourse to judicial authority.

"Article 9 (previous article 8). A Party may not deprive any person or group of persons of their nationality on racial, ethnic, religious or political grounds.

"Article 10 (previous article 9). 1. Every treaty providing for the transfer of a territory shall include provisions for ensuring that, subject to the exercise of the right of option, the inhabitants of that territory shall not become stateless.

"2. In the absence of such provisions, a State to which territory is transferred, or which otherwise acquires territory, or a new State formed on territory previously belonging to another State or States, shall confer its nationality upon the inhabitants of such territory unless they retain their former nationality by option or otherwise or have or acquire another nationality.

"Article 11 (previous article 10). 1. The Parties undertake to establish, within the framework of the United Nations, an agency to act, when it deems appropriate, on behalf of stateless persons before Governments or before the tribunal referred to in paragraph 2.

"2. The Parties undertake to establish, within the framework of the United Nations, a tribunal which shall be competent to decide any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of this convention and to decide complaints presented by the agency referred to in paragraph 1 on behalf of a person claiming to have been denied nationality in violation of the provisions of the convention.

"3. If, within two years after the entry into force of the convention, the agency or the tribunal referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 has not been established by the Parties, any of the Parties shall have the right to request the General Assembly to establish such agency or tribunal.

"4. The Parties agree that any dispute between them concerning the interpretation or application of the convention shall, if not referred to the tribunal provided for in paragraph 2, be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

"Article 12. 1. The present convention, having been approved by the General Assembly, shall until . . . (a year after the approval of the General Assembly) be open for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State to which an invitation to sign is addressed by the General Assembly.

"2. The present convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"3. After . . . (the above date) the present convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State which has received an invitation as aforesaid. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"Article 13. 1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession any State may make a reservation permitting it to postpone, for a period not exceeding two years, the application of the convention pending the enactment of necessary legislation.

"2. No other reservations to the present convention shall be admissible.

"Article 14. 1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of the deposit of the . . . (e.g., third or sixth) instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the present convention subsequently to the latter date, the convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession by that State.

"Article 15. Any Party to the present convention may denounce it at any time by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect for the said Party one year after the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

"Article 16. 1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States referred to in article 12 of the following particulars:

"(a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 12;

"(b) Reservations under article 13;

"(c) The date upon which the present convention enters into force in pursuance of article 14;

"(d) Denunciations under article 15.

"Article 17. 1. The present convention shall be deposited with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

"2. A certified copy of the convention shall be transmitted to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States referred to in article 12.

"Article 18. The present convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its entry into force."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 397-402.

A/C.6/L.329. Netherlands draft resolution (adopted as amended by Israel; voting on paragraphs ranged from 44 to 5, with 3 abstentions, to 26 to 12, with 12 abstentions, on operative paragraph 3c; resolution adopted as a whole by 30 votes to 9, with 12 abstentions).

A/C.6/L.330. Syria draft resolution (not voted on; Syria proposal to vote first on this draft rejected by 20 votes to 16, with 3 abstentions).

A/C.6/L.331. Israel amendments to Netherlands draft resolution (voted on with Netherlands draft).

El Salvador oral amendment to place operative paragraph 4 after paragraph 1 (rejected by 8 votes to 8, with 32 abstentions).

A/2807. Report of Sixth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTION 896(IX), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/2807, adopted by the Assembly on 4 December by 36 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the International Law Commission included the topic 'Nationality, including statelessness' in its list of topics of international law provisionally selected for codification,

"Considering that, at the request of the Economic and Social Council, the International Law Commission has given priority to this item,

"Noting that the International Law Commission, at its fifth session in 1953, proposed a draft Convention on the Elimination of Future Statelessness and

a draft Convention on the Reduction of Future Statelessness, and invited Governments to submit their comments thereon,

"Considering that comments were received from fifteen Governments, which comments were published in an annex to the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixth session,

"Considering that the Economic and Social Council has approved the principles of the two draft Conventions,

"Considering that the International Law Commission revised, in the light of the comments received from Governments, the above-mentioned draft Conventions and submitted the revised drafts to the General Assembly,

"Recognizing the importance of reducing and, if possible, eliminating future statelessness by international agreement,

"1. Expresses its appreciation for the work of the International Law Commission in this field;

"2. Expresses its desire that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to conclude a convention for the reduction or elimination of future statelessness as soon as at least twenty States have communicated to the Secretary-General their willingness to co-operate in such a conference;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To communicate, together with the present resolution, the revised draft Conventions to Member States and to each non-member State which is or hereafter becomes a member of one or more of the specialized agencies of the United Nations or which is or hereafter becomes a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice;

"(b) To fix the exact time and place for the conference, to issue invitations to those States to which the revised draft Conventions have been communicated and to take all other measures for the convening of the conference and for its operation in case the condition stated in paragraph 2 above is met;

"(c) To report on the matter to the General Assembly at its eleventh session;

"4. Requests Governments of States to which reference is made in paragraph 3, sub-paragraph (a) above, to give early consideration to the merits of a multilateral convention on the elimination or reduction of future statelessness."

CHAPTER IV

THE QUESTION OF FISHERIES

Under the title "Resources of the Sea", the fisheries question has been before the International Law Commission since 1949, as part of its general study of the regime of the high seas.

At its fifth session, held in the summer of

1953, the Commission adopted three draft articles⁷ covering the basic aspects of the international regulation of fisheries.

⁷For text of the articles, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 677-78.

The three draft articles on fisheries provide, among other things, for the establishment of an international authority within the framework of the United Nations. Its task would be to set up, at the request of any "interested State", systems regulating fisheries in any given area of the high seas "for the purpose of protecting the fishing resources of the area against waste or extermination".

The articles also stipulate that any country which finds itself the only nation engaged in fishing activities in any particular area may itself set up regulation and conservation measures. Any two or more countries fishing in the same area may take similar action by mutual agreement. If difficulties arise, any one of the interested parties may submit them to the proposed international authority.

The International Law Commission recommended that the Assembly approve the articles by resolution and enter into consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with a view to preparing a convention incorporating the general principles they embodied.

The Assembly, however, decided at its 1953 session "not to deal with any aspect of the regime of the high seas or of the regime of territorial waters" until the Law Commission had studied and reported upon "all the problems involved".

Although the Commission's continuing study was still in progress the following year, the fisheries aspect of the question was again brought before the General Assembly at its ninth session, this time by nine countries: Brazil, China, Honduras, Liberia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In an explanatory memorandum accompanying their request for consideration, the nine countries pointed out that "a great number of years" might elapse before the Assembly received the complete report it had decided to await in 1953. "Meanwhile", they added, "the number and intensity of fisheries disputes might well continue to grow and remain unsolved". The memorandum also declared that the draft articles presented by the International Law Commission "are the result primarily of consideration of the legal aspects of high seas fisheries" and "do not adequately meet certain

very important technical problems of the world fishing industry".

These technical problems could probably only be solved with the assistance of a specialized body, the nine countries held. Therefore, they said, even if the Assembly were to wait for a number of years before considering the fisheries articles, it was unlikely that its ultimate discussion would be a productive one unless it had before it the views of experts. They therefore suggested that the Assembly adopt a resolution referring problems of the economics and conservation of high seas fisheries either to FAO or to a special governmental conference of experts.

The question was considered by the General Assembly's Sixth Committee at four meetings from 3 to 7 December 1954.

The Committee had before it a draft resolution sponsored by 10 countries proposing the convening of an international technical conference. The 10 countries were: Belgium, China, France, Greece, Iceland, the Netherlands, Panama, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Committee's debate reflected a general desire that the proposed conference should be purely technical in character and should not deal with the legal aspects of the fisheries question, particularly since the General Assembly had decided to deal with all questions relating to the regime of the high seas and territorial waters as a whole and its decisions on these questions should not be prejudiced.

Some representatives, including those of Cuba, France, Iceland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, expressed the opinion that the fisheries problem might usefully be studied independently of the other aspects of the regime of the high seas. Progress on the fisheries question, they felt, would, in fact, be conducive to progress in the other related matters. The International Law Commission, it was stated, had gone as far as it was possible to go, on the basis of purely legal considerations, towards a solution of the problem of fisheries. Indeed the Commission had itself recommended that the Assembly should consult FAO regarding the preparation of a convention, stating that the matter was "of a technical character" and as such was outside its own competence. An

international technical conference should therefore be called to study the technical and administrative aspects of the conservation and regulation of fisheries. The Assembly could study the recommendations of the Conference at the same time as the Commission's report on these problems and the Commission itself could make any necessary revisions in its draft articles in the light of the recommendations of the Conference. The problem was urgent and should not await the report of the International Law Commission on all related problems.

The USSR representative considered that it would be premature to convene a technical conference until the Assembly had approved the Commission's draft articles on fisheries.

Other representatives, among them those of Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, while in favour of a technical conference, stressed the importance of maintaining the principle of the unity of the general regime of the sea. There was a danger, they felt, that the proposed technical conference would be bound to touch upon the legal side of the question. The "regulation" of fisheries, for example, was a juridical question which came within the scope of a legal body such as the International Law Commission rather than of a technical conference. It would be better if the scientific conclusions of the conference were submitted to the International Law Commission which could take them into account in preparing its report to the 11th session of the General Assembly.

In line with this point of view, a series of amendments were submitted jointly by Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay and, following consultations, were accepted in a revised form by the sponsors of the 10-Power draft resolution. Colombia, one of the original sponsors, did not join in sponsoring the revised amendments since

it considered that the scheduled date for the technical conference was too early.

As amended, the draft resolution omitted references to the "regulation" of fisheries and stipulated that the conference should "make appropriate scientific and technical recommendations" which "shall not prejudice the related problems awaiting consideration by the General Assembly". It also provided that the report of the conference should be referred to the International Law Commission "as a further technical contribution to be taken into account" in the Commission's study of the questions to be dealt with in its final report to the Assembly.

Following paragraph-by-paragraph votes, the amended draft resolution was adopted by the Committee by a roll-call vote of 41 to 5, with 5 abstentions. The five adverse votes were cast by the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. Abstentions were registered by Afghanistan, Australia, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

On 14 December the Assembly adopted the resolution without discussion, by 38 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

The resolution asked the Secretary-General to convene an international technical conference at the headquarters (Rome) of FAO on 18 April 1955 to study the problem of the international conservation of the living resources of the sea and to make appropriate scientific and technical recommendations. It invited Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to participate, and interested inter-governmental organizations to send observers.

Finally, the resolution requested the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the conference to governments invited to the conference and decided to refer the report to the International Law Commission as a further technical contribution to be taken into account in its study of the question.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 676-79.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2707 and Add.1-3. Economic development of fisheries and question of fishery conservation and regulation. Letters from Brazil, China, Liberia, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States,

Turkey, Nicaragua and Honduras proposing item for agenda, and explanatory memorandum.

PLENARY MEETING, 472.

SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 435-438.

A/C.6/L.343. Belgium, China, France, Greece, Ice-

land, Netherlands, Panama, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution (adopted as amended; voting on separate paragraphs ranged from 50 votes to none, with 1 abstention, to 39 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions, on operative paragraph 1; resolution adopted as a whole by roll-call vote of 41 to 5, with 5 abstentions).

A/C.6/L.345. Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay joint amendments to joint draft resolution (superseded by revised amendments).

A/C.6/L.345/Rev.1. Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay revised joint amendments to joint draft resolution (accepted by sponsors of joint draft).

A/C.6/618. Secretary-General statement on financial implications.

A/2869. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/2854. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/2870. Report of Fifth Committee, on financial implications.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 900(IX), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/2854, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 38 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the International Law Commission has proposed for the consideration of the General Assembly draft articles covering certain basic aspects of the international regulation of fisheries, and considering also that that Commission has not yet concluded its study of related questions,

"Having regard to the fact that the problem of the international conservation of fisheries involves matters of a technical character which require consideration on a wide international basis by qualified experts,

"Being of the opinion that an international technical conference should be held in the near future to consider the problem of fishery conservation and make recommendations thereon,

"Recalling that, by resolution 798(VIII) of 7 December 1953, the General Assembly, having regard to the fact that the problems relating to the high seas, territorial waters, contiguous zones, the continental shelf and the superjacent waters are closely linked together juridically as well as physically,

decided, consequently, not to deal with any aspect of those topics until all the problems involved had been studied by the International Law Commission and reported upon by it to the General Assembly,

"Having regard to the fact that the technical studies relating to the conservation, protection and regulation of fisheries and other resources of the sea are also closely linked to the solution of the problems mentioned in the preceding paragraph,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to convene an international technical conference at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 18 April 1955 to study the problem of the international conservation of the living resources of the sea and to make appropriate scientific and technical recommendations which shall take into account the principles of the present resolution and shall not prejudice the related problems awaiting consideration by the General Assembly;

"2. Invites all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies to participate in the conference and to include among their representatives individual experts competent in the field of fishery conservation and regulation;

"3. Invites the interested specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations concerned with problems of the international conservation of the living resources of the sea, to send observers to the conference;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange for the necessary staff and facilities which would be required for the conference, it being understood that the technical services of Governments of Member States and the technical and secretarial services of the Food and Agriculture Organization shall be utilized as fully as practicable in the arrangements for such a conference;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Conference for information to the Governments of all States invited to participate in the conference;

"6. Decides to refer the report of the said scientific and technical conference to the International Law Commission as a further technical contribution to be taken into account in its study of the questions to be dealt with in the final report which it is to prepare pursuant to resolution 899(IX) of 14 December 1954."

CHAPTER V

THE QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

In 1952, the General Assembly set up a special 15-member committee to submit "draft definitions of aggression or draft statements of

the notion of aggression" and requested it to report to the ninth session. The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters

from August to September 1953. It did not adopt a definition but decided to transmit⁸ to Member States and to the Assembly the various drafts which had been presented and discussed. They included a draft resolution by the USSR embodying a list of specific acts that would constitute aggression; one by Mexico proposing certain changes in the Soviet text; two submitted by China containing a general statement on aggression with specific examples, and proposing a draft resolution for adoption by the Assembly; and a Bolivian draft under which the Assembly would be asked to "define some acts of aggression" as specified in the text.

At the Assembly's ninth session the report of the Special Committee was discussed by the Sixth Committee from 14 October to 10 November 1954.

During the debate, members of the Committee expressed widely different views on whether it was possible and desirable to define aggression, on what type of definition should be adopted and on the draft definitions which had been submitted.

The representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Greece, India, New Zealand, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela took the view that the history of the question had shown the difficulties which beset the adoption of any a priori definition of aggression that would include all possible forms that that offence might take. No definition could possibly embrace all the conditions and all the characteristics that determine whether a given act constitutes aggression. The adoption of a precise definition, it was argued, might not only be a dead letter in the practical conduct of international relations but might also jeopardize action by the United Nations in the settlement of international disputes. These representatives suggested that the concept of aggression should not be defined but should be left to the discretion of the competent United Nations organ when dealing with a given case.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR considered that the question of principle had already been decided by the General

Assembly when it stated in two resolutions, adopted in January and December 1952, that it was both possible and desirable to define aggression. They supported a definition proposed by the USSR in a draft resolution identical with that submitted by the Special Committee.

The Soviet draft resolution proposed that the Assembly formulate guiding principles with a view to determining which party, in an international conflict, was guilty of aggression. The text specified acts which, when first committed by a State, would constitute an attack and also included definitions of "indirect" aggression such as the promotion of civil war, economic aggression and ideological aggression. The proposal further stated that an act other than those specified might constitute aggression, if, in a particular case, the Security Council so resolved.

The Soviet draft resolution then listed considerations which might not be used as justifications for an attack or for acts of indirect, economic or ideological aggression. These included considerations of a political, strategic, or economic nature; it was stated, in particular, that the internal position of a State or its acts, legislation or orders might not be used as justification for attack.

The draft definition specified, in conclusion, that in the event of the mobilization or concentration by another State of considerable armed forces near its frontier, the State which was threatened by such action was to have the right of recourse to diplomatic or other means of peaceful settlement. It might also in the meantime adopt military measures without, however, crossing the border.

The representatives supporting this resolution said that it took account of all possible acts of aggression as far as they were known today while leaving it to the Security Council to decide upon acts which might possibly have been omitted. They considered that a general definition of aggression would consist of elementary truths which would have no content and therefore no legal value. Such a definition would really amount to the simple tautology that "aggression was aggression". The USSR definition, it was pointed out, had formed the basis of a number of treaties which that country had concluded with other States—a fact which demonstrated its usefulness. Explaining the rea-

⁸ For a summary of the Committee's report, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 681-83.

sons for specifying considerations which might not be advanced as excuses for an act of aggression, they quoted the Judgments of the Nürnberg and Tokyo Tribunals dealing with excuses which Germany and Japan had used for the invasion of certain territories.

It was further stated in support of the USSR definition that it was the only one which took into account the most fundamental element in aggression, namely, the priority of attack.

The representative of the Netherlands, on the other hand, favoured a general definition that, instead of giving a list of acts of aggression, would contain a general formula covering all possible cases. He informally proposed a definition worded as follows: "Aggression is the threat or use of force by a State or government against the territorial integrity or political independence of another State or against the territorial integrity or political status of a territory under an international regime, whatever the weapons employed and whether openly or otherwise, it being understood that this definition may never be construed to comprise individual or collective defence against armed attack or any act in pursuance of a decision or recommendation by a competent organ of the United Nations".

This proposal was criticized by the representatives supporting the Soviet draft resolution on the ground that by including "the threat or use of force" it would enable any would-be aggressor to launch a preventive war. The USSR draft, they said, dealt adequately with the problem of threats by providing that a State could take action similar to that taken by the threatening State, without, however, crossing the frontier.

The representative of Panama also favoured a general definition, pointing out that its elements could be found in the Charter itself. A simple and concise definition, he said, would term an act of aggression the employment by a State of armed force against another State for any purpose other than for national or collective self-defence or in pursuance of a decision or recommendation by a competent organ of the United Nations.

Panama later joined with Iran in submitting a draft resolution which contained this definition and stated that, in accordance with it, and

apart from acts termed aggression by the competent international bodies, the following would be declared to be acts of aggression in all cases: invasion by armed forces; armed attack; blockade by land, sea or air forces; and the organization, encouragement or toleration of armed bands.

The majority of representatives, for instance those of Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Syria, Uruguay, Yemen and Yugoslavia, expressed themselves in favour of a definition, but were, in general, opposed to either a purely general or a purely enumerative definition. A purely general definition, they said, would lack precision and require further definition of the terms used in it, and a purely enumerative definition, such as proposed by the USSR, would be too rigid and too restrictive for use by United Nations organs, which were mainly political and not legal bodies. These representatives therefore favoured a mixed type of definition in which a description couched in general terms would precede and govern a list of definite acts of aggression which would be included merely to illustrate and not to restrict the general description.

In addition to that proposed jointly by Iran and Panama, Paraguay submitted a draft resolution containing a definition of this type. As revised, the Paraguayan draft proposed that the Assembly declare that a State would commit armed aggression if it provoked a breach of international peace and security through the employment of armed force against the territory, population, armed forces or sovereignty and political independence of another State, or against the people, territory or armed forces of a Non-Self-Governing Territory. Without prejudice to Article 39 of the Charter (which provides, among other things, that the Security Council shall determine an act of aggression), the Assembly, according to the Paraguayan draft, would recommend that the following would also be considered as armed aggression: (1) the declaration of war, contrary to the Purposes and Principles of the Charter; and (2) the organization by a State in its territory of armed bands intended to take action against other States, or the encouragement, support, or

mere toleration of such armed bands. A State was not, however, to be considered an aggressor if, unable to suppress the activities of such bands, it reported the matter to the United Nations and offered its co-operation.

The representative of Paraguay criticized the general definition contained in the joint draft resolution of Iran and Panama as being negative since it amounted to a statement that an act of force that was not in self-defence or in pursuance of a United Nations decision was an act of aggression. That, he said, would necessitate a definition of self-defence.

The Paraguayan proposal was criticized by those representatives supporting the USSR proposals on the ground that it made aggression easy to justify because it introduced the element of aggressive intent into the definition; intent, they said, should not be subjectively determined but should be inferred from acts.

The representative of the Netherlands said that he could not support either the joint draft resolution or the Paraguayan draft. The latter, he said, used terms which were either not used in the Charter, such for example, as "armed aggression" or were used in a different context. Under the joint draft, no account was taken of the imminent threat of armed attack or the use of force against a territory under international regime. Under it, also, a frontier incident or the use of force in apprehending a fugitive offender would amount to aggression.

He therefore informally offered a revised formula which, he said, might be adopted either for general use or for inclusion in the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind. The formula read: "Aggression among States in their international relations is the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State; in exceptional cases the imminent threat to use such force may amount to aggression; it being understood that this definition may never be construed to comprise acts of legitimate self-defence or any act in pursuance of a decision or recommendation by a competent organ of the United Nations."

The representative of China stressed the need for covering subversion in any definition of aggression. While subversion was a form of aggression less alarming than war, it was much

more insidious and fully as dangerous; war was armed attack from outside, subversion armed attack from inside and accordingly should be outlawed equally with war.

Accordingly, he submitted a draft resolution, which, as finally revised, proposed that the Assembly lay down the following principles for the Security Council when it considered a case involving the maintenance of peace or when it considered enforcement action: (1) that aggression is the unlawful use of force by a State against another State, whether directly or indirectly, such as armed attack or invasion, organization or support of armed bands, and promotion or support of organized activities in another State aiming at the overthrow by violence of its political or social institutions; (2) that the use of force is lawful when it is in pursuance of a decision or recommendation by a competent organ of the United Nations or in self-defence until action is taken by a competent United Nations organ; and (3) that the use of measures, other than armed attack, when it is necessary to remove the danger arising from an indirect use of force, is lawful until action is taken by a competent United Nations organ.

On 10 November the Committee decided to vote first on two procedural proposals, one by Iran which proposed the establishment of a working group to draw up a single text of a definition which would be acceptable to the great majority of Member States, and another by Lebanon, Syria and Yemen which, in its final revision, proposed that the General Assembly establish a special committee to submit to its 11th session a detailed report followed by a draft definition of aggression, having regard to the ideas expressed at the ninth session and to the proposals submitted.

The Iranian proposal was rejected by the Committee by 22 votes to 17, with 9 abstentions. The joint draft resolution by Lebanon, Syria and Yemen was adopted by 33 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions. The draft resolutions relating to the substance of the question were not put to the vote.

On 1 December the Committee approved a suggestion by the Chairman that the Special Committee should consist of the following Member States: China, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, the

Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Syria, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia.

The Committee, it was decided, would meet

at United Nations Headquarters in 1956. The draft resolution approved by the Sixth Committee was adopted by the General Assembly on 4 December by a roll-call vote of 43 to 3, with 11 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 681-83.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2638. Report of Special Committee on Question of Defining Aggression.

A/2689 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Comments of governments on report of Special Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 478.

SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 403-420, 424, 433, 434. A/C.6/L.332 and Rev.1. USSR draft resolution and revision (not voted on).

A/C.6/L.334 and Rev.1. Paraguay draft resolution and revision (not voted on).

A/C.6/L.335 and Rev.1. Iran and Panama joint draft resolution and revision (not voted on).

A/C.6/L.336 and Rev.1, 2. China draft resolution and revisions (not voted on).

Iran oral proposal (rejected by 22 votes to 17, with 9 abstentions).

A/C.6/L.337 and Rev.1 and Add.1. Lebanon, Syria, Yemen joint draft resolution and revision (adopted, as amended orally by sponsors to provide that Special Committee meet at United Nations Headquarters in 1956, by 33 votes to 3, with 14 abstentions).

Syria oral proposal to have special committee consist of 19 members (adopted by 20 votes to 10, with 13 abstentions).

A/2806. Report of Sixth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTION 895(IX), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/2806, adopted by the Assembly on 4 December by roll-call vote of 43 to 3, with 11 abstentions.

The vote was as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica,

Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Australia, Union of South Africa, United States. Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, New Zealand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 599(VI) of 31 January 1952 and 688(VII) of 20 December 1952,

"Considering that the discussions to which the question of defining aggression gave rise at the ninth session of the General Assembly have revealed the need to co-ordinate the views expressed by the States Members,

"1. Decides to establish a Special Committee comprising one representative of each of the following States Members: China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Syria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia, which will meet at United Nations Headquarters in 1956;

"2. Requests the Special Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its eleventh session a detailed report followed by a draft definition of aggression, having regard to the ideas expressed at the ninth session of the General Assembly and to the draft resolutions and amendments submitted;

"3. Decides to place the question on the provisional agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly."

CHAPTER VI

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

At its seventh session, in 1952, the General Assembly felt there was need for further study of problems relating to international criminal jurisdiction and established a Committee (later

known as the 1953 Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction) composed of representatives of seventeen Member States. The Assembly asked the Committee to explore the implica-

tions and consequences of establishing an international criminal court and of the various methods by which this might be done; to study the relationship between such a court and the United Nations and its organs; to re-examine the draft statute for such a court prepared by the 1951 Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction; and to report to the Assembly's ninth session.

The Committee met from 27 July to 20 August 1953; its report⁹ was before the ninth session of the General Assembly in 1954. In the report, the Committee dealt with the general principles involved in establishing an international criminal court (including alternative methods for its establishment), the organization, jurisdiction and procedure of the court, as well as questions regarding a committing chamber and prosecuting attorney, clemency and parole, and special tribunals. A revised draft for an international criminal court was annexed to the report.

The report was considered by the General Assembly's Sixth Committee at five meetings from 23 to 29 November 1954.

From the outset of the general debate in the Committee, attention was largely focused on the procedural question as to whether the Assembly should postpone consideration of the matter to a later session. Some representatives, however, expressed views on the question of whether, in the light of the Committee's report and its revised draft statute, an international criminal court should be established.

Thus, the representatives of Canada, France and the Netherlands, in particular, stated that in principle they were in favour of the establishment of an international criminal court. They pointed out that, although international criminal law could be enforced either by national courts or by ad hoc international courts, both such courts had their limitations. National courts could not punish offences in which the national government was involved; and they might not be wholly impartial. Ad hoc international criminal courts had the inherent shortcomings for which the Nürnberg and Tokyo Tribunals had been criticized. They also pointed out that, while a permanent interna-

tional criminal court, if established now, would have its imperfections, national criminal jurisdiction had also been imperfect in its earlier stages of development. An international criminal court, although imperfect, should therefore be established in the hope and confidence that it would follow a line of development comparable to that of national criminal jurisdiction; its establishment would mean the adoption of jurisprudence which might serve as a standard for the whole world. The practical difficulties would no doubt be considerable but would probably not be insurmountable.

On the other hand, some representatives, including those of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR, raised objections of principle to the establishment of an international criminal court. They declared that the establishment of such a court would be incompatible with the principles of the United Nations Charter concerning State sovereignty and non-intervention in domestic affairs. It would be contrary to the principle of territorial jurisdiction, recognized in the Moscow Declaration of 30 October 1943, in the London Agreement of 8 August 1945 which established the Nürnberg Tribunal and in the instrument setting up the Tokyo Tribunal. It would not be in conformity with, but be prejudicial to the development of, international law. Furthermore, they maintained, the 1953 Committee proposed to vest the United Nations with functions of a judicial nature which were outside the latter's competence.

Other representatives, among them those of the United Kingdom and Venezuela, maintained that there was no need to establish the proposed court. War crimes could be handled better by national or military courts or by ad hoc international courts such as the Nürnberg and Tokyo Tribunals. The objection that ad hoc courts were composed of judges belonging to the victor countries and hence were unlikely to be impartial was unjustified, in the light of the experience of those two tribunals. In any case, it could be overcome by providing that all or some of the judges should be nationals of neutral countries.

As for crimes against the peace and security of mankind, they said, these could not have been committed by individuals except acting in pursuance of government policy, and governments could not normally be relied upon to

⁹ For a summary of the Committee's report, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 683-86.

surrender their nationals to international justice save in special circumstances, such as after a revolution. In this respect, they also pointed out that the provisions in the revised draft statute that the proposed court was to try "crimes generally recognized under international law" (article 1) and that the court was to "apply international law, including international criminal law, and where appropriate, national law" (article 2) were vague and uncertain. While the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind might be part of the law to be applied by the court, the Sixth Committee had just decided to postpone further consideration of that draft, as well as of the question of defining aggression (see CHAPTERS IV and VI).

They considered that the court, if established, would not be able to function effectively. Under the revised draft statute (articles 26 to 28), the jurisdiction of the court would be greatly restricted depending on conferment by States through convention, special agreement or unilateral declaration. This conferment, moreover, could be withdrawn by unilateral action. The revised draft statute, they stated further, left unsolved the question of the assistance of States to the proposed court in the performance of its duties, article 31 providing merely that States "shall be obliged to render such assistance only in conformity with any convention or other instrument in which the State has accepted such obligation." Whether the court could operate effectively would depend on the co-operation of governments, they said, and there was very little evidence to show that such co-operation would be forthcoming, now or in the near future.

The suggestion was made at the outset of the general debate that further consideration of the question of international criminal jurisdiction should be postponed to a later session of the General Assembly. It was recalled that the Sixth Committee had, during the present session, decided to recommend to the Assembly that the question of defining aggression should be referred to a special committee which would meet in 1956 and report to the General Assembly at its 11th session, and that further consideration of the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind should be postponed until that committee had submitted its report. As the question of international criminal jurisdiction was closely related to those of defining

aggression and the draft code, its further consideration should also be postponed.

The representative of Venezuela accordingly submitted a draft resolution under which the Assembly would postpone consideration of the question of an international criminal jurisdiction until the session following the one at which the General Assembly took up the report of the new special committee on the question of defining aggression and the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind.

The Venezuelan representative accepted an oral amendment by Canada to provide for postponement "until the Assembly has taken up" the draft code and the report of the special committee, rather than until the session following that at which they were taken up.

The representative of Israel proposed that all references to the question of defining aggression should be omitted from the draft resolution. To make the adoption of a definition of aggression a prior condition for further consideration of the question of international criminal jurisdiction might, he said, have the effect of indefinitely postponing the latter. The representative of Venezuela, however, replied that his text did not stipulate, as a prior condition, that a definition of aggression must have been adopted by the General Assembly, but only that the report of the special committee and the draft code should have been taken up. The Israel amendment was rejected by the Committee by 22 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions.

A further oral amendment was proposed by Colombia which would have had the effect of postponing the question indefinitely. The representative of Colombia stated that it was possible that the General Assembly, after considering the question of defining aggression and the draft code, might deem it inopportune to discuss the question of international criminal jurisdiction. The Venezuelan representative pointed out that it would be for the Assembly to decide when the matter was placed on the provisional agenda whether to include it in the final agenda. In view of this explanation, the representative of Colombia withdrew his amendment.

The Venezuelan draft resolution, as amended by Canada, was adopted by the Committee and, subsequently, by the Assembly on 14 December by 34 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

In this resolution the Assembly referred to

the connexion between the question of defining aggression, the draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind, and the question of an international criminal jurisdiction. It stated that after considering the draft code and the Special Committee's report on the question of defining aggression governments

should be given time to consider the influence and effect of these questions in relation to the question of an international criminal jurisdiction. Accordingly, it postponed consideration of that question until it had taken up the report of the Special Committee and had taken up again the draft code.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 683-86.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2645. Report of 1953 Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction.

SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 426-430.

A/C.6/L.340. Venezuela draft resolution (adopted as amended by Canada; voting on separate paragraphs ranged from 37 to none, with 7 abstentions, to 35 to none, with 10 abstentions, on operative paragraph 3; resolution adopted as a whole by 37 votes to none, with 7 abstentions).

Canada oral amendment to provide for postponement until Assembly "has taken up" the question of defining aggression and the draft code of offences (accepted by Venezuela).

Israel oral amendment to delete references to question of defining aggression (rejected by 22 votes to 3, with 22 abstentions).

Colombia oral amendment to postpone question indefinitely (withdrawn).

A/2827 and Corr.1. Report of Sixth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 898(IX), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/2827 and Corr.1, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 34 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the 1953 Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction to which a revised draft statute for an international criminal court is annexed,

"Considering the connexion between the question of defining aggression, the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, and the question of an international criminal jurisdiction,

"Considering that the General Assembly has established a new Special Committee on the question of defining aggression to submit to the General Assembly at its eleventh session a detailed report with a draft definition of aggression, and that it has also postponed consideration of the draft Code until the Special Committee has submitted its report, so that the question of the draft Code will also be included in the provisional agenda of the eleventh session,

"Considering that, after the General Assembly has examined the Special Committee's report and the draft Code, an interval should be allowed before it resumes consideration of the question of an international criminal jurisdiction in order to give Governments sufficient time duly to consider the influence and effect of the first two questions in relation to the question of an international criminal jurisdiction,

"1. Thanks the 1953 Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction for the efforts it has made in carrying out its terms of reference;

"2. Decides to postpone consideration of the question of an international criminal jurisdiction until the General Assembly has taken up the report of the Special Committee on the question of defining aggression and has taken up again the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind."

CHAPTER VII

OTHER LEGAL QUESTIONS

MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

NEW CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The following conventions, protocols, agreements or other instruments of which the Secre-

tary-General is the depositary were drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations during 1954:

General Agreement on Economic Regulations

for International Road Transport and Set of Rules, done at Geneva on 17 March.

Additional Protocol to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, done at Geneva on 17 March.

Protocol of signature to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, done at Geneva on 17 March.

Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism, signed at New York on 4 June.

Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, done at New York on 4 June.

Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, done at New York on 4 June.

Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, done at New York on 4 June.

Protocol relating to the adoption of Annex C.1 to the Set of Rules annexed to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, opened for signature at Geneva on 1 July.

Final Act of the United Nations Conference on the Status of Stateless Persons, done at New York on 28 September.

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, opened for signature at New York on 28 September.

STATUS OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS: ENTRY INTO FORCE

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions had risen by 31 December 1954 to 119.

During the year a total of 230 signatures were affixed to international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions and 96 instruments of ratification, accession or notification were transmitted to the Secretary-General.

The following agreements entered into force during 1954:

Declaration on the Continued Application of Schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, done at Geneva on 24 October 1953 (entered into force on 1 January).

Additional Protocol to the General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, done at Geneva on 17 March 1954 (entered into force on 17 March).

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, done at Geneva on 28 July 1951 (entered into force on 22 April).

European Agreement on the application of article 3 of annex 7 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic concerning the dimensions and weights of vehicles permitted to travel on certain roads of the Contracting Parties, signed at Geneva on 16 September 1950 (entered into force on 23 April).

Convention on the Political Rights of Women, opened for signature at New York on 31 March 1953 (entered into force on 7 July).

Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character (with Protocol of signature), opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, on 15 July 1949 (entered into force on 12 August).

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

During 1954 a total of 672 treaties and agreements were registered with the Secretariat, 38 ex officio, 420 by 17 governments, and 214 by five specialized agencies. A total of 15 treaties and agreements were filed and recorded, four by the Secretariat of the United Nations, seven at the request of four governments and four at the request of one specialized agency.

This brought up to 4,793 the total of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded by the end of 1954.

The texts of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded are published by the Secretariat in the United Nations Treaty Series in the original languages, followed by translations in English and French. Twenty-one volumes (89 to 109) of the Treaty Series were published in the course of 1954.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

There was no change during 1954 in the state of accessions to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Forty-three States have deposited their instruments of accession to this Convention.¹⁰

During 1954 two instruments of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies were deposited with the Secretary-General, by Iraq on 9 July and by Egypt on 28 September. One instrument of accession was deposited with the Director-General of the World Health Organization,

by Nepal on 23 February. Four notifications from States already parties to the Convention, namely Ecuador, Guatemala, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, extending the application of the Convention to further specialized agencies were also received during the year.

By 31 December 1954, 20 States (including four States not Members of the United Nations) had acceded to the Convention; in addition, three States, Belgium, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, had submitted instruments subject to reservations.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

There were no changes in the rules of procedure of the General Assembly during 1954 apart from the special rules adopted by the Assembly on reports and petitions relating to South West Africa (see QUESTIONS CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM, CHAPTER II). The Assembly, however, on 14 December 1954, adopted a resolution on the question of the correction of votes in the Assembly and its Committees. The Assembly, considering that its rules of procedure contained no rule on the announcement by the President of the results of votes or the circumstances in which representatives of States Members might be permitted to correct the positions taken by them during a ballot, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matter. The report was to cover: (1) the terms and application of the rules which in other intergovernmental organizations and in parliaments govern the announcement of the results of votes, on the conditions subject to which corrections are admitted and on the consequences of such corrections; and (2) possible provisions designed to prevent and correct any mistakes which might occur during the voting procedure in the General Assembly and its Committees.

¹⁰ For lists of those depositing instruments of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, p. 691.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council on 5 August 1954 requested the Secretary-General to prepare and present to the Council at the 19th session such draft revised rules of procedure as might be required in order to make the rules of procedure of the Council conform to the provisions of the resolution adopted by the Council on its organization and operation (see ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, CHAPTER XVIII).

The Council on 5 August also amended its rules to provide that the elections for the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations should be held at the Council's resumed second session (when the membership of the Council for the following year would be known) and that the Committee should elect its own officers. The previous rule had provided that the election should take place at the first session each year and that the President of the Council act as Chairman of the Committee.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

At its 14th session the Council examined the report of its Standing Committee on Petitions. The report contained general observations on the procedure of the Standing Committee; on the time-limit for the submission by the Administering Authorities concerned of observations on petitions; on the time of meetings of the Committee; on the examination of petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, i.e., petitions concerning general problems which have already been examined by the Council; on the

procedure for dealing with communications; and on petitions presented to visiting missions. The Standing Committee recommended amendments to rule 86, paragraph 4, to provide that complete and precise written observations by the Administering Authority would be transmitted in the future within three months of the date of the receipt of the petitions by the Administering Authority. A consequential amend-

ment was also proposed to rule 90, paragraph 4. The Standing Committee further recommended an amendment to rule 90, paragraph 2, to provide for meetings of the Standing Committee to be held as often as necessary, depending on the volume of its work.

The Trusteeship Council on 4 June 1954 adopted the amendments proposed by the Standing Committee.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2700 and Rev.1. Amendment to rules of procedure of the General Assembly: proposal for a new rule concerning correction of vote. Letters from representative of France proposing agenda item and explanatory memorandum.

SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 438, 439.

A/C.6/L.344. France draft resolution (replaced by joint draft).

A/C.6/L.344/Rev.1. France and Syria joint draft resolution (replaced by four-Power draft).

A/C.6/L.344/Rev.2. Denmark, France, Syria, United Kingdom joint draft resolution (adopted, with oral amendments proposed by Argentina and the United Kingdom and accepted by sponsors, by Sixth Committee by 49 votes to none, with 1 abstention).

A/2856. Report of Sixth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 901(IX), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/2856, unanimously adopted by the Assembly on 14 December.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly contain no rule on the announcement by the President of the results of votes or the circumstances in which representatives of States Members may be permitted to correct the positions taken by them during a ballot,

"Believing that it is desirable that this question should be studied and settled,

"Believing that for this purpose it would be useful to obtain information concerning the existing rules and the generally accepted practices of other inter-governmental organizations and of national legislative assemblies,

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its tenth session a report:

"(a) On the terms and application of the rules which in other inter-governmental organizations and in parliaments govern the announcement of the results of votes, on the conditions subject to which

corrections are admitted and on the consequences of such corrections;

"(b) On possible provisions designed to prevent and correct any mistakes which might occur during the voting procedure in the General Assembly and its Committees."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2649. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 829.

RESOLUTION 557F(XVIII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/2649, unanimously adopted by the Council requesting Secretary-General to prepare revised rules.

REVISION OF RULE 82, RELATING TO ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 756, 757.

E/L.582. Australia draft resolution (adopted).

RESOLUTION 530(XVII), as submitted by Australia, E/L.582, adopted by the Council on 31 March by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. By this resolution the Council agreed to suspend Rule 82 and referred its amendment to the 18th session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION

E/2646. Report of Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

PLENARY MEETING, 829.

Revised text of Rule 82 adopted unanimously.

RULE 82

"The Council shall establish a Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations consisting of seven members of the Council to be elected each year when the second regular session of the Council is resumed

in accordance with rule 2. The Committee shall serve for the calendar year following the election and shall be chosen from States which will be members of the Council for that year. The Committee shall elect its own officers.

"The Committee shall carry out the functions assigned to it by the Council in connexion with the arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations adopted by the Council in accordance with Article 71 of the Charter."

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 14TH SESSION

T/L.465. 76th Report of Standing Committee on Petitions: procedure for examination of petitions.

PLENARY MEETING, 528.

RESOLUTION 998(XIV) adopted by the Council on 4 June by 9 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having considered the report (T/L.465) of its Standing Committee on Petitions on the effectiveness of the new rules of procedure relating to petitions, which were adopted at the eleventh session,

"1. Approves the recommendations contained in the report; and

"2. Adopts the following amendments to its rules of procedure:

"(a) Replace paragraph 4 of rule 86 by the following:

"4. Complete and precise written observations by the Administering Authority concerned on the petitions to which the established procedure is to be applied shall be transmitted within three months of the date of their receipt by the Administering Authority. In the case of other petitions and communications upon which a decision is taken pursuant to paragraph 3 of rule 90, to apply the established procedures concerning petitions, written observations shall be transmitted by the Administering Authority within three months of its receiving notification of such decision';

"(b) Replace paragraph 2 of rule 90 by the following:

"2. The Standing Committee on Petitions shall meet as often as necessary depending on the volume of its work';

"(c) Delete in paragraph 4 of rule 90 the clause 'or which have been received by the Administering Authority at least two months previous to the date of the meeting of the Committee at which the examination is to be conducted'."

Administrative and Budgetary Questions

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

The General Assembly during its eighth session authorized the Secretary-General to proceed as far as possible with the reorganization of the Secretariat along the lines he had proposed in a report to that session of the Assembly and to prepare the 1955 budget estimates within the broad framework of such proposals.

As a basis for further consideration of the question, the Secretary-General reported to the ninth session of the Assembly on the main features of his plan as developed since the preceding year. The organization and structure for various departments and offices at Headquarters given in the report were based on the recommendations of a special Survey Group of six senior staff members appointed for this purpose.

During 1954, the report stated, the Secretary-General reallocated the functions of the former Department of Conference and General Services between a Department of Conference Services and an Office of General Services; the Library, previously under the Office of the Secretary-General, was transferred to the Department of Conference Services, while the Field Service was transferred to the Office of General Services. He proposed to merge into a single unified department the former Departments of Economic Affairs and Social Affairs, and completed arrangements for an Office of Legal Affairs to replace the former Legal Department; an Office of Personnel to replace the Bureau of Personnel; an Office of the Comptroller to replace the former Bureau of Finance.

At the top echelon of the Secretariat, the Secretary-General proposed the establishment of a single level comprising Under-Secretaries, Heads of Offices and Deputy Under-Secretaries,

replacing Assistant Secretaries-General and Principal Directors. Provision was to be made for a total of 16 posts, including four Deputy Under-Secretaries, at this new level, as compared with 19 posts authorized for 1954 under the Assistant Secretary-General and Principal Director Plan.

In addition to the above changes, the Secretary-General proposed to transfer to Geneva the work of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Transport and Communications Division, the former during 1955, and the latter not until after the end of that year.

The review was limited to departments at Headquarters, it being the Secretary-General's intention early in 1955 to bring under similar review the Technical Assistance Administration, the United Nations Children's Fund and those United Nations offices and activities external to Headquarters, including in particular the European Office at Geneva, the regional economic commissions and information centres.

Also before the Assembly were the observations and comments of the Advisory Committee on the report of the Secretary-General. While endorsing in general the Secretary-General's proposals, the Committee expressed certain reservations concerning several policy aspects of the reorganization plan.

When the subject came before the Fifth Committee for consideration, 41 delegations took part in the debate. General appreciation was expressed for the thoroughness of the Secretary-General's appraisal of the functioning and staff needs of the Secretariat as a first essential step in the further development of detailed organizational proposals. A majority of

delegations, while having certain reservations on aspects of detail, indicated their full approval of the main features of the plan.

In the course of the discussion, the Secretary-General emphasized that seven Under-Secretaries and five Heads of Offices were the absolute minimum requirement for the top supervisory level. Of the four deputy posts he had originally proposed, he considered essential the deputy post in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs; he would not, for the time being, press for the second deputy post in that department. As for the deputy post in the Department of Public Information, he asked that it be approved tentatively to be reviewed after two years, and that the deputy post in Conference Services be kept tentatively on the understanding it would not be filled if there were no need for it.

The Committee was informed that the Secretary-General's proposals, if fully implemented, would result in a reduction in the number of posts at Headquarters from 2,865, for which provision was made in 1954, to 2,581, a reduction of 284 posts at a saving of approximately \$2 million. The Secretary-General suggested that the reductions could be affected through normal turnover of staff, on the basis of which established targets could be fully achieved by 1957.

In a resolution unanimously recommended for adoption by the Assembly, the Fifth Committee expressed its general approval of the measures adopted by the Secretary-General and invited him, in carrying out his proposals, to take into account the comments contained in

the report of the Advisory Committee and the comments and observations made by members of the Fifth Committee.

On the question of the annual salary and allowances of Under-Secretaries and officials of equivalent rank, the Committee recommended in a series of amendments to the Staff Regulations, that their annual salary should be \$18,000 (gross), with an allowance of \$3,500. The Secretary-General was also authorized to compensate top-echelon staff at Headquarters for special costs they might incur in the performance of duties assigned to them by the Secretary-General. The maximum total amount of such payments (limited to \$50,000 during 1955) would be determined each year and included in the annual budget.

The General Assembly on 17 December unanimously approved the resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee.

As part of the 1954 budget estimates, the Assembly approved a proposal by the Secretary-General for bringing the United Nations Guided Tour Service, operated since 1952 by the American Association for the United Nations, under the direct control of the United Nations as a part of its over-all public relations programme. Further, the Secretary-General was authorized, on an experimental basis, to initiate a Special Interne Programme of some 20 persons to be used during a one-year period as guide-internes. The regular United Nations Interne Programme provides for the training for eight-week periods of civil servants of Member States and of university students on the work of the United Nations.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 54-57.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 435-443, 445-450, 459, 460, 484.

ORGANIZATION

A/2647. Budget estimates for 1955.

A/2688. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/2731. Report of Secretary-General.

A/2745. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/580 and A/C.5/591. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/581. Statement by Chairman of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.282. Argentina draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.5/L.282/Rev.1. Argentina, India, Lebanon, Yugoslavia revised joint draft resolution (adopted unanimously as amended orally by France to provide that detailed review take place "in 1955").

**SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
UNDER-SECRETARIES OR OFFICIALS
OF AN EQUIVALENT RANK**

A/2765 and A/2781. Reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/583 and Add.1. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/594 and A/C.5/596. Statements by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/595. Statement by Chairman of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. A/C.5/L.292/Rev.1. United States proposal (withdrawn).

Argentina and France oral proposal that total appropriation of \$50,000 be recommended to cover additional payments to top-ranking officials (adopted by 31 votes to 15, with 2 abstentions).

A/C.5/L.293. Australia and United Kingdom draft resolution (each paragraph adopted unanimously). A/2884. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 515.

RESOLUTIONS 886(IX) AND 887(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2884, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 17 December.

Resolution 886(IX) read:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering its resolution 784(VIII) of 9 December 1953 in which it recommended that the Secretary-General should proceed along the lines of his report to the eighth session on the organization of the Secretariat contained in document A/2554,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General to the ninth session on the organization of the Secretariat and the comments contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"Taking note of the Secretary-General's intention to bring under detailed review in 1955 those United Nations offices and activities external to Headquarters, as well as the secretariats of the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations,

"Considering the Secretary-General's statements during the discussion of the item in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly,

"1. Notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's report on the reorganization of the Secretariat and further notes his statements in the Fifth Committee and the general approval by the Economic and Social Council of the proposals made by the Secretary-General in document E/2598;

"2. Approves generally the measures adopted by the Secretary-General and invites him, in proceeding with the implementation of his proposals, to take into account the comments contained in the report

of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the observations and suggestions made in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly with reference to the various aspects of reorganization;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report progress to the General Assembly at its tenth session."

Resolution 887(IV) read:

"The General Assembly,

"Adopts, as amendments to the staff regulations of the United Nations, the texts annexed to the present resolution. These amendments shall become effective from 1 January 1955."

"ANNEX: Staff regulation 1.10 (amended text). The oath or declaration shall be made orally by the Secretary-General and by Under-Secretaries and officials of equivalent rank at a public meeting of the General Assembly and by all other members of the Secretariat before the Secretary-General or his authorized deputy.

"Staff regulation 4.5 (a) (amended text) Appointments of Under-Secretaries and officials of equivalent rank shall normally be for a period of five years, subject to prolongation or renewal. Other staff members shall be granted either permanent or temporary appointments under such terms and conditions consistent with these regulations as the Secretary-General may prescribe.

"Annex I to the staff regulations, paragraph 1 (amended text). An Under-Secretary or an official of equivalent rank shall receive as basic remuneration a salary of \$US18,000 (subject to the Staff Assessment Plan at the rates laid down in General Assembly resolution 239 (III) of 18 November 1948 and to such changes as may be directed from time to time by the General Assembly, and to salary differentials wherever applied), together with an allowance of \$US3,500.

"Under-Secretaries or officials of equivalent rank shall not be entitled to education and children's allowances but shall, if otherwise eligible, receive other allowances and benefits which are available to staff members generally.

"Annex I to the staff regulations, paragraph 2 (amended text). The Secretary-General is authorized, on the basis of appropriate justification and/or reporting, to make additional payments to Under-Secretaries and officials of equivalent rank at Headquarters to compensate for such special costs as may be reasonably incurred, in the interest of the Organization, in the performance of duties assigned to them by the Secretary-General. The maximum total amount of such payments is to be determined in the annual budget by the General Assembly."

PERSONNEL POLICY

The Secretary-General submitted to the ninth session of the Assembly a report on personnel policy dealing with two major points: a proposed revision of Staff Regulation 1.6 to give the Secretary-General wider discretionary authority to allow staff members to accept, in exceptional cases, honours, decorations, favours, gifts and fees from sources outside the Organization; and the Secretary-General's interpretation of a phrase in Annex IV, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations, dealing with the education grant, and according to which entitlement to the grant is recognized when the staff member, among other conditions, "is employed by the United Nations in a country other than his own country".

As to the first point, representatives speaking in the Fifth Committee's debate generally took one of three main positions. Several, including the representatives of France, India, Israel, Liberia and the Netherlands, supported the maintenance of a restrictive text in absolute terms, with no exceptions made in its application. Others, including the representatives of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Indonesia, the Union of South Africa, the USSR and Yugoslavia, favoured a restrictive text with an authorization to the Secretary-General to be guided in its application by the interpretation recommended by the Advisory Committee, that departure from the regulation would be permitted only in exceptional cases. Finally, there were representatives, among them those of Brazil, Iraq, the United Kingdom and the United States, who supported the text proposed by the Secretary-General permitting him to approve acceptance on an exceptional basis and when such acceptance was compatible with the staff member's status as an international civil servant.

Following the introduction of amendments to the Secretary-General's proposed text by the representatives of Argentina, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, the Committee voted 22

to 15, with 6 abstentions, to accept a joint Argentine-New Zealand proposal. The recommended revision would prohibit staff members from accepting any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration from any government except for war service, or from any source outside the Organization without prior approval of the Secretary-General. Approval would be granted only in exceptional cases and where such acceptance was not incompatible with the terms of Regulation 1.2 (which states in part that the "whole time" of staff members shall be at the disposal of the Secretary-General) and with the individual's status as an international civil servant. The revised regulation was approved by the General Assembly by 30 votes to 10, with 1 abstention on 14 December.

As to the interpretation of Annex IV, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations, the Committee agreed with the Secretary-General that at the European Office of the United Nations, any staff member of French nationality residing in France but working in the European Office at Geneva, Switzerland, should not be considered as eligible for the education grant.

Also on the subject of the education grant, the Committee approved a revised Chilean draft resolution requesting the International Civil Service Advisory Board to consider "appropriate measures for providing children of staff members with special facilities for the study of the mother tongue" in cases where they are obliged to attend local schools in which instruction is given in another language. The resolution further requested the Secretary-General, in reporting on the Staff Regulations to the 10th session of the General Assembly, to give special consideration to the question whether measures should be taken to make a larger number of staff members eligible for receiving the grant.

The recommendation of the Fifth Committee was approved by the Assembly on 14 December by 35 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 57-79.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2777. Report of Secretary-General (including proposed revision of staff regulation 1.6).

A/2788. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

Coord/Civil Service/5. Report of International Civil Service Advisory Board.

A/C.5/L.275. Report of Secretary-General on Staff Rules of the United Nations.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 469-472, 482.

United Kingdom oral amendment to text by Secretary-General to specify that honours accepted should not be incompatible with staff regulation 1.2 (accepted by Secretary-General).

A/C.5/L.308. New Zealand proposed new text for staff regulation 1.6 (superseded by Argentina and New Zealand revised text).

Argentina oral amendment to New Zealand text, to distinguish between honours from governments and from other sources (accepted by New Zealand).

A/C.5/L.314. Argentina and New Zealand revised text (adopted by 22 votes to 15, with 6 abstentions).

A/C.5/L.303 and Rev.1. Chile draft resolution and revision (revised draft adopted by 38 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/2862. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTIONS 882(IX) and 883(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2862, adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 30 votes to 10, with 1 abstention, and 35 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, respectively.

Resolution 882(IX) read:

"The General Assembly,

"Adopts as an amendment to the staff regulations of the United Nations the text annexed to the present resolution. This amendment shall become effective on 1 January 1955."

"ANNEX: Staff regulation 1.6 (amended text).

No staff member shall accept any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration from any Government excepting for war service; nor shall a staff member accept any honour, decoration, favour, gift or remuneration from any source external to the Organization, without first obtaining the approval of the Secretary-General. Approval shall be granted only in exceptional cases and where such acceptance is not incompatible with the terms of regulation 1.2 of the staff regulations and with the individual's status as an international civil servant."

Resolution 883(IX) read:

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on personnel policy, paragraphs 22 to 26 of which deal with problems relating to the education grant established under the staff regulations, and the fifteenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the ninth session of the General Assembly,

"Considering that the education grant was established with the purpose of enabling the children of staff members, despite the fact that their parents were expatriated, to benefit from the influence of their national characteristics in their education,

"1. Notes with satisfaction the Secretary-General's statement that the question of educational facilities is being studied by the International Civil Service Advisory Board;

"2. Requests the International Civil Service Advisory Board to consider appropriate measures for providing children of staff members with special facilities for the study of their mother tongue in cases where they are obliged to attend local schools in which the instruction is given in a language other than the mother tongue;

"3. Recommends the Secretary-General, in preparing his report on the staff regulations for submission to the General Assembly at its tenth session, to give special consideration to the question whether measures should be taken to make a larger number of staff members than at present eligible for the benefit of the education grant."

AWARDS OF COMPENSATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS
ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

The General Assembly, in December 1953, when considering the request of the Secretary-General for an appropriation of \$179,420 for payment of awards ordered by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in the case of eleven terminated staff members, decided to request the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the following legal questions:

(1) Having regard to the Statute of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and other relevant instruments and to the relevant records, has the Assembly the right on any grounds to refuse to give effect to an award of compensation made by the Tribunal in favour of a staff member whose contract of service has been terminated without his assent?

(2) If the answer to question (1) is in the

affirmative, what are the principal grounds upon which the Assembly could lawfully exercise such a right?

ADVISORY OPINION OF THE COURT

In its advisory opinion which was delivered on 13 July 1954, the Court held, by 9 votes to 3, that the Assembly has not the right on any grounds to refuse to give effect to an award of compensation made by the Administrative Tribunal in favour of a staff member whose contract of service has been terminated without his assent. As the first question was answered in the negative, it was not necessary for the Court to reply to the second question.

Written statements had been presented to the Court on behalf of ILO and of Chile, China, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Iraq, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. In the course of hearings held in June, oral statements were made on behalf of France, Greece, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. A written and an oral statement on behalf of the Secretary-General were also presented.

In its opinion the Court stated, *inter alia*, that the Statute of the Tribunal and the Staff Regulations and Rules showed that the Tribunal was established as an independent and truly judicial body pronouncing final judgments without appeal within the limited field of its functions. The power conferred upon it to order the rescinding of decisions taken by the Secretary-General confirmed its judicial character; such a power could not have been conferred on an advisory or subordinate organ.

The Court pointed out that, according to a well-established and generally recognized principle of law, a judgment rendered by such a judicial body was *res judicata* and had binding force between parties to the dispute. The parties in this case were the staff member and the United Nations, which was the juridical person represented by the Secretary-General. Since the Organization was legally bound to carry out the Tribunal's judgment, and to pay the compensation awarded to the staff members, it followed that the General Assembly, as an organ of the United Nations, must be bound in the same manner.

The Statute of the Tribunal deliberately

omitted provision for review or appeal, but it did not follow, the Court stated, that the Tribunal could not revise its own judgment in special circumstances when new facts had been discovered. However, it considered that, in the absence of any express provisions to that effect, the Tribunal's judgment could not be subject to review by any body other than the Tribunal itself. If the Assembly, in asking whether it had the right to refuse to give effect to an award "on any grounds," had intended to refer to awards made in excess of the Tribunal's competence or to any other defect which might vitiate an award, that would nevertheless not, in the Court's opinion, raise the question of the nullity of arbitral awards made in the course of arbitration between States. The present opinion concerned a different legal situation—judgments pronounced by a permanent judicial tribunal established by the General Assembly. The General Assembly had the power to amend the Statute or to provide for redress by another organ but there were no legal grounds on which it could review judgments already pronounced by the Tribunal. In view of its composition and functions, the Assembly could hardly act as a judicial organ, all the more so as one of the parties to the dispute was the Organization itself.

In the second part of its opinion, the Court dealt with the arguments advanced in support of the view that the General Assembly might be justified in refusing to give effect to awards of the Tribunal. Concerning the question as to whether the General Assembly had the legal power to establish a tribunal competent to render judgments binding on the United Nations, it stated that although the Charter contained no provisions to that effect, such a power was implied in the Charter provisions concerning the relations between the staff members and the Organization, and was indeed essential in order to secure the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. It was clear from the Charter that the organ with the capacity to create such a body was the General Assembly.

Regarding the contention that the General Assembly could not establish a tribunal with authority to make decisions binding on the Assembly itself, the Court held that it was for the Assembly to decide on how the power of creating a tribunal should be exercised. As to whether

the establishment of such a Tribunal was inconsistent with the exercise of the Assembly's budgetary power, it pointed out that the budgetary power was not absolute; where expenditure arose out of obligations, the General Assembly had no alternative but to honour those engagements. The Court held that the awards of the Tribunal fell within that category.

After dealing with other arguments based on the subsidiary character of the Tribunal, the Court expressed the view that the fact that the Tribunal was a subsidiary, subordinate or secondary organ was of no importance. What was important was the intention of the General Assembly in establishing the Tribunal, and what it had intended to establish was a judicial body.

The Court's opinion was given by 9 votes to 3. The three dissenting Judges, Judge Alvarez, Judge Hackworth and Judge Levi Carneiro appended to the opinion statements of their dissenting opinions. Judge Winiarski, while voting for the opinion, appended to it a statement of his individual opinion.

In his individual opinion, Judge Winiarski, while agreeing that the General Assembly did not have the right to refuse to give effect to awards on grounds of incorrect application or a mistaken finding or appraisal of the facts, held that where a judgment of the Administrative Tribunal was vitiated by such defects as would make it null, the parties would be justified in automatically refusing to give effect to it. In these circumstances there would be no difference between the nullity of an arbitral award and the nullity of an award made by the Administrative Tribunal. The right to refuse to give effect to an award which was a nullity was not peculiar to the law of arbitration between States but was a natural application of a general principle in all law, Judge Winiarski stated. He stated that he agreed with the advisory opinion of the Court with these reservations.

In his dissenting opinion, Judge Alvarez stated, among other things, that if classical international law were applied to the case, the General Assembly must not give effect to awards of the Administrative Tribunal if it considered that they were vitiated by some important defect. He held that although under the terms of its Statute the Administrative Tribunal delivered binding judgments, it was not a judicial but an administrative tribunal dealing with

specific questions in that field, which, in the first instance, fell within the purview of the General Assembly, which had established the Tribunal to assist it in the discharge of its duties.

He held that the General Assembly had the right to refuse to give effect to an award of compensation made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal if it considered that there were serious grounds justifying such a refusal. These grounds were, in particular, if the Tribunal had acted *ultra vires* or if there had been manifest injustice especially if in conflict with the concept of international social justice, or a violation of the great principles of international law.

Judge Hackworth, in his dissenting opinion, stated that Article 22 of the Charter gave the General Assembly the authority to create subsidiary organs to assist it in the performance of its duties. But nowhere in the Charter was there any suggestion that the Assembly might abdicate any of its functions or that it might reassign them to some other organ or agency in such manner as to relinquish its control over the subject-matter. It was equally unrealistic to assume that a subsidiary organ with certain delegated authority could bind the principal organ possessing plenary powers under the Charter.

Judge Hackworth held that in any case decided by the Tribunal, the parties to the case were not the staff member and the United Nations but the staff member and the Secretary-General. Although the Secretary-General represented the Organization and the Organization was responsible for his acts, the field of that responsibility was restricted to such of his activities as were governed by private law concepts such as those relating to contracts for the purchase of supplies or the lease of premises. However his functions in the internal affairs of the Organization were not governed by private law but by the provisions of the Charter. Thus, disputes between staff members and the Secretary-General fell within the latter category. The disputes were thus not between two organs of the United Nations, or between a principal organ, on the one hand, and the United Nations, on the other, but between component parts of the same organ. Therefore the decisions of the Tribunal bound only the Secretary-General and the staff members and not the United

Nations or the General Assembly. Moreover, Judge Hackworth held, by approving the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal the General Assembly did not deprive itself of the right to exercise its normal functions under the Charter, and in particular those pertaining to budgetary questions. The Assembly had not surrendered part of its functions in budgetary matters to a subordinate agency whose decisions it must honour by appropriations even though it might not agree with them.

Judge Hackworth concluded by stating that the General Assembly had a right to review a decision of the Tribunal, as a corollary to its duty to consider and approve the budget of the Organization and to maintain a high standard of efficiency and integrity. It therefore followed that it might lawfully exercise that right with respect to any decision which did not commend itself to respectful and favourable consideration. He held that the principal grounds on which the Assembly might lawfully exercise a right to decline to give effect to an award might be: (1) that it was *ultra vires*; (2) that it revealed manifest defects or deficiency in the administration of justice; (3) that it did not reflect a faithful application of the Charter, the Statute of the Tribunal, or the Staff Rules and Regulations to the facts of the case; and (4) that the amount of the award was obviously either excessive or inadequate.

In his dissenting opinion, Judge Levi Carneiro stated that the terminology of the Statute of the Tribunal did not justify the view that it was a true and independent judicial organ. When it was said that the "judgments" of the Tribunal were "final and without appeal", the reference was merely to the procedure that was to be followed; it did not prevent the Tribunal, in special circumstances, from reviewing its own previous decision, and it was not sufficient to prevent the General Assembly from refusing to give an effect to an award of compensation made by the Administrative Tribunal, an organ which was subsidiary in relation to it.

Further, it was for the General Assembly alone to approve the budget of the United Nations. It was inconceivable, Judge Levi Carneiro stated, that the General Assembly could be obliged automatically to give effect to decisions and to lay upon Member States the ensuing financial burden—which might have

been taken by only two members of one of its subsidiary organs.

CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly during its ninth session in 1954 again considered the question of the awards made by the Tribunal in the light of the Court's advisory opinion.

Before the Fifth Committee, where the matter was discussed, there was also a report by the Secretary-General on Budgetary Arrangements for the Payment of Indemnities, proposing the establishment of a special indemnity fund of \$250,000 from which the Secretary-General would be authorized to make all payments arising out of decisions by the Administrative Tribunal.

In another report to the Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the special indemnity fund be established on an experimental basis, subject to review at the end of two years.

At the opening of the debate in Committee, the representatives of Argentina and the United States introduced a draft resolution which, while endorsing the proposal for a special indemnity fund, would amend the Statute of the Tribunal to provide machinery for judicial review of future Tribunal decisions.

In the ensuing debate, the Committee was in general agreement that it should take note of the advisory opinion of the Court and that the awards in question should be paid.

As to the joint Argentine-United States proposal, while a few speakers—among them the representatives of the Dominican Republic and Peru—favoured the amendments as suggested, the majority held the view that the proposals to amend the Tribunal's Statute raised complex questions which could not be adequately dealt with in the time remaining before the close of the Assembly's ninth session.

In the light of the debate, the joint proposal was withdrawn, and in its place a new joint resolution was introduced by Argentina, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Turkey and the United States. Part B of the new draft provided that the Assembly would merely "accept in principle" the establishment of a procedure for judicial review, leaving it to a special committee to

develop such a procedure during 1955 and report to the Assembly's 10th session.

Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, India, Norway and Pakistan sponsored a joint amendment to the six-Power draft resolution which would delete any reference to the acceptance of the principle of judicial review, but would establish a special committee to consider the matter during 1955.

In the voting, these joint amendments were accepted by the Committee by a roll-call vote of 29 to 23, with 4 abstentions, and the amended draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 26 to 3, with 27 abstentions.

In the plenary meeting, amendments to the resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee, one reintroducing acceptance of the principle of judicial review of Tribunal judgments, were co-sponsored by 15 delegations as a compromise which they believed would find acceptance by the majority of the Members. The

sponsors were Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Iraq, Lebanon, Peru, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Other amendments to increase by three (Norway, Syria and El Salvador) the membership of the proposed Committee which would study the question during 1955 were sponsored by Sweden and by Ecuador, and accepted by the Assembly without objection.

The joint amendments were also accepted in a series of votes, including the one to add a sentence accepting in principle judicial review of judgments of the Tribunal. This latter amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 36 to 5, with 17 abstentions.

The resolution as amended, as a whole, was adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December by 52 votes to 5.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 80-86.

Effect of awards of compensation made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, Advisory Opinion of July 13th, 1954: I.C.J. Reports 1954, p. 47.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2701. Note by Secretary-General transmitting Court's advisory opinion to Members of the Assembly.

A/C.5/607. Report of Secretary-General on budgetary arrangements for the payment of indemnities.

A/2837. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 474-482, 484.

A/C.5/L.317. Argentina and United States joint draft resolution (withdrawn).

A/C.5/L.321 and Rev.1. Argentina, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Turkey, United States joint draft resolution and revision.

Revision adopted, as amended by six-Power amendment, by roll-call vote of 26 to 3, with 27 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: China, Turkey, United States. Abstaining: Argentina, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Greece,

Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, Venezuela.

A/C.5/L.322 and Rev.1. Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, India, Norway, Pakistan joint amendment to six-Power draft resolution.

Adopted by roll-call vote of 29 to 23, with 4 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States. Abstaining: Colombia, Israel, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

A/2883. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 515.

A/L.192. Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Iraq, Lebanon, Peru, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States joint amendments to draft resolution proposed by Fifth Committee adopted as follows:

Amendments to refer in last paragraph of preamble and in second paragraph of Part B to procedure

for "review of" instead of "appeal against" the Tribunal's judgments each adopted by 42 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions.

Amendment to delete word "possible" in phrase asking Members to communicate their views on the "possible" establishment of procedures, by 44 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions.

Amendment to add paragraph accepting judicial review in principle by roll-call vote of 36 to 5, with 17 abstentions, as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela. Against: Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR. Abstaining: Burma, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iceland, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/L.193. Sweden amendment to draft resolution of Fifth Committee (adopted as amended orally by Ecuador).

Ecuador oral sub-amendment to amendment by Sweden, to add El Salvador, as well as Norway and Syria, to proposed committee (accepted by Sweden).

RESOLUTION 888(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2883, and amended by 15 Powers, A/L.192, and by Sweden, A/L.193, and Ecuador, adopted by the Assembly on 17 December; voting on amended paragraphs ranged from a unanimous vote on Section A to 46 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions, on first paragraph of Section B; resolution adopted as a whole by 52 votes to 5.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 13 July 1954 regarding the effect of awards of compensation made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, the report by the Secretary-General on budgetary arrangements for payment of indemnities and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"Considering that under article 11 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal, the General Assembly can amend that Statute,

"Believing that the establishment of procedure for review of the judgments of the Administrative Tribunal requires careful examination,

A

"1. Decides to take note of the advisory opinion of the Court;

B

"2. Accepts in principle judicial review of judgments of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

"3. Requests Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General, before 1 July 1955, their views on the establishment of procedure to provide for review of the judgments of the Administrative Tribunal and to submit any suggestions which they may consider useful;

"4. Invites the Secretary-General to consult on this matter with the specialized agencies concerned;

"5. Establishes a Special Committee composed of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, El Salvador, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Syria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to meet at a time to be fixed in consultation with the Secretary-General to study the question of the establishment of such a procedure in all its aspects and to report to the General Assembly at its tenth session;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to notify all Member States of the date on which the Special Committee shall meet;

"7. Decides that:

"(a) As from 1 January 1955 there shall be established a Special Indemnity Fund;

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 7 of General Assembly resolution 359(IV) of 10 December 1949 and the provisions of financial regulations 6.1 and 7.1, the Secretary-General is authorized to transfer to the Special Indemnity Fund from the income from staff assessment, as a first charge against such income, on 1 January 1955, an amount of \$250,000 and, on 1 January 1956, such amount as will, when added to the balance remaining in the Fund on that date, bring the credit in the Fund up to an amount of \$250,000;

"(c) The Secretary-General is authorized to charge against the Fund all payments to staff members of the United Nations arising out of awards of compensation made in accordance with its Statute by the Administrative Tribunal."

COMMEMORATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1955

In response to an invitation of the City of San Francisco for the United Nations to hold a special observance in that city in June 1955 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, the

Secretary-General proposed the inclusion of an item in the agenda of the ninth session on this subject and submitted an explanatory memorandum with regard to it.

Following a brief discussion of the Secretary-

General's suggestions, the Fifth Committee recommended the adoption of a draft resolution calling for a special effort on the part of governments and specialized agencies during the anniversary year 1955 to promote wider understanding and support for the United Nations throughout the world. The second part of the

resolution recommended acceptance of the invitation of the City of San Francisco and decided that a seven-day commemorative meeting should be held there from 20 to 26 June 1955.

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on 17 December.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2864. Explanatory memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/620. Secretary-General preliminary statement of financial implications.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 101.

PLENARY MEETING, 513.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meeting 484.

A/C.5/L.329. Revised draft resolution proposed by Secretary-General (adopted without objection).

A/C.5/L.330. Sweden amendment to draft resolution proposing meetings envisaged be presided over by Eelco van Kleffens, President of Assembly's ninth session (adopted without objection).

A/2885. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 515.

RESOLUTION 889(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2885, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 17 December.

A

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that the Charter of the United Nations was signed on 26 June 1945 in the City of San Francisco and that it came into force on 24 October 1945,

"Considering that both the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Charter and the tenth anniversary of its coming into force on the date which the General Assembly has designated as United Nations Day provide fitting occasions to promote greater understanding of the purposes and of the work of the United Nations,

"1. Calls upon the Governments of all Member States and invites the Governments of non-member States to give all appropriate support to programmes in their own countries designed to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations in 1955;

"2. Invites the specialized agencies to assist in the

observance of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations in 1955."

B

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the invitation of the City of San Francisco of 7 December 1954,

"1. Recommends the acceptance, by the Government of each Member State, of the invitation of the City of San Francisco to hold a commemorative meeting in that City in 1955, and thanks the officials and the people of the City for their hospitality;

"2. Decides to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Charter in the City of San Francisco by arranging a seven-day commemoration, including four days of unofficial meetings of the Members of the United Nations, to be held in San Francisco from 20 to 26 June 1955, the unofficial meetings to be presided over by Mr. Eelco van Kleffens, President of the ninth session of the General Assembly;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with a Committee consisting of the representatives of Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Lebanon, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and in consultation with the civic authorities of the City of San Francisco, to arrange the programme for the commemoration;

"4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to conclude an agreement with the City of San Francisco on the allocation of costs of such a commemoration;

"5. Authorizes the payment of the travel of one representative of each Member State from the capital of the country or from Headquarters, as the case may be, to San Francisco and return;

"6. Authorizes the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and services within the budget approved for the commemoration."

(NOTE.—On the basis of a decision taken by the Assembly later at the same meeting, the five permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, USSR, United Kingdom and United States) were included in the Committee.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A progress report on the Headquarters, submitted to the ninth session of the General Assembly by the Secretary-General, listed a number of improvements made during the year and projects still awaiting completion.

Improvements included additional facilities for delegations in the General Assembly building; sound-proofing in certain work areas; additional seats in Council chambers and certain committee rooms; improvements in the heating and ventilating system; and completion of interior painting and decorating.

The City of New York erected an ornamental fence around the site, and finished work on the United Nations Plaza traffic tunnel. Basic landscaping of the site would be completed by the end of 1954.

A contract for the expansion of restaurant and cafeteria facilities (for which the Assembly at its eighth session had authorized an expenditure of \$565,000) had been finalized and the project was expected to be completed by the middle of 1955.

Gifts for the Headquarters either received and installed, or formally accepted during the year included paintings from Pakistan, stone from Israel, furniture from Thailand, a statue from Yugoslavia, a tapestry from Belgium, a ceremonial bell from the Japanese Association

for the United Nations and cherry trees from the Lasker Foundation.

Mural paintings from a number of countries, a decorative Foucault pendulum from the Netherlands, and carpeting from the Women's Organization of the Presbyterian Church in the United States were awaiting arrival, the Secretary-General reported. In addition, a special stage platform for use in the General Assembly auditorium was the gift of the head of a private corporation.

As of 31 August 1953, net expenditures for the Headquarters were \$66,436,636, compared with total funds of \$67,102,566 derived from the loan from the United States Government (\$65,000,000), appropriations by the General Assembly (\$2,000,000), and donated funds (\$102,566). A sum of \$5,000,000 had been paid to the Government of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Headquarters loan agreement, leaving a balance of \$60 million still to be paid.

The Fifth Committee approved a draft resolution taking note of the Secretary-General's report and requesting him to submit a further report for the consideration of the Assembly's 10th session. The Assembly adopted the resolution on 4 December by 52 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 105-107.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2778. Report of Secretary-General.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 467, 473.

Resolution to take note of report and ask for further report by Secretary-General to 10th session (adopted by 37 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/2825. Report of the Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTION 877(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2825, adopted by the Assembly on 4 December by 52 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

THE UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

During 1954 the total gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration was \$473,000. In accordance with the agreement between the United Nations and the United States, this revenue is derived solely from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes, revenue from stamps used for postage from United Na-

tions Headquarters being retained by the United States Post Office.

During 1954, four new commemorative stamps were issued.

On 11 February, a stamp honouring the work of FAO was issued in both 3-cent (green and gold) and 8-cent (blue and gold) denomina-

tions, the design depicting a head of wheat, the symbol of FAO.

On 10 May, stamps commemorating the 10th anniversary of ILO's Declaration of Philadelphia was issued in 3-cent (brown) and 8-cent (magenta) denominations. Their design includes the United Nations seal and an anvil symbolizing labour problems. The 3-cent stamp uses the English initials "ILO", while the 8-cent stamp uses the French and Spanish initials "OIT".

On 25 October, the Monday after United Nations Day, a commemorative stamp was issued, depicting the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. Two denominations were printed, the 3-cent in deep

purple and the 8-cent in dark carmine.

On 10 December, Human Rights Day, a new stamp was issued, depicting a mother and child in red orange (3¢) and olive green (8¢). For the first time, the public was offered the opportunity to send United Nations holiday greeting cards in First Day Covers of this stamp at no extra cost, the greeting cards being sold for the benefit of the United Nations Children's Fund.

First Day Covers for these issues were serviced as follows:

FAO stamp	272,312
ILO stamp	252,796
United Nations Day stamp	233,544
Human Rights Day stamp	230,026

TRANSLATION OF SOME OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY INTO ARABIC

The question of translating some official documents of the General Assembly into the Arabic language was considered by the Assembly at its ninth session at the request of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen.

A draft resolution on the question was submitted jointly by 24 Member States in the Fifth Committee (for list, see DOCUMENTARY NOTES, below).

The draft resolution proposed that the Assembly decide that documents of the Assembly and other reports of interest to the area of the world where Arabic is spoken should be published in

the Arabic language, provided the volume of publication does not exceed 4,000 pages of English text in any twelve-month period. It would also authorize the Secretary-General to include in the budget estimates the necessary funds to give effect to this decision.

The draft resolution was supported by most speakers in the debate and was adopted by the Committee by a roll-call vote of 42 to 2, with 8 abstentions. It was adopted by the Assembly on 4 December by a roll-call vote of 47 to none, with 10 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2681. Translation of some official documents of the General Assembly into the Arabic language in accordance with rule 59 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly; item proposed by Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen.

A/2761. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/.5/579. Secretary-General statement of financial implications.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 435, 465, 466, 470.

A/C.5/L.294. Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia joint draft resolution (adopted by roll-call vote of 42 to 2, with 8 abstentions).

A/2815. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTION 878(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2815, adopted by the Assembly on 4 December by roll-call vote of 47 to none, with 10 abstentions.

The vote was as follows: In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia. Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the question of translation of some official documents of the General Assembly into the Arabic language in accordance with rule 59 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

"1. Decides that, pursuant to rule 59 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, documents of the Assembly, its committees and sub-committees shall be published in the Arabic language, together

with any other report of the other organs of the United Nations dealing with either specific or general problems of interest to the areas where Arabic is spoken, provided that the volume of publications issued within any twelve-month period shall not exceed a total of 4,000 pages of English text;

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to include in the budget estimates of the United Nations the necessary provision to give effect to this decision and to ensure that the translation of the texts into Arabic shall conform with the established practices for United Nations documentation."

CHAPTER II

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1955

The General Assembly on 17 December 1954 adopted the following resolution (890(IX)) regarding the budget appropriations for the financial year 1955:

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1955:

1. Appropriations totalling \$US46,963,800 are hereby voted for the following purposes: [See table, BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1955].

2. The appropriations votes by paragraph 1 above shall be financed by contributions from Members after adjustment as provided by the Financial Regulations, subject to the provision of paragraph 1 of the resolution relating to the Working Capital Fund. For this purpose, miscellaneous income for the financial year 1955 is estimated at \$US6,832,600;

3. The Secretary-General is authorized:

(a) To administer as a unit the following appropriations:

(i) Provisions under section 3a; section 18, chapter III; and section 24, chapter IV;

(ii) Provisions under section 10; section 18, chapter II; section 20; and in respect of section 25 for items relating to public information;

(iii) Provisions under sections 24 and 25;

(b) To apply the reduction under section 34 to various sections of the budget;

(c) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to transfer credits between sections of the budget;

4. In addition to the appropriations voted by paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$US13,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment, from the income of the Library Endowment Fund, in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1955

A. UNITED NATIONS

Section	Amount in US Dollars
Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, Commissions and Committees	
1. The General Assembly, Commissions and Committees	502,700
2. The Security Council, Commissions and Committees	—
3. The Economic and Social Council, Commissions and Committees	143,100
3a. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	27,200

Section	Amount in US Dollars	
3b. Regional Economic Commissions	101,700	
4. The Trusteeship Council, Commissions and Committees	100,000	
Total, Part I		874,700
Part II. Special missions and related activities		
5. Special missions and related activities	1,776,100	
5a. United Nations Field Service	484,000	
Total, Part II		2,260,100
Part III. Headquarters, New York		
6. Offices of the Secretary-General	2,117,050	
6a. Office of Under-Secretaries without Department	76,650	
7. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	657,300	
7a. Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee	109,200	
8. Department of Economic and Social Affairs	3,687,000	
9. Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	859,200	
10. Department of Public Information	2,534,000	
10a. Visitors' service	290,000	
11. Department of Conference Services	6,236,800	
11a. Library	489,000	
12. Office of General Services	2,976,150	
13. Temporary assistance and consultants	510,000	
14. Travel of staff	987,500	
15. Common staff costs	3,437,400	
16. Common services	3,625,000	
17. Permanent equipment	171,600	
Total, Part III		28,763,850
Part IV. European Office of the United Nations		
18. European Office of the United Nations (excluding direct costs, chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body)	4,666,800	
Chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	54,500	
		4,721,300
19. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	685,000	
Total, Part IV		5,406,300

Section	Amount in US Dollars	
Part V, Information centres		
20. Information centres (other than the information services, European Office of the United Nations)	905,100	
Total, Part V		905,100
Part VI. Secretariats of the Regional Economic Commissions (other than the Economic Commission for Europe)		
21. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	1,152,800	
22. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America	970,700	
Total, Part VI		2,123,500
Part VII. Hospitality		
23. Hospitality	20,000	
23a. Special payments under annex I, paragraph 2, of the staff regulations	50,000	
Total, Part VII		70,000
Part VIII. Contractual Printing		
24. Official Records (excluding chapter V, Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory body)	704,910	
Chapter V. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	11,190	
	716,100	
25. Publications	700,000	
Total, Part VIII		1,416,100
Part IX. Technical programmes		
26. Technical Assistance Administration	386,700	
27. Economic development	479,400	
28. Social activities	768,500	
29. Public administration	145,000	
Total, Part IX		1,779,600
Part X. Special expenses		
30. Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations	649,500	
31. Amortization of the Headquarters construction loan	2,000,000	
Total, Part X		2,649,500

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Section	Amount in US Dollars	
Part XI. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee		
32. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee	117,600	
Total. Part XI		117,600
B. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
Part XII. The International Court of Justice		
33. The International Court of Justice	600,450	
Total, Part XII		600,450
34. Global reductions in respect of upgradings of established posts	—(3,000)	
		—(3,000)
Grand Total		<u>49,963,800</u>

The resolution (890(IX)) was adopted by the General Assembly by 50 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

The Secretary-General had originally submitted to the Assembly an estimated budget of \$46,821,300; income from various sources was estimated at \$6,773,100, leaving a net expenditure of \$40,048,200. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, after considering the Secretary-General's estimates, proposed a reduction of \$420,550 bringing the total budget to \$46,400,750.

Additional expenditures were proposed as the result of action taken by the General Assembly during its session, and the Fifth Committee, after 36 meetings, finally recommended by a vote of 36 to 4, the budget of \$46,963,800 (with miscellaneous revenue at \$6,832,600) as stated above.

During its consideration of the budget estimates, the Assembly also considered and adopted resolutions¹ on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Working Capital Fund for 1955; and the use of income derived from the Staff Assessment Plan. The Assembly's decisions on these were as follows:

¹ The question of an increase in the dependency credit under the Staff Assessment Plan and the question of the United Nations Guided Tour Service were also considered during the discussion of the budget estimates.

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1955

The Assembly on 17 December adopted the following resolution (891(IX)) by 50 votes to 5, with 1 abstention (the resolution had been adopted previously by the Fifth Committee by 34 votes to 4, with 1 abstention):

The General Assembly,

Resolves that, for the financial year 1955,

The Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, is authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(a) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$US 2 million if the Secretary-General certifies that they relate to the maintenance of peace and security or to urgent economic rehabilitation;

(b) Such commitments as are required for the Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War;

(c) Such commitments as may be required for the United Nations Good Offices Commission on the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa;

(d) Such commitments as are required for the convening of an international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

(e) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$US165,000 as are required for the purchase of Korean service medals;

(f) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$US25,000 as are occasioned by the holding of an inter-governmental commodity conference;

(g) Such commitments, duly certified by the President of the International Court of Justice, relating to expenses occasioned:

(i) By the designation of ad hoc judges (Statute, Article 31),

(ii) By the appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or by the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50),

(iii) By the maintenance in office of judges who have not been re-elected (Statute, Article 13, paragraph 3),

(iv) By the holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22),

(v) By the payment of travel and removal expenses of judges not re-elected, and travel and removal expenses of new members of the Court,

(vi) By the payment, as necessary, to judges of pensions not awarded prior to 15 July 1954, and not exceeding \$24,000, \$25,000, \$40,000, \$75,000, \$4,000 and \$26,000 respectively under each of the above six headings;

(h) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$18,000 as may be required in the event of the coming into force during 1955 of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium;

(i) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$15,000 as are occasioned by the convening of the international technical conference on the conservation of the living resources of the sea;

The Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee and to the General Assembly, at its next regular session, all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the General Assembly in respect of such commitments.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1955

The Assembly on 17 December adopted the following resolution (892(IX)) by 49 votes to 5 (the resolution had been adopted previously in the Fifth Committee by 30 votes to 5).

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be maintained to 31 December 1955 at the amount of \$US21,500,000, to be derived:

(a) As to \$20,000,000 from cash advances by Members in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;

(b) As to \$1,500,000 by previous transfer from surplus account as follows:

(i) \$1,239,203, being the balance of surplus account as at 31 December 1950 not already applied against Members' assessments for 1951, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 585A(VI) of 21 December 1951;

(ii) \$260,797, as part of the balance of surplus account as at 31 December 1951 not already applied

against Members' assessments for 1952, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 676(VII) of 21 December 1952;

2. Members shall make cash advances to the Working Capital Fund as required under paragraph 1(a) above in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the tenth annual budget;

3. There shall be set off against this new allocation of advances the amounts paid by Members to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1954, under General Assembly resolution 788(VIII) of 9 December 1953, provided that, should such advance paid by any Member to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1954 exceed the amount of that Member's advance under the provision of paragraph 2 hereof, the excess shall be set off against the amount of contributions payable by that Member in respect of the tenth annual budget, or any previous budget;

4. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. The Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purposes, do not exceed \$125,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities. Advances in excess of the total of \$125,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Secretary-General shall submit, with the annual accounts, an explanation of the outstanding balance of the revolving fund at the end of each year;

(d) Loans to specialized agencies and preparatory commissions of agencies to be established by inter-governmental agreement under the auspices of the United Nations to finance their work, pending receipt by the agencies concerned of sufficient contributions under their own budgets. In making such loans, which shall normally be repayable within two years, the Secretary-General shall have regard to the proposed financial resources of the agency concerned, and shall obtain the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for any cash issues which would increase the aggregate balance outstanding (including amounts previously advanced and outstanding) at any one time to an amount in excess of \$1,500,000 and for any issue which would increase the balance outstanding (including amounts previously advanced and outstanding) in respect of any one agency to an amount in excess of \$500,000;

(e) Such sums not exceeding \$35,000 as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made. This amount may be increased with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year.

INCOME DERIVED FROM THE STAFF ASSESSMENT PLAN

The Assembly on 17 December adopted the following resolution (893(IX)) by 46 votes to 5, with 1 abstention (the resolution had been adopted previously in the Fifth Committee by 35 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions).

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-

General entitled "Use of income derived from the Staff Assessment Plan" and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions thereon,

Having regard to the deliberations of the Fifth Committee on this subject during the ninth session of the General Assembly,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his negotiations with those Member States which have not yet become Parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations or adopted alternative measures under which appropriate relief would be granted to all United Nations officials in so far as national income taxation is concerned, and to submit a report thereon as soon as possible before the opening of the tenth session of the General Assembly, together with the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on that report;

2. Decides to postpone to the tenth session of the General Assembly further consideration of measures to be taken by the Assembly towards a solution of the problem.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 92-102.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION.

A/2647 and Add.1. Budget estimates for 1955. Report of Secretary-General.

A/2688. Second report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to ninth session of General Assembly.

OTHER REPORTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL AND OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

A/C.5/577. Statement of 1954 budget expenses to 31 August 1954 and of anticipated total requirements for 1954.

A/C.5/582 & Corr.1; A/2763 & Corr.1. Revised estimates, on Council and Commissions, and European Office of United Nations.

A/C.5/597. Reimbursement rates for services rendered by European Office of United Nations to specialized agencies.

A/C.5/584 & Corr.2; A/C.5/L.315; A/2799. Use of income derived from Staff Assessment Plan.

A/C.5/585; A/2787. Revised estimates, on Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan.

A/C.5/586; A/2789. Requirements for Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War.

A/C.5/587; A/2766. Revised estimates, on holding of 1955 session of International Law Commission at Geneva.

A/C.5/589; A/2768. Revised estimates, on repatriation of Greek children.

A/C.5/590; A/2790. Revised estimates, on United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.

A/C.5/592; A/2791. Revised estimates, on United Nations Truce Supervision Organization for Palestine.

A/C.5/593; A/2802. Revised estimates, on Korean Service Medals.

A/C.5/600. Budget estimates, etc., on adjustments arising out of action on question of salaries and allowances of Under-Secretaries, etc.

A/C.5/601. Grant to United Nations International School.

A/C.5/602; 615. Estimates for Section 18, Chapter III — cable and letter from Permanent Central Opium Board.

A/C.5/603; A/2811. Guided tour programme.

A/C.5/604; A/2812. Permanent Headquarters of International Telecommunication Union and World Meteorological Organization.

A/C.5/605; A/2836 & Corr.1. Pension entitlement of Registrar of International Court of Justice.

A/C.5/606; A/2828. Revised estimates, on purchase of radio transmitter and auxiliary equipment in Geneva.

A/C.5/607; A/2837. Budgetary arrangements for payment of indemnities.

A/C.5/611; A/2841. Holding of international conference on olive oil, 1955.

A/C.5/612; A/2845. Increase in dependency credit. A/2823. United Nations Tribunal in Libya.

A/2824. United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland.

A/C.5/613; A/2851. Revised estimates, on United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

A/C.5/614 & Rev.1. Summary of the budget situation. Report by Secretary-General.

A/2850. United Nations Field Service.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 435-458, 466, 467, 471-474, 477, 478, 480, 482-484.

A/C.5/L.316. Netherlands draft resolution, on use of income derived from Staff Assessment Plan (adopted).

A/2886. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 515.

RESOLUTIONS 890(IX)-893(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2886, adopted by the Assembly. (The resolutions are quoted above as text matter.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1954

Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1954 were approved by the ninth session of the General Assembly in the amount of \$701,870, as recommended by the Secretary-General and the Fifth Committee of the Assembly. The relevant resolution, recommended by the Fifth Committee by 39 votes to 5, was adopted by the Assembly on 14 December by 35 votes to 5.

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1954:

1. The amount of \$47,827,110 appropriated by resolution 786(VIII), adopted on 9 December 1953, is increased by \$701,870 as follows: [see table, SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1954].

2. Notwithstanding the provision of financial regulation 4.3, the appropriation provided under section 19a in respect of improvement to premises shall remain available for twelve months following the end of the financial year 1954 to the extent that it is required to discharge obligations arising from any contract entered into prior to 31 December 1954.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1954

Amount in US Dollars

A. UNITED NATIONS

		Amount Appropriated Under Resolution 786(VIII) as Adjusted	Supplementary Appropriation, Increase or Decrease	Revised Amounts of Appropriation
Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, Commissions and Committees				
Section				
1.	The General Assembly, Commissions and Committees	556,750	—	556,750
2.	The Security Council, Commissions and Committees	—	58,800	58,800
3.	The Economic and Social Council, Commissions and Committees	164,180	—(35,000)	129,180
3a.	Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	21,400	—	21,400
3b.	Regional Economic Commissions	72,000	—(20,000)	52,000
4.	The Trusteeship Council, Commissions and Committees	50,000	2,000	52,000
Total, Part I		864,330	5,800	870,130
Part II. Investigations and inquiries				
5.	Investigations and inquiries	2,061,000	—(93,350)	1,967,650
5a.	United Nations Field Service	566,300	39,700	606,000
Total, Part II		2,627,300	—(53,650)	2,573,650

Section		Amount Appropriated Under Resolution 786(VIII) as Adjusted	Supplementary Appropriation, Increase or Decrease	Revised Amounts of Appropriation.
Part III. Headquarters, New York				
6.	Executive Office of the Secretary-General	394,000	—(25,000)	369,000
6a.	Library	479,130	—(8,000)	471,130
7.	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	758,500	—(65,000)	693,500
8.	Military Staff Committee secretariat	136,900	—(20,000)	116,900
9.	Technical Assistance Administration	386,700	—	386,700
10.	Department of Economic Affairs	2,263,700	—(100,000)	2,163,700
11.	Department of Social Affairs	1,704,000	—(20,000)	1,684,000
12.	Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	938,400	—(55,000)	883,400
13.	Department of Public Information	2,713,400	—(139,600)	2,573,800
14.	Legal Department	460,300	—(14,000)	446,300
15.	Conference and General Services	9,399,700	—(264,700)	9,135,000
15a.	United Nations Postal Administration	143,400	17,000	160,400
16.	Administrative and Financial Services	1,590,000	—	1,590,000
17.	Common staff costs	4,478,000	1,650,000	6,128,000
18.	Common services	3,786,800	—	3,786,800
19.	Permanent equipment	176,400	—	176,400
19a.	Improvements to premises	565,000	—	565,000
Total, Part III		30,374,330	955,700	31,330,030
Part IV. European Office of the United Nations				
20.	European Office of the United Nations (excluding direct costs, chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body)	4,612,200	—(46,000)	4,566,200
	Chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	53,800	3,000	56,800
20a.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	685,000	—(16,000)	669,000
Total, Part IV		5,351,000	—(59,000)	5,292,000
Part V. Information centres				
21.	Information centres (other than information services, European Office of the United Nations)	877,400	—	877,400
Total, Part V		877,400	—	877,400

Section	Amount Appropriated Under Resolution 786(VIII) as Adjusted	Supplementary Appropriation, Increase or Decrease	Revised Amounts of Appropriation
Part VI. Regional Economic Commissions (other than the Economic Commission for Europe)			
22. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	1,123,900	—(50,000)	1,073,900
23. Economic Commission for Latin America	958,700	—(15,000)	943,700
Total, Part VI	2,082,600	—(65,000)	2,017,600
Part VII. Hospitality			
24. Hospitality	20,000	—	20,000
Total, Part VII	20,000	—	20,000
Part VIII. Contractual printing			
25. Official Records (excluding chapter V, Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body)	718,300	—(83,500)	634,800
Chapter V. Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	12,500	— (1,500)	11,000
26. Publications	734,970	65,000	799,970
Total, Part VIII	1,465,770	—(20,000)	1,445,770
Part IX. Technical programmes			
27. Social activities	768,500		768,500
28. Economic development	479,400	—	479,400
29. Public administration	145,000	—	145,000
Total, Part IX	1,392,900	—	1,392,900
Part X. Special expenses			
30. Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations	649,500		649,500
31. Amortization of the Headquarters construction loan	1,500,000	—	1,500,000
Total, Part X	2,149,500	—	2,149,500
B. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
Part XI. The International Court of Justice			
32. The International Court of Justice	621,980	— (61,980)	560,000
Total, Part XI	621,980	—(61,980)	560,000
Grand Total	47,827,110	701,870	48,528,980

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For supplementary estimates approved for 1953, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 91-92.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2792 and Corr.1. Supplementary estimates for 1954. Report of Secretary-General.

A/2813. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 472, 477.

A/2839. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 881(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2839, adopted by the Assembly. (The resolution is quoted above as text matter.)

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The expenses of the United Nations are borne by all 60 Member nations, based broadly on capacity to pay, taking into consideration per capita income, temporary dislocation of national economies arising out of the Second World

War and the ability to secure foreign currency.

The scale of assessments of United Nations Members for the 1955 budget² as approved by the General Assembly was as follows:

Member State	Per cent	Member State	Per cent	Member State	Per cent
Afghanistan	0.08	France	5.90	Paraguay	0.04
Argentina	1.32	Greece	0.21	Peru	0.18
Australia	1.80	Guatemala	0.07	Philippines	0.45
Belgium	1.38	Haiti	0.04	Poland	1.73
Bolivia	0.05	Honduras	0.04	Saudi Arabia	0.07
Brazil	1.32	Iceland	0.04	Sweden	1.59
Burma	0.13	India	3.30	Syria	0.08
Byelorussian SSR	0.53	Indonesia	0.56	Thailand	0.18
Canada	3.63	Iran	0.25	Turkey	0.65
Chile	0.30	Iraq	0.11	Ukrainian SSR	2.00
China	5.62	Israel	0.17	Union of South Africa	0.78
Colombia	0.41	Lebanon	0.05	USSR	15.08
Costa Rica	0.04	Liberia	0.04	United Kingdom	8.85
Cuba	0.30	Luxembourg	0.06	United States	33.33
Czechoslovakia	0.94	Mexico	0.80	Uruguay	0.18
Denmark	0.74	Netherlands	1.25	Venezuela	0.44
Dominican Republic	0.05	New Zealand	0.48	Yemen	0.04
Ecuador	0.04	Nicaragua	0.04	Yugoslavia	0.44
Egypt	0.40	Norway	0.50		
El Salvador	0.06	Pakistan	0.67	Total	100.00
Ethiopia	0.12	Panama	0.05		

Calculated on a percentage basis, this scale was drawn up by the Committee on Contributions in August 1954. In a report to the ninth session of the General Assembly, the Committee recommended changes in the percentage of contributions for 24 of the 60 Member States, the largest revisions affecting the United Kingdom and the USSR. It proposed that the United Kingdom assessment be reduced from 9.80 to 8.85 per cent, and that the USSR assessment be increased from 14.15 to 15.08 per cent.

In the course of the debate in the Fifth Committee, the Canadian representative objected to the increase in the assessment proposed

for his country (from 3.30 to 3.63 per cent) on the ground that he could not accept the Committee on Contributions' interpretation of a previous directive of the Assembly deferring further implementation of the per capita principle³ until new Members were admitted or

² The Assembly at the same time decided on the percentages which non-members participating in certain organs and activities of the United Nations should be called on to contribute to those organs and activities (see text of resolution 876B(IX), quoted in the DOCUMENTARY NOTES).

³ The per capita principle is that in normal times the per capita contribution of any Member should not exceed the per capita contribution of the Member bearing the highest assessment.

substantial improvements in the economic capacity of existing Members permitted adjustments to be gradually absorbed in the contributions scale. He submitted a draft resolution and later accepted amendments to it proposed by the United States and Syria. As amended, the draft resolution provided that the Assembly would: reaffirm its previous decision on the per capita principle; and instruct the Committee not to increase beyond the 1955 level the assessments of those Members subject to the per capita ceiling principle until they reached per capita parity with the largest contributor. (Canada had originally suggested freezing the contributions at the 1953 level; the 1955 level was suggested by the United States.) The draft resolution provided that downward adjustments would be made when the conditions previously cited by the Assembly had been fulfilled or when changes in relative national incomes warranted lower assessments. The draft resolution (as proposed in the Syrian amendment) also reaffirmed a 1951 Assembly resolution instructing the Committee on Contributions to continue to give additional recognition to countries with low per capita incomes.

Also before the Fifth Committee was a USSR draft resolution proposing that the Assembly reject the 1955 scale as recommended by the Committee on Contributions and instead retain the 1954 scale for three more years. The representative of the USSR said the assessments of his country, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR had steadily increased over the past five years without adequate justification, and that the Contributions Committee had failed to take into account certain factors for apportioning United Nations expenses. These included the ability of Members to secure foreign currency and temporary dislocation of national economies arising out of the Second World War. It was, in his view, improper and unjust for the United States contribution to be frozen at the 1954 level and the United Kingdom assessment to be decreased.

The representative of the United States, on the other hand, regretted that the remaining inequities in the scale, including the continued under-assessment of the USSR, could not have

been completely removed for 1955. He urged the Committee on Contributions to remove these inequalities in the 1956 scale, and if this could not be done, to indicate in its next report what inequalities remained and why they could not be removed.

Several delegations expressed the opinion that it was only proper that the assessments of the USSR and Peoples' Democracies should reflect the considerable economic progress that had taken place in those countries since the war. It was recalled that, in the early days of the United Nations, certain States had assumed an unduly large share of the costs. It was therefore only fair that countries whose economic conditions had improved should be assessed at rates more in keeping with their capacity to pay while reductions were made in the assessments of those States that for so long had carried more than their fair share of the expenses. It was also pointed out that the United States contribution had been deliberately reduced to its present level by a directive of the General Assembly (resolution 665(VII)).

Much of the remaining discussion in the Fifth Committee dealt with the difficulties of countries with low per capita incomes in meeting their international financial obligations and the need for basing the scale on the relative capacity of pay. Many speakers, including the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and South Africa, expressed concern over the possible shift of the financial burden from high per capita income countries to those with medium or low per capita incomes.

The Fifth Committee rejected the Soviet draft resolution by 43 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions. The amended Canadian resolution was approved by 29 votes to 5, with 18 abstentions, and the draft resolution recommended by the Committee on Contributions was adopted, as a whole, by 47 votes to 5.

The General Assembly on 4 December adopted the two resolutions recommended by the Fifth Committee, the first by 45 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions, and the second, on the scale of assessments, by 49 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 102-5.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2716. Report of Committee on Contributions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 461-464, 472.

A/C.5/588 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Statement of advances to working capital fund and contributions to budgets for financial years 1952, 1953 and 1954 as at 15 October 1954. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.295. Draft resolution embodying recommendations of Committee on Contributions (adopted: paragraph on the scale of assessments, by 40 votes to 5; votes on other paragraphs ranged from 45 votes to 5 to a unanimous vote; resolution as a whole by 47 votes to 5).

A/C.5/L.296 and Rev.1. Canada draft resolution and revision, revision incorporated United States amendment; (adopted as further amended by Syria: paragraph 1, by 45 votes to none, with 7 abstentions; paragraph 2, by 40 votes to none, with 11 abstentions; paragraph 3 by 27 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions; resolution, as a whole, by 29 votes to 5, with 18 abstentions).

A/C.5/L.298. United States amendment to original draft resolution by Canada (accepted by sponsor).

A/C.5/L.300. Syria amendment to revised draft resolution by Canada (accepted by sponsor).

A/C.5/L.297. USSR draft resolution (rejected by 43 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions).

Argentina oral amendment to revised Canada draft resolution to insert the word "real" before "per capita parity" in the third paragraph of the resolution (rejected by 19 votes to 9, with 22 abstentions).

A/2822. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTIONS 876A and B(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2822, adopted by the Assembly on 4 December by 45 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions, and 49 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, respectively.

A

"The General Assembly

"1. Reaffirms the decision of the General Assembly at its seventh session to defer further action on the per capita ceiling until new Members are admitted or substantial improvement in the economic capacity of existing Members permits the adjustments to be gradually absorbed in the scale of assessments;

"2. Reaffirms resolution 582(VI) of 21 December 1951, by which the Committee on Contributions was requested to give additional recognition to countries with low per capita income, and instructs the Committee to continue to do so in the future;

"3. Instructs the Committee on Contributions to apply the decision referred to in paragraph 1 above to future scales of assessments, so that the per-

centage contributions of those Members subject to the per capita principle will be frozen against any increase over the level approved for the 1955 budget until they reach per capita parity with the highest contributor and that downward adjustments will occur when the conditions cited in resolution 665(VII) of 5 December 1952 have been fulfilled or changes in relative national incomes warrant lower assessments."

B

"The General Assembly

"Resolves:

"1. That the scale of assessments for the 1955 budget shall be as follows:

[The scale is given above as text matter.]

"2. That, notwithstanding the provision of rule 161 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations shall be reviewed by the Committee on Contributions in 1955 and a report submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly at its next regular session;

"3. That, notwithstanding the terms of financial regulation 5.5, the Secretary-General shall be empowered to accept, at his discretion and after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Contributions, a portion of the contributions of Member States for the financial year 1955 in currencies other than United States dollars;

"4. That States which are not Members of the United Nations but which participate in certain of its organs or activities shall be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of such organs or activities on the basis of the following rates:

Country	Per cent
Albania	0.04
Austria	0.36
Bulgaria	0.17
Cambodia	0.04
Ceylon	0.13
Finland	0.42
Germany, Federal Republic of	4.35
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	0.04
Hungary	0.50
Ireland	0.25
Italy	2.22
Japan	2.00
Korea, Republic of	0.12
Laos	0.04
Liechtenstein	0.04
Monaco	0.04
Nepal	0.04
Portugal	0.27
Romania	0.58
San Marino	0.04
Switzerland	1.26
Viet-Nam	0.17

"5. That Japan, the Principality of Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland, which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

shall be called upon to contribute towards the expenses of the Court for 1955 on the basis of the percentage rates given in paragraph 4 above;

"6. That San Marino, which became a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on 18 February 1954, shall be called upon to contribute 0.04 per cent applied to the expenses of the Court for 1954; and that Japan, which became a Party on 2 April 1954, shall be called upon to contribute three-quarters of the assessment of 2 per cent applied to the expenses of the Court for 1954;

"7. That the following non-member States, which are signatories of international instruments relating to narcotic drugs, shall be called upon to contribute towards the annual expenses resulting from obligations placed on the United Nations by such instruments, commencing with the year 1954, on the basis of the percentage rates given in paragraph 4 above:

Albania	Ireland
Austria	Italy
Bulgaria	Japan
Cambodia	Laos
Ceylon	Liechtenstein
Finland	Monaco
Germany, Federal	Portugal
Republic of	Romania
Hashemite Kingdom	San Marino
of the Jordan	Switzerland
Hungary	Viet-Nam

"8. That the following non-member States which under Economic and Social Council resolution

517(XVII) have become members of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East or the Economic Commission for Europe:

Japan, with respect to ECAFE, on 24 June 1954,
Cambodia, with respect to ECAFE, on 20 August 1954,

Viet-Nam, with respect to ECAFE, on 23 August 1954,

Italy, with respect to ECE, on 19 July 1954, shall be called upon to contribute towards the 1955 expenses of the respective economic commission on the basis of the percentage rates given in paragraph 4 above, and that for the year 1954 they shall be called upon to contribute 50 per cent of that rate applied to the expenses for 1954;

"9. That, if any of the other countries mentioned in Economic and Social Council resolution 517(XVII) as eligible for membership in the regional economic commissions should become members in the course of the year, they should be called upon to contribute an amount calculated, as from the quarter in which membership becomes effective, on the basis of the rate given in paragraph 4 above;

"10. That, if any non-member States should become Parties to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons during 1954, they should be assessed retroactively in respect of the 1954 expenses of the International Bureau for Declarations of Death in accordance with General Assembly resolution 493(V) of 16 November 1950."

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

Financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors were submitted to the ninth session of the General Assembly: for the United Nations, for the year 1953; the United Nations Children's Fund, for the year 1953; the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the year ended 30 June 1954; the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, for the year ended 30 June 1954; and for the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund, for the period 1 March 1952 to 31 December 1953.

The reports were considered by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly together with the relevant reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

In each case, the Fifth Committee recommended acceptance of the financial reports and the certificates of the Board of Auditors and the General Assembly in five resolutions adopted on 29 October and 4 December accepted the reports and accounts and noted the observations of the Advisory Committee.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

For previous financial reports, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 90-91.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

UNITED NATIONS

A/2649. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/2724. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 431, 434.

Draft resolution to accept report and accounts adopted by 45 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. A/2751. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 496.

RESOLUTION 862(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2751, adopted by the Assembly by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, on 29 October.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

A/2650. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/2725. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 431, 432, 434.

Draft resolution to accept report and accounts adopted without dissent.

A/2755. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 496.

RESOLUTION 863(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2755, adopted by the Assembly without dissent on 29 October.

UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE EMERGENCY FUND

A/2648/Add.1. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/2726. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 432, 440, 444, 445.

Draft resolution to accept report and accounts adopted by 37 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

A/2769. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 496.

RESOLUTION 864(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2769, adopted by the Assembly by 50 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, on 29 October.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

A/2760. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/2800. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 467, 470.

Draft resolution to accept report and accounts adopted by 37 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

A/2816. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTION 879(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2816, adopted by the Assembly by 55 votes to none, with 1 abstention, on 4 December.

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

A/2760. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/2801. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 467, 470.

Draft resolution to accept report and accounts adopted by 38 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

A/2817. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTION 880(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2817, adopted by the Assembly by 49 votes to none, with 5 abstentions on 4 December.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

On 29 October 1954 the General Assembly decided by 51 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, to request its President, as it had done at previous sessions, to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to assist in obtaining funds for programmes falling outside the regular United Nations budget and financed through voluntary contributions. These programmes include the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

and the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY GO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The General Assembly on 14 December by 39 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, adopted a resolution (884(IX)) inviting the attention of the specialized agencies to the recommendations and suggestions on this subject made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the views expressed by members of the Fifth Committee during the discussion of the question.

In general, the Advisory Committee, noting

that the combined appropriations or estimates for 1955 for eight of the specialized agencies rose by \$2,584,000 over the 1954 appropriations, called attention to the continuing increase in the financial burdens that governments were called upon to bear in various fields and emphasized the need for a "central review" of activities of the agencies to establish an order of priority, and for greater coordination at the national level.

REVIEW OF AUDIT PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The General Assembly on 29 October approved without objection the recommendation of the Fifth Committee to take note of the Secretary-General's report on this question and postpone consideration of it until the Assembly's 10th session.

AUDIT REPORTS ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

On 14 December the Assembly adopted a further resolution taking note of the audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account for 1953 and the comments by the Advisory Committee on the reports.

SYSTEM OF ALLOWANCES

The General Assembly on 4 December adopted three resolutions regarding the system of allowance to members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations.

The first resolution (875A(IX)), following a paragraph-by-paragraph vote, was adopted by 44 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

A

The General Assembly

1. Reaffirms the principles and conditions for payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances as laid down in General Assembly resolution 231(III) of 8 October 1948;

2. Considers that in principle a uniform rate of subsistence allowance should be paid to members of all commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations eligible under resolution 231(III), subject only to a distinction being made in respect of the place of meetings;

3. Decides that the rates of subsistence allowance

laid down in resolution 459(V) of 1 December 1950, namely \$25 per diem in respect of meetings at Headquarters and \$20 per diem in respect of meetings away from Headquarters should be maintained;

4. Decides that the special allowance of \$35 authorized for members of the International Law Commission by resolution 485(V) of 12 December 1950 should be continued until 31 December 1956, pending consideration by the General Assembly at its eleventh session of the application of a uniform system to all eligible bodies.

The second resolution (875B(IX)) was also voted on paragraph by paragraph and was adopted as a whole by 44 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions.

B

The General Assembly

1. Reaffirms the provisions of resolution 677(VII) of 21 December 1952 under which the Assembly considered that no appointment of a rapporteur should carry remuneration;

2. Decides, however, that special circumstances exist in the case of the International Law Commission justifying the payment of honoraria for specific reports prepared by its Chairman or special rapporteurs between sessions of the Commission.

The third resolution (875C(IX)) was adopted by 45 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly

Noting that members of the Permanent Central Opium Board are precluded, under the terms of article 19 of the Convention of 19 February 1925 relating to narcotic drugs, from holding any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments,

Considering that the payment of some compensation to members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body is justified by the work performed between sessions of these bodies,

Decides that payment of compensation should be made to each member of these bodies on the following basis:

	Dollars per Annum
President	1,000
Vice-President	500
Member	300

provided that only a single honorarium is to be paid in case of membership in both bodies.

PENSION FUND

A report to the ninth session of the General Assembly by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the operation of the Pension Fund showed that the principal of the Fund, as of 31 December 1953, amounted to \$37,220,000, an increase of \$8,066,000 over the correspond-

ing figure for 1952. Investments of the Fund totalled \$36,300,000 with an average yield of 2.98 per cent as against the 2.50 per cent minimum actuarial yield on which the Fund is based. No new organizations had joined the Fund during the year under review, but the number of participants increased by approximately 400, reaching a total of 8,562 participants.

The Fifth Committee of the Assembly decided, without objection, to recommend that the General Assembly take note of the report of the Joint Staff Pension Board and also of an interim report by the Secretary-General on the acceptance by the specialized agencies of the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in matters involving applications alleging non-observance of the regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund.

Further, the Committee recommended, by 28 votes to none, with 15 abstentions, a resolution amending the regulations of the Pension Fund so as to permit the admission of the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization to membership in the Joint Staff

Pension Fund without voting rights on the Pension Board or its standing committee.

These resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly on 4 December, the first two without objection and the third by 53 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

DEPENDENCY CREDIT

During its consideration of the budget estimates the General Assembly also considered the question of the dependency credits under the Staff Assessment Plan. It decided, by 48 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions, to increase, from 1 January to 31 December 1955 the dependency credits under the Plan for the staff stationed at Headquarters or at Washington, D.C.

The resolution had been adopted by the Fifth Committee by 39 votes to 9.

The increase provided for a credit of \$200 per annum for a wife, or a dependent husband, parent, brother, sister or child or a mentally or physically incapacitated child over 16 years old. An additional credit of \$100 per annum was to be granted for each additional dependent child.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 104-5.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2730. Report of Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 432, 433, 440, 444.

A/C.5/L.276. Australia and United Kingdom draft resolution (adopted by 38 votes to none, with 5 abstentions).

A/2764. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 496, 497.

RESOLUTION 861(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2764, adopted by General Assembly by 51 votes to none, with 5 abstentions on 29 October.

A

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds appointed at the eighth session of the General Assembly,

"Believing that provision should be made for the continuation of the work of the Committee,

"1. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds consisting of not more than ten members with the same terms of reference as those laid down in General Assembly resolution 693(VII) of 25 October 1952 to serve until the close of the tenth session of the Assembly;

"2. Requests the Negotiating Committee to report to the General Assembly at its tenth session;

"3. Further requests the Negotiating Committee to review, in the light of experience, its terms of reference with a view to determining if any changes would be desirable, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its tenth session;

"4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the tenth session the item 'Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.'"

B

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the concern expressed by the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds at the effect of the establishment, for activities and programmes supported by voluntary contributions, of financial targets unlikely to be realized in actual receipts of contributions,

"Requests the organs of the United Nations concerned with the approval of activities and programmes to be financed by voluntary contributions

to satisfy themselves that the budgetary levels of those programmes are established at amounts consistent with the probabilities of collection of contributions for such activities and programmes."

In accordance with the resolution, the following Members were appointed to the Committee on the proposal of the President on 4 November 1954: Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, Lebanon, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 496-97.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2647/Add.1. Information Annex to budget estimates for 1955.

A/2835. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 481, 482.

A/C.5/L.319. Argentina draft resolution (sponsor agreed to substitution of text proposed by Rapporteur of Committee).

A/2861. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 884(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2861, adopted by the Assembly.

REVIEW OF AUDIT PROCEDURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, p. 499.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2746. Reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 443, 445.

Draft resolution to postpone consideration adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee.

A/2776. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 496.

RESOLUTION 871(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2776, adopted without objection by the Assembly.

AUDIT REPORTS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 499-500.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2721. Note by Secretary-General.

A/2852. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meeting 482.

Draft resolution to take note of the audit reports adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee.

A/2866. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 512.

RESOLUTION 885(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2866, adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

SYSTEM OF ALLOWANCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2687 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/2688, Part II. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 433, 434, 442, 443, 450, 467.

A/C.5/L.274. Note by Chairman of Fifth Committee.

On basis of Chairman's note, Fifth Committee took decisions later embodied in draft resolutions. Decisions subsequently embodied in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of resolution 875A(IX) adopted by 39 votes to none, with 1 abstention; unanimously; and by 21 votes to 15, with 9 abstentions, respectively; (decision on fourth paragraph was taken on basis of questions framed by Greece).

Decisions subsequently embodied in resolution 875B(IX) adopted by 44 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, and by 26 votes to 13, with 8 abstentions.

Decision of principle regarding payments to (1) Presidents, (2) Vice-Presidents and (3) other members of Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body taken by 24 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions; 24 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions; and 22 votes to 16, with 11 abstentions, respectively.

A/2780. Payment of honoraria to the Presidents, Vice-Presidents and members of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

On recommendation of Advisory Committee, decision subsequently embodied in last paragraph of resolution 875C(IX) adopted by 34 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions.

A/2814. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTION 875A(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2814, adopted: paragraphs by votes of 55 to none, 53 to none, 50 to none, and 41 to 9, with 3 abstentions, respectively; resolution, as a whole, by 44 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 875B(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2814, adopted: paragraphs by votes

of 55 votes to none, and 38 votes to 10, with 3 abstentions, respectively; resolution, as a whole, by 44 votes to 6, with 4 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 875(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2814, adopted by 45 votes to 10, with 1 abstention.

PENSION FUND

For events prior to 1954, see Y.U.N., 1953, pp. 86-90.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — NINTH SESSION

A/2659. Annual report of Joint Staff Pension Board.
A/2690. Revision of the Administrative Rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

A/2749 and Add.1. Acceptance by the specialized agencies of jurisdiction of Administrative Tribunal in matters involving applications alleging non-observance of regulations of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Report of Secretary-General.
A/2664. Admission of staff members of Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization to membership in United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. Report of Joint Staff Pension Board.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 448, 466.

Draft resolutions to take note of reports of Joint Staff Pension Board and Secretary-General (adopted without objection).

Draft resolution to amend regulations of Pension Fund to admit staff members of ICITO (adopted by 28 votes to none, with 15 abstentions).

A/2797. Report of Fifth Committee.

PLENARY MEETING, 504.

RESOLUTIONS 872(IX), 873(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2797, taking note of reports, adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

RESOLUTION 874(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, regarding admission to Pension Fund of staff members of ICITO, adopted by 53 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, by the Assembly on 4 December.

DEPENDENCY CREDIT

(For references to discussion on this item, see BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1955, Under CHAPTER II.)

RESOLUTION 894(IX), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/2886, adopted by the Assembly by 48 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions on 17 December.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that an inequity of treatment exists under the Staff Assessment Plan between staff members with dependants and those without dependants,

"Resolves that, as a temporary measure, notwithstanding article 4 of General Assembly resolution 359 (IV) of 10 December 1949, the following dependency credits shall be given between 1 January 1955 and 31 December 1955 to staff members stationed at Headquarters or at Washington, D. C.:

"(a) A credit at the rate of \$200 per annum shall be granted for a wife, or a dependent husband, or a dependent parent, brother or sister, or a dependent child, or a mentally or physically incapacitated child over 16 years of age;

"(b) An additional credit at the rate of \$100 per annum shall be granted for each dependent child for whom credit has not been granted under paragraph (a) above."

Part Two

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)¹

During 1954 the membership of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) increased from 66 to 69. The USSR was re-admitted to membership on 26 April 1954 while the Byelorussian SSR and the Ukrainian SSR were admitted to membership on 12 May 1954.

The Field Office for Latin America in Rio de Janeiro was moved to Lima and a new field office was set up in Mexico City to cover Central America and the Caribbean area.

The Constitution of the ILO Instrument of Amendment, 1953, came into force on 20 May 1954. Elections to the Governing Body held in June were therefore in accordance with the amended Constitution and the new Governing Body has 10 permanent Government members, 10 elected Government members, 10 Employers' members and 10 Workers' members.

During the course of the year, 96 ratifications of International Labour Conventions were registered.

The activities of ILO can be roughly classified under three headings: (1) the establishment of labour and social standards and measures to promote their acceptance; (2) Operational action to assist countries in improving living standards; and (3) The compilation and analysis of information on social questions.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL STANDARDS

The 37th session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 2 to 24 June 1954. It adopted a Recommendation² on

¹ For further information, in particular concerning the functions and organization of ILO and its activities prior to 1954, see previous volumes of the Yearbook, reports of the Director to the General Conference and proceedings of the General Conference.

Under the Constitution of ILO, Members are under the obligation to consider Recommendations adopted by the Conference with a view to giving effect to their provisions by legislation or other action

the subject of holidays with pay, which declares that employed persons, with certain exceptions, shall be entitled to an annual paid holiday "proportionate to the length of service performed with one or more employers during the year concerned . . . not less than two working weeks for twelve months of service".

The Conference invited the Governing Body to consider placing on the agenda of a future session of the Conference the question of holidays with pay, with a view to revising the existing Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936, or adopting a new one. It adopted a resolution urging that measures to enable workers to obtain the maximum benefit from their holidays with pay should receive full consideration; one means proposed was that there should be international co-operation to make the facilities of one country available to the workers of another.

The Conference also decided that the questions of vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment, and conditions of migrant workers in under-developed countries should come before the next session of the Conference for a second discussion with a view to the consideration of Recommendations. The Conference adopted another resolution setting out principles for rehabilitation services for disabled mine workers.

In a resolution on technical assistance, the Conference noted with satisfaction the efforts and achievements of ILO and expressed the belief that ILO's special contribution could be of major importance in assisting the economically less-developed countries to promote a well-balanced economy and development that was

and to report periodically on the position of their law and practice in relation to unratified Recommendations.

socially beneficial. In another resolution the Conference urged that governments should make effective use of international machinery for expanding the flow of capital for the economic development of under-developed countries. It urged that private capital should be encouraged to take part in such development.

A resolution on the reduction of hours of work recommended that the Governing Body of the International Labour Office should instruct the Office to prepare a report on hours of work in various countries and on the repercussions to be expected if hours were reduced. The Governing Body could then consider what further action might be taken on a tripartite basis to bring about such a reduction in hours of work as might be desirable and practicable.

In accordance with usual practice the Conference set up a special committee to examine information and reports on the application of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

Resolutions on a wide variety of subjects were adopted by various Industrial Committees which met during the year.

At its fifth session in October-November 1954 the Metal Trades Committee discussed the regularization of production and employment at a high level in the metal trades, and practical methods of labour management co-operation in metal-working plants.

The fifth session of the Iron and Steel Committee, held in October 1954, took decisions on supplementary pensions schemes in the iron and steel industry and their relation to general pension schemes, and on the question of human relations in the industry.

The Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers held its third session in May 1954. It adopted various resolutions, including a comprehensive one dealing with unemployment among salaried employees and salaried professional workers, defining the policy to be followed with a view to combatting unemployment among these groups of workers. Another resolution dealt with ILO action with regard to teachers' problems; a third concerned conditions of employment of teaching staff.

The Eighth Conference of Labour Statisticians met in Geneva in November-December 1954. It recommended that every country should

aim at developing a comprehensive system of statistics of the labour force and employment and unemployment, in order to provide an adequate statistical basis for the formulation and application of policies for economic development. Other resolutions defined a number of statistical concepts and urged the use of the International Standard Classification of Occupations. Various guiding principles for the frequency and scope of population censuses were set out. The Conference recognized that the measurement of unemployment deserves careful study and requested the Governing Body to instruct the Office to study the problems raised by the measurement of under-employment and of irregular employment with a view to presenting proposals to the next Conference of Labour Statisticians.

In March 1954 the Committee of Experts on Indigenous Labour held its second session in Geneva and devoted special attention to the problems of forest-dwelling indigenous populations in independent countries. The Committee studied legislation regarding these groups as well as the methods employed for their integration into the national life of their countries. In one of the several resolutions adopted, the Committee laid it down as a fundamental principle that in all circumstances the tribal institutions and values of indigenous populations should be respected as a means of cohesion and social control and that steps should be taken to ensure that they did not disappear other than gradually. The Committee felt that the methods generally employed had often been inadequate or ineffective; sometimes they had had the effect of hampering development; in other cases they had been too forceful and had caused the break-up of the indigenous community before a place had been found for its members in a technologically advanced society. The Committee recommended that methods of protection and integration be adapted to the degree of cultural, economic and social development of the community and be such as to stimulate the interest and encourage the voluntary participation of its members. Other resolutions related to the raising of the standard of living of indigenous forest dwellers, the protection and integration of such groups, their recruitment and conditions of employment, the rights they should

enjoy with regard to land tenure, national agencies entrusted with their protection and integration, and the protection of indigenous forest dwellers in frontier areas.

A meeting of the Committee of Experts on Conditions of Work in the Fishing Industry was held in October-November 1954. It examined four aspects of fishermen's conditions: minimum age of entry; medical examination; articles of agreement; and accident insurance. The Governing Body has decided to communicate to governments the Committee's report accompanied by a questionnaire relating to draft international instruments dealing with the first three questions the Committee had considered.

Among other ILO bodies meeting during the year were: the Committee of Experts on the Protection of Dockers against Accidents in April-May 1954; a tripartite sub-committee of the Joint Maritime Commission in April 1954 to examine the desirability of a regional conference to discuss hours of work and manning scales in the short sea trades of north-west Europe; a Panel of the Correspondence Committee on Occupational Safety and Health; and the ILO/WHO Joint Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

During 1954 ILO had 180 experts at work in 31 countries. It awarded 534 fellowships, which included 122 study grants and 259 worker-trainee grants. The cost of its operational programme was approximately \$2 million, the bulk of which was obtained through ILO participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

As in previous years, a large portion of ILO's technical assistance work was devoted to manpower questions. The Organisation gave assistance to the Government of Ceylon in introducing a manpower information programme. In China (Formosa) two ILO expert instructors began work early in 1954 in setting up a training centre for motor vehicle repair and maintenance. The supervisor-training project in India was continued and a second expert took up his appointment in November 1954. As a result of this project, more than 2,000 supervisors have been trained in job methods, over

1,500 in job relations and a further 200 in job instruction. In addition, more than 80 managers and supervisors have been trained to carry out follow-up work in individual plants.

ILO assistance to the training school at Kalandia, near Jerusalem, was continued. The Centre, which opened late in 1953, has run intensive courses for local instructors and nearly 200 trainees in the electrical, metal-working and building trades. ILO's direct contribution to this project ended in August 1954, but the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has re-engaged the three ILO workshop instructors for a further year.

In Turkey, the programme for placing trainees abroad continued during 1954 with the placement of twelve groups of five trainees each, coming mainly from the state-controlled basic industries, such as iron and steel, coal, railways and ship-building.

ILO continued to assist the Technical and Clerical Training Centre in Libya, and it is now planned to train present Libyan students as instructors.

In South America, ILO continued its assistance to S.E.N.A.I. (National Industrial Apprenticeship Service) in Brazil. A vocational training expert was sent to Venezuela to prepare training programmes in the country's iron and steel industries, and work on the re-organization of the J. B. Damier Vocational School in Haiti was continued. The equipment provided by ILO has been installed and two additional instructors have begun work.

Three ILO experts arrived in India in September 1954 to assist in organizing a National Productivity Centre. The main functions of the Centre, which is under the direction of a Government servant, are to promote the acceptance of better methods of utilizing available productivity resources and to arrange for the training of Indian personnel in modern principles of industrial engineering and related techniques. ILO is also assisting Egypt in connexion with the National Productivity and Vocational Training Centre set up in 1954.

During the year ILO organized and ran in collaboration with FAO an Asian Regional Training Course on Co-operation and Food Production. It also provided technical assistance

in the field of co-operation and handicrafts to Burma, Ceylon, the Philippines and Thailand and, in Latin America, to Mexico, Ecuador and Haiti. Twenty-five persons from Latin America and the Middle East attended a Group Training Course on Co-operation in Denmark organized by ILO.

In the field of labour statistics ILO rendered assistance during the year to Burma, Indonesia, Iran, Cuba, Turkey and Colombia. Social security missions were sent to Jamaica, Iran, Iraq, Libya and Burma.

To assist governments of the Near and Middle East in training labour administration officials, ILO was associated in the foundation of a Labour Administration Institute in Istanbul. An ILO expert also assisted the authorities in codifying the labour legislation of Barbados, while another expert assisted the Government of Honduras in drawing up a Labour Charter.

ILO has undertaken, with the co-operation of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, a large programme for the integration of the Indians of the Andean Plateau. The project covers three countries, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. Efforts during 1954 were directed towards improving the living and working conditions of Indians on the Plateau, resettling certain communities in the lower valleys and giving training in handicrafts.

ILO provided assistance to the Governments of Burma, Pakistan, Thailand and Turkey in occupational safety, and to the Government of Indonesia in occupational health.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

ILO also continued its work for the protection of trade union rights and freedom of association. Since it began this work some years ago, 115 cases of alleged infringement have been submitted to the Committee of Freedom of Association set up by the Governing Body, and its examination of 100 of these cases has been completed. Of these, 15 were dismissed without being communicated to the governments concerned, and 42 were dismissed as not calling for further examination. In 40 cases the Committee decided that no further examination was called for, but it nevertheless formulated certain observations for consideration by the governments concerned. In three cases which were regarded as calling for further examination the

Committee received no co-operation from the governments concerned. Fifteen cases are still at various stages of examination.

INFORMATION AND RESEARCH

A large share of ILO's research and publications were devoted to the preparation of reports for the General Conference, industrial committees and other meetings.

The Report of the Director-General to the 37th session of the Conference dealt with economic and social trends and the activities of ILO; its special theme was the question of workers' housing. Other reports for the Conference dealt with technical assistance, utilization of holidays with pay, vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, migrant workers (underdeveloped countries), and penal sanctions for breaches of contract of employment.

Annual volumes published during 1954 were the Eighth Report of the International Labour Organization to the United Nations and the Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1954.

Special studies published during the year included Minimum Wages in Latin America, Higher Productivity in Manufacturing Industries, Administrative Practice of Social Security, Guide for Labour Inspectors, Vocational Guidance in France and Systems of Social Security: United States.

ILO's regular periodicals and publications continued to be issued: the monthly International Labour Review published in English, French and Spanish; the semi-monthly Industry and Labour and its statistical and migration supplements; the bi-monthly Legislative Series; the quarterly Occupational Safety and Health; and the Official Bulletin, published irregularly.

BUDGET

The 37th session of the General Conference in 1954 approved a budget totalling \$6,745,196 to cover expenses of ILO during 1955. The main details of the expenditures covered by this budget follow (in U.S. dollars):

Part I. Ordinary Budget

Section I (Ordinary expenditure)

Chapter I. Sessions of the Conference and the Governing Body and other conferences	\$332,695
Chapter II. General services of the International Labour Office	5,761,251

	Member	Percentage	Gross Contribution
Chapter III. Profit and loss on exchange	—		
Chapter IV. Permanent equipment, etc.	100,000		
Section II (Capital expenditure)			
Chapter V. Capital expenditure	100		
Section III (Unforeseen expenditure)			
Chapter VI. Unforeseen expenditure	—		
	\$6,194,046		
Deduct: Miscellaneous income	92,000		
NET TOTAL OF PART I	\$6,102,046		
Part II. ILO Staff Pensions Fund and UN Joint Staff Pension Fund	612,582		
Part III. Working Capital Fund			
(1) Fifth annuity	250,000		
(2) Restoration of deficit	—		
(3) Refund of withdrawal	—		
Part IV. Building Fund—Fifth Annuity	26,285		
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE BUDGET	6,990,913		
Deduct: Working Capital Fund			
Distribution of one-fifth of original Fund	245,717		
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE BUDGET	6,745,196		

The contributions due from Member States for 1955 are as follows (in U.S. dollars):

Member	Percentage	Gross Contribution
Afghanistan	0.12	\$ 8,389.10
Albania	0.12	8,389.10
Argentina	2.18	152,401.90
Australia	2.35	164,286.45
Austria	0.35	24,468.20
Belgium	1.72	120,243.70
Bolivia	0.12	8,389.10
Brazil	2.22	155,198.27
Bulgaria	0.28	19,574.55
Burma	0.19	13,282.73
Canada	3.98	278,238.34
Ceylon	0.15	10,486.37
Chile	0.50	34,954.56
China	3.04	212,523.75
Colombia	0.45	31,459.11
Costa Rica	0.12	8,389.10
Cuba	0.38	26,565.47
Czechoslovakia	1.16	81,094.59
Denmark	0.97	67,811.86
Dominican Republic	0.12	8,389.10
Ecuador	0.12	8,389.10
Egypt	0.96	60,121.85
El Salvador	0.12	8,389.10
Ethiopia	0.12	8,389.10
Finland	0.30	20,972.74
France	7.49	523,619.38
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.87	340,457.46
Greece	0.22	15,380.01
Guatemala	0.12	8,389.10
Haiti	0.12	8,389.10
Hungary	0.53	37,051.84
Iceland	0.12	8,389.10
India	4.13	288,724.70
Indonesia	0.43	30,060.92
Iran	0.54	37,750.93
Iraq	0.20	13,981.82
Ireland	0.50	34,954.56
Israel	0.12	8,389.10
Italy	3.01	210,426.48
Japan	2.19	153,100.99
Lebanon	0.12	8,389.10
Liberia	0.12	8,389.10
Libya	0.12	8,389.10
Luxembourg	0.12	8,389.10
Mexico	0.81	56,626.40
Netherlands	1.37	95,775.51
New Zealand	0.62	43,343.66
Norway	0.64	44,741.84
Pakistan	0.89	62,219.12
Panama	0.12	8,389.10
Peru	0.25	17,477.28
Philippines	0.37	25,866.38
Poland	1.24	86,687.32
Portugal	0.67	46,839.12
Sweden	2.17	151,702.81
Switzerland	1.81	126,535.52
Syria	0.14	9,787.28
Thailand	0.29	20,273.65
Turkey	1.05	73,404.58
Union of South Africa	1.28	89,483.68
United Kingdom	12.79	894,137.77
United States	25.00	1,747,728.25
Uruguay	0.23	16,079.10
Venezuela	0.35	24,468.20
Vietnam	0.26	18,176.37
Yugoslavia	0.54	37,750.93
Contributions due from new Members, whose financial contributions were assessed subsequent to the adoption of the scale for the allocation of expenses among the Members for 1955, are as follows (in U.S. dollars):		
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	\$ 31,459.11
Ukrainian SSR	1.00	69,909.13
USSR	10.00	699,091.30

ANNEX I. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

MEMBERS OF ILO

Afghanistan	Czechoslovakia	Iran	Philippines
Albania	Denmark	Iraq	Poland
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Ireland	Portugal
Australia	Ecuador	Israel	Sweden
Austria	Egypt	Italy	Switzerland
Belgium	El Salvador	Japan	Syria
Bolivia	Ethiopia	Lebanon	Thailand
Brazil	Finland	Liberia	Turkey
Bulgaria	France	Libya	Ukrainian SSR
Burma	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Luxembourg	Union of South Africa
Byelorussian SSR	Greece	Mexico	USSR
Canada	Guatemala	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Ceylon	Haiti	New Zealand	United States
Chile	Hungary	Norway	Uruguay
China	Iceland	Pakistan	Venezuela
Colombia	India	Panama	Vietnam
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Peru	Yugoslavia
Cuba			

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Chairman R. Ago.

Vice-Chairmen P. Waline, A. Roberts.

REGULAR MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Argentina	H. D. J. Ferro
Australia	R. L. Harry
Burma ^a	
Canada	A. H. Brown
China	Tuan Mao-lan
Colombia	L. González Barros
Cuba	G. de Blanck
Egypt	H. M. Asfahany
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	M. Sauerborn
France	P. Ramadier
India	S. T. Merani
Italy	R. Ago
Japan	K. Tatsuke
Netherlands	A. A. van Rhijn
Norway	K. J. Oksnes
Turkey	N. Azak
USSR	A. A. Arutiunian
United Kingdom	Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans
United States	J. Ernest Wilkins
Uruguay ^a	

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

Luis Alcalá Sucre (Venezuelan), G. Allana (Pakistani), Gullmar Bergenström (Swedish), Pietro Campanella (Italian), William Gemmill (South African), William L. McGrath (United States), Julio B. Pons (Uruguayan), Sir Richard Snedden (United Kingdom), N. H. Tata (Indian), Pierre Waline (French).

WORKERS GROUP

Aftab Ali (Pakistani), R. Bothereau (French), A. Coñiño (Cuban), G. P. Delaney (United States), A. Monk (Australian), E. Nielsen (Danish), S. Pequeno (Brazilian), W. Richter (German), Sir Alfred Roberts (United Kingdom), K. P. Tripathi (Indian).

DEPUTY MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Ceylon ^a	
Chile	H. Diaz Casanueva
Indonesia	I. Soepomo
Liberia	K. S. Tamba
Mexico	E. Calderon Puig
Portugal	M. A. Fernandes
Sweden	P. Eckerberg
Switzerland	M. Kaufmann
Syria ^a	
Venezuela	V. Montoya

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

Harry Taylor (Canadian), Massoud Ghayour (Iranian), C. H. Winkler (German), Fernando Yllanes Ramos (Mexican), A. G. Fennema (Netherlands), Akio Mishiro (Japanese), Charles Kuntschen (Swiss), F. A. P. Muro de Nadal (Argentinian), John O'Brien (Irish), A. R. Hamada (Egyptian).

WORKERS' GROUP

A. Becker (Israeli), N. de Bock (Belgian), J. Böhm (Austrian), C. Jodoin (Canadian), A. Kyriakopoulos (Greek), J. Möri (Swiss), G. Pastore (Italian), Sánchez Madariaga (Mexican), S. Thondaman (Ceylonese), A. Vermeulen (Netherlands).

^a No permanent representative had been appointed by the end of 1954.

OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director General: David A. Morse (United States). (Peru), Jean Morellet (France), William Yalden-Thomson (Canada), Abbas Ammar (Egypt).
 Deputy Director-General: Jef Rens (Belgium).
 Assistant Directors-General: Raghunath Rao (India), Treasurer: Frederick H. Wheeler (Australia).
 C. W. Jenks (United Kingdom), Luis Alvarado

HEADQUARTERS, LIAISON, BRANCH AND FIELD OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Labour Office
 Geneva, Switzerland
 Cable Address: INTERLAB GENEVE

International Labour Office
 95 Rideau Street
 Ottawa, Canada
 Cable Address: INTERLAB OTTAWA

LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

International Labour Office
 345 East 46th Street
 New York 17, N. Y.
 Cable Address: INTERLABOR NEWYORK

FIELD OFFICES

ASIA
 International Labour Office
P. O. Box 4
 Bangalore, Mysore State, India
 Cable Address: INTERLAB BANGALORE

BRANCH OFFICES

International Labour Office
 38 Parliament Street
 London, S.W. 1, England
 Cable Address: INTERLAB LONDON

LATIN AMERICA
 International Labour Office
 Avenida Arequipa 165
 Lima, Peru
 Cable Address: CENTRAC—LIMA

International Labour Office
 205 Boulevard St. Germain
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NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST
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 Istanbul Universitesi
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 Istanbul, Turkey
 Cable Address: INTERLAB ISTANBUL

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 1262 New Hampshire Avenue
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ANNEX II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

The following additional ratifications of International Labour Conventions were deposited during 1954.

No.	Title	Additional and Total Ratifications	No.	Title	Additional and Total Ratifications
FIRST SESSION, 1919			THIRD SESSION, 1921		
2.	Concerning unemployment. Effective 14 July 1921.	1 35	11.	Concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers. Effective 11 May 1923.	1 39
5.	Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment. Effective 13 June 1921.	1 34	12.	Concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture. Effective 26 February 1923.	1 26
			14.	Concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings. Effective 19 June 1923.	1 41

No.	Title	Additional and Total Ratifications	No.	Title	Additional and Total Ratifications
SEVENTH SESSION, 1925			60.	Concerning the age for admission of children to non-industrial employment (revised). Effective 29 December 1950.	2 5
19.	Concerning the equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Effective 8 September 1926.	1 44	62.	Concerning safety provisions in the building industry. Effective 4 July 1942.	1 9
EIGHTH SESSION, 1926			TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1938		
21.	Concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship. Effective 29 December 1927.	1 26	63.	Concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture. Effective 22 June 1940.	3 20
ELEVENTH SESSION, 1928			TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION, 1939		
26.	Concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery. Effective 14 June 1930.	3 29	67.	Concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport. Effective 18 March 1955.	1 2
TWELFTH SESSION, 1929			TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1946		
27.	Concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels. Effective 9 March 1932.	1 41	68.	Concerning food and catering for crews on board ship. ^a	1 8
FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1930			69.	Concerning the certification of ships' cooks. Effective 22 April 1953.	1 11
29.	Concerning forced or compulsory labour. Effective 1 May 1932.	2 30	72.	Concerning vacation holidays with pay for seafarers. ^a	1 4
SIXTEENTH SESSION, 1932			73.	Concerning the medical examination of seafarers. Effective 17 August 1955.	2 8
32.	Concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised). Effective 30 October 1934.	1 17	74.	Concerning the certification of able seamen. Effective 14 July 1951.	1 8
EIGHTEENTH SESSION, 1934			TWENTY-NINTH SESSION, 1946		
42.	Concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (revised). Effective 17 June 1936.	2 27	77.	Concerning medical examination for fitness for employment in industry of children and young persons. Effective 29 December 1950.	2 9
43.	For the regulation of hours of work in automatic sheet-glass works. Effective 13 January 1938.	1 9	78.	Concerning medical examination of children and young persons for fitness for employment in non-industrial occupations. Effective 29 December 1950.	2 8
NINETEENTH SESSION, 1935			79.	Concerning the restriction of night-work of children and young persons in non-industrial occupations. Effective 29 December 1950.	2 8
45.	Concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds. Effective 30 May 1937.	3 39	80.	Partial revision of the Conventions adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation at its first twenty-eight sessions for the purpose of making provisions for the future discharge of certain chancery functions entrusted by the said Conventions to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and introducing therein certain further amendments consequential upon the dissolution of the League of Nations and the amendment of the Constitution of the International Labour Organisation. Effective 28 May 1947.	3 44
TWENTIETH SESSION, 1936					
52.	Concerning annual holidays with pay. Effective 22 September 1939.	3 18			
TWENTY-FIRST SESSION, 1936					
54.	Concerning annual holidays with pay for seamen. ^a	1 6			
TWENTY-SECOND SESSION, 1936					
58.	Fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea (revised). Effective 11 April 1939.	1 15			
TWENTY-THIRD SESSION, 1937					
59.	Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment (revised). Effective 21 February 1941.	2 6			

No.	Title	Additional and Total Ratifications		No.	Title	Additional and Total Ratifications	
THIRTIETH SESSION, 1947							
81.	Convention concerning labour inspection in industry and commerce. Effective 7 April 1950.	1	20	93.	Concerning wages, hours of work on board ship and manning (revised). ^a	2	4
82.	Concerning social policy in non-metropolitan territories. Effective 19 June 1955.	2	3	94.	Concerning labour clauses in public contracts. Effective 20 September 1952.	1	12
84.	Concerning the right of association and the settlement of labour disputes in non-metropolitan territories. Effective 1 July 1953.	1	3	95.	Concerning the protection of wages. Effective 24 September 1952.	3	12
85.	Concerning labour inspectorates in non-metropolitan territories. Effective 26 July 1955.	2	3	96.	Concerning fee-charging employment agencies (revised). Effective 18 July 1951.	3	13
THIRTY-FIRST SESSION, 1948							
87.	Concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize. Effective 4 July 1950.	1	16	97.	Concerning migration for employment (revised). Effective 22 January 1952.	2	10
88.	Concerning the organization of the employment service. Effective 10 August 1950.	2	22	98.	Concerning the application of the principles of the right to organize and to bargain collectively. Effective 18 July 1951.	2	17
89.	Concerning night work of women employed in industry (revised). Effective 27 February 1951.	2	18	THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1951			
90.	Concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry (revised). Effective 12 June 1951.	2	10	99.	Concerning minimum wage fixing machinery in agriculture. Effective 23 August 1953.	6	11
THIRTY-SECOND SESSION, 1949							
92.	Concerning crew accommodation on board ship (revised). Effective 29 January 1953.	2	11	100.	Concerning equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. Effective 23 May 1955.	2	9
THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION, 1952							
				101.	Concerning holidays with pay in agriculture. Effective 24 July 1954.	6	9
				102.	Concerning minimum standards of social security. Effective 27 April 1955.	3	4
				103.	Concerning maternity protection (revised). Effective 7 September 1955.	2	2

^a Not in force by the end of 1954.

CHAPTER II

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)³

Main emphasis of the programme of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1954 was in support of the 1953 Conference recommendation to governments that they should plan for selective expansion of production and consumption of specific foods and other agricultural products most needed to raise world nutritional and general living standards. This subject was extensively discussed by delegates to the 20th session of the Council of FAO, which was held in Rome

from 27 September to 8 October, some delegates speaking of difficulties in carrying out the policy and others reporting on the extent to which their countries were able to follow it.

The Council also paid much attention to the problem of dealing with agricultural surpluses,

³For further information, in particular concerning FAO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1954, see previous volumes of the Yearbook; FAO reports to the United Nations; reports of the Director-General to the Conference; reports of the Conference and FAO Catalogue of Publications.

basing its discussions on the reports of the 23rd and 24th sessions of the Committee on Commodity Problems and also on the reports of the special Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposals, which started its work in Washington in July and had since then kept the situation under continuous review. The Council commended to Member Governments a set of general principles to be observed in the disposal of surpluses so as not to interfere harmfully with normal patterns of production and international trade.

Approval was given to the programme of work for 1955 to be financed by FAO's income of \$6 million for the year.

The Council decided to open its 21st session in Rome on 6 June 1955 and fixed the opening date for the eighth session of the Conference for 4 November 1955.

ACTIVITIES UNDER THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

FAO's share of United Nations technical assistance funds in 1954, together with miscellaneous income reserved for its action programme, totalled \$5.3 million. This money was spent directly on helping Member Governments to improve all aspects of production and distribution of food and other agricultural products. Technicians in all the branches of FAO's activities were sent to under-developed countries and fellowships were awarded to agricultural technicians in assisted countries for overseas study.

In January 1954 FAO had 221 technicians in the field under the Expanded Programme. The number of experts in the field dropped slightly early in the year and then rose steadily to a maximum of 264 in November. After dropping to 257 in early December, the figures started to rise steadily again at the end of the year. During the year 238 fellowships were awarded, bringing the total number of fellowships so far awarded to more than 500 at the end of 1954. Details of some of the more important projects are given below.

AGRICULTURE

Land reform was the subject of a seminar which was held in Bangkok during November and December and was attended by representa-

tives of 14 Far Eastern countries. Advice under the Expanded Programme was provided in developing irrigation projects and in solving attendant problems of land use in Iran, Pakistan and Tanganyika, and in developing ground water resources in Colombia, Iraq and Syria. In India and Ceylon, the efficient operation of agricultural machinery received particular attention. The Governments of Brazil, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Syria were given technical assistance in drawing up their national programmes of soil survey, land classification and soil fertility. To facilitate the work of soil scientists, FAO published a Multilingual Vocabulary of Soils Science.

In the hybrid maize programme the emphasis of FAO's activities shifted from the testing of North American hybrids to the co-operative testing of European breeding material. Co-operative programmes of a similar nature are being carried on in the breeding of rice in South-East Asia and wheat and barley in the Near East.

Through FAO, close co-operation was established between the 13 countries taking part in the Regional Desert Locust Control Project, under which nearly \$1 million was pledged for a campaign in the Arabian peninsula during 1955. The anti-locust activities of FAO were also extended to other countries in the Near East, in North and East Africa and in Latin America. An important regional project for improving pasture and fodder was extended from the Mediterranean area to the Near East. A meeting in Singapore to consider a plant protection agreement for South-East Asia and the Pacific was one of the activities undertaken under the International Plant Protection Convention. The agreement will be largely concerned with measures to control those diseases and pests which attack economically important crops, particularly South American leaf blight of Hevea rubber.

In the control of animal diseases, FAO has assisted through the co-ordination of national programmes and in the production of biologies. Progress in rinderpest control has reached a stage where most of the affected countries are starting or planning over-all eradication campaigns. The European Foot and Mouth Disease

Commission came into being during the year and held its first meeting in Rome in June. FAO and the International Office of Epizootics held a joint meeting on parasitology for Mediterranean and Near East countries.

Several countries were also assisted by FAO in training personnel and building up programmes for artificial insemination and anti-sterility measures. Production and consumption of milk were given particular attention: surveys of local production potentials were made in Egypt, Syria, Yugoslavia, India and Ceylon; a pilot survey was conducted in Egypt on possible uses for dried skim milk surpluses; and a training centre on milk production was established in Bombay for tropical countries in the Far and Middle East where UNICEF milk plants are to be set up.

Technical assistance was given to several countries in range management. A number of countries in South and Central America were assisted by FAO, particularly in livestock breeding and management. Increased attention was paid to improving sheep flocks and several countries were provided with selected breeding animals. FAO assistance was also sought by a number of countries in improving their poultry production. To complement projects for improving pasture and fodder, the better utilization of pastures and forage crops through animal management was increasingly stressed.

FAO's activity for rural welfare included work in connexion with co-operatives, agricultural credit and rural industries. A three-month training course in co-operative principles and practice, attended by 25 participants from 11 Caribbean territories, was held in Puerto Rico. Problems of agricultural credit in the Near East were discussed at a meeting held in Beirut of 40 delegates from Arab States. Assistance was given to a number of countries in improving industries processing agricultural products.

At regional centres in the Netherlands, Peru and Greece, 124 workers from 41 countries were trained in agricultural extension techniques. With the co-operation of a number of other organizations, FAO conducted an agricultural extension development centre in the Caribbean area at which representatives of 12 countries and territories discussed common problems.

The European Committee on Agriculture has become a central point for planning and co-ordinating FAO agricultural work in Europe. It has created the Sub-Committee on Agricultural Research for Europe, which met in London in November to set up a broad programme for co-ordinating agricultural research in the region.

Significant agricultural publications issued during the year included: Improvement of Agricultural Extension Services in European Countries, Water Laws in Moslem Countries, Considerations and Procedures for the Successful Introduction of Farm Mechanization, Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Working Party on Rice Breeding — International Rice Commission, and Co-operative Hybrid Maize Tests in European and Mediterranean Countries —1952.

ECONOMICS

FAO's work in economics reflected the changing world supply-demand picture as recognized in two of the principal recommendations of the 1953 session of the FAO Conference: (1) the growing importance of agricultural surpluses, their effect on international markets and methods of disposing of them so as best to encourage world economic development; and (2) the need for selective expansion of production and consumption and the special issues involved in the development of this expansion under the varying conditions of different regions.

The work done on commodity problems, and in particular on agricultural surpluses, took the form mainly of servicing the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP), which recommended to governments principles to bring about disposal of surpluses without harmful interference to production or international trade in agricultural products. Machinery was established for continuing intergovernmental consultations on surplus disposal. Possibilities of utilizing surpluses for economic development and improved nutrition were also explored. The CCP set up a working party to bring about international agreement on olive oil and arranged a meeting in Rangoon to review current rice trade problems.

Problems of the selective expansion of production and consumption in relation to agri-

cultural programming were discussed at two regional meetings in September: a regional consultation at Beirut and the third Latin American Regional Meeting on Agricultural Programmes and Outlook at Buenos Aires.

During 1954 publication of statistical data was increased and final figures for many countries, taken as part of the 1950 World Agricultural Census, were assembled for publication. The importance of sampling techniques was emphasized by the publication of a book on the sampling theory of surveys and of a handbook on estimating crop yields. An analysis of the methods used in different countries for collecting agricultural statistics was also completed. Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance additional experts were sent to various countries to assist governments in improving their statistics, in agricultural economic planning, in price relationships and in marketing.

FAO continued to publish the annual survey of the world food situation, *The State of Food and Agriculture*, 1954, as well as the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, the *Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics* and further issues in its series of commodity studies and bulletins.

Further fellowships were granted for intensive courses of training. A training centre in Experimental Design⁴ was established in New Delhi for Asian countries and a training centre for Arab-speaking countries on "The Economic and Financial Appraisal of Agricultural Plans and Projects" was held in Cairo.

FISHERIES

The Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council at its fifth meeting in Bangkok during January and February considered a programme dealing with: inland, sea and miscellaneous fisheries; fishing craft and gear; food technology; and fishery economics, including marketing and statistics.

The third meeting of the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean was held in Monaco in October. Fifty-four papers were presented relating to marine fisheries exploration, production and utilization of fish and fish products, and exploitation of inland waters.

FAO called a meeting of consultants on docu-

mentation and related services for fisheries biology in Paris in December to discuss the problems of listing, indexing and abstracting the increasing flow of biological publications relating to the FAO survey of the living aquatic resources of the world.

Plans were begun for a series of studies of the services rendered by governments to commercial fishing industries and a syllabus was drafted for such a study relating to the United Kingdom.

Fish culture in conjunction with rice growing was considered in October by the International Rice Commission in Tokyo, which suggested that the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council should examine the technical problems involved, while Member Governments should draw up a programme of investigation.

Among the subjects in which technical assistance was given under the Expanded Programme were: naval architecture, gear technology, small boat mechanization, marine engineering, fish preservation and processing, fish handling and cold storage. Progress was made with new programmes for assessing fishery resources and increasing interest was paid to the economic aspects of fishery industries, the strengthening of government administrative services and, especially, measures to improve marketing and to increase demand. In all, there were fishery missions in 20 countries, involving 31 experts from 10 countries. Sixteen fellowships were awarded in 10 countries.

The International Fish Marketing Training Centre, held in Hong Kong during July and August, provided a series of lectures and demonstration projects based on the organization, management and operation of the Hong Kong Fish Marketing Organization. The second Latin American Fisheries Training Centre was held from October to December in Mexico; its object was to give fishery administrators, economists, technologists and biologists a general introduction to fishery science with special reference to the problems of the area. The two Centres were attended by 75 participants from 26 countries.

The quarterly FAO Fisheries Bulletin included articles on the biological possibilities in world fisheries, the preservation of "wet" fish, fishing and fish culture in brackish-water lagoons, and fellowships in fisheries in the FAO programme. The bi-monthly World Fisheries Abstracts continued to summarize the most im-

⁴ That is, in the statistical techniques for designing agricultural experiments and in making quantitative appraisals of the resulting data.

portant articles in current literature in the field of fisheries technology. An introductory study, *Fish Farming and Inland Fishery Management in Rural Economy*, was published.

FORESTRY

The status of world forestry was surveyed in a special issue of the quarterly *Unasylva* as background to the Fourth World Forestry Congress sponsored by FAO and organized by the Government of India at Dehra Dun in December. The Congress was attended by nationals of 46 countries. Most of its discussions concerned tropical forestry but it also discussed watershed management and arid-zone forestry, subjects previously considered at a technical meeting on range management and forest grazing held at Rome in March.

The Oxford Decimal System of Classification for Forestry was published during the year and translations of it into French, Spanish and German were started. The compilation of a multilingual forestry dictionary was started. The second FAO world survey of forest resources was completed and the results published under the title of *World Forest Resources*. Read in conjunction with the continuing series of *Yearbooks of Forest Products Statistics*, this report tells far more than has been known before about the world's forests, but it is nevertheless considered a progress report.

The intergovernmental regional forestry commissions established by FAO for the regions Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Near East continued their activities. The European Forestry Commission held its seventh session at Geneva in November, when, for the first time, observers were present from the USSR and Eastern European countries. The Commission's working party on measures against avalanches made a study tour in the Swiss Alps. FAO's Mediterranean Sub-Commission held a fourth session in Greece and organized a study tour in Morocco on afforestation with eucalypts and other exotic species. A forestry study was published on *Eucalypts for Planting*, and a technical conference on poplars was held at Damascus in April. Parts of a "World Forest Planting Manual" series were prepared by expert consultants and the first volume of the series, *Forest Plantation Protection Against Diseases and Insect Pests*, was published.

Technical assistance continued to form a major part of FAO's forestry activities. Of particular note was the work of missions helping to promote forest development in the Amazon Valley and to establish a demonstration timber extraction unit and sawmill in Chile. A joint technical committee was established by the Economic Commission for Europe and FAO to advise on recommended practices for improving productivity in logging and other forest operations.

FAO helped to set up laboratories in forest products research in Austria, Iran and the Philippines. A third FAO Conference on Wood Technology, chiefly concerned with international standardization of testing methods, was held in Paris in May.

A special economic study on *World Pulp and Paper Resources and Prospects* was published and submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Later, in collaboration with the United Nations and the Government of Argentina, a conference of pulp and paper industry experts from 24 countries was held in Buenos Aires in October-November.

NUTRITION

FAO's activities in this field were essentially a development of work already undertaken on food consumption and management, food technology, maternal and child nutrition, supplementary feeding, education in nutrition and home economics. Regional nutrition officers were stationed in South America, the Near East and the Far East, with the primary task of assisting Member Governments to create and expand nutrition services and to implement recommendations of regional conferences and committees. A regional nutrition officer stationed in Washington maintained liaison with technical workers in the United States and Canada and with UNICEF headquarters and was also concerned with the recruitment of specialists for the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme. A nutrition officer from FAO headquarters made an extensive tour of Africa south of the Sahara to discuss nutrition problems and programmes with officials and technicians.

The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition at its fourth session in October extensively reviewed the nutrition work of the

two organizations and made recommendations on future activities. Increasingly, FAO worked with UNICEF in programmes to improve child nutrition, giving special attention to developing the use of low-cost, protein-rich foods. A survey of the nutritional needs of children was made in Libya and formed the basis for a UNICEF-assisted supplementary feeding programme.

Assistance under the Expanded Programme took a variety of forms, such as: developing supplementary feeding and related nutrition activities in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Colombia; organizing a nutrition institute and nutrition services in Iraq; organizing a laboratory for food packaging and testing in India; and assisting in developing nutrition services and training programmes for nutrition workers in Burma.

More technical assistance under both FAO's own programme and under the Expanded Programme was given in home economics in the Caribbean area, in the Near East and in Europe. A survey of home economics programmes and needs in the Far East was made as a basis for convening a technical meeting in the region in 1955. FAO took part in a conference organized jointly by the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States and the American Home Economics Association, at which emphasis was placed on the importance of co-operation between the various specialized agencies and other organizations giving technical assistance to under-developed countries in the field of home economics, so that the best use might be made of available technical resources.

BUDGET

The seventh session of the Conference, in 1953, approved a budget for 1955 of \$6,000,000. Of this total budget, which was reviewed and adjusted by the Council of FAO in 1954, \$5,890,000 is to be contributed by Member Governments and \$110,000 is to be met from miscellaneous income. The budget provides for the following expenses for the year (in U.S. dollars):

Conference and Council	\$ 304,615 ⁵
Office of the Director General	325,476
Administrative and financial services	442,040

⁵ In addition, \$49,530 is carried over from 1954 towards 1955 Conference expenses.

Operating services (maintenance, and rent and operation of tabulating equipment)	519,936
Informational and educational services	487,470 ⁶
TOTAL	\$2,079,537
Technical Divisions	
Agriculture	\$1,025,710
Economics	1,124,619
Fisheries	482,830
Forestry	485,040
Nutrition	308,010
TOTAL	\$3,426,209
Regional Offices	
Asia and the Far East	\$ 107,070
Latin America	81,970
Near East	49,560
North America	153,530
TOTAL	\$ 392,130
Miscellaneous expenditure	\$ 64,900
Contingencies	37,224
TOTAL	\$ 102,124
GRAND TOTAL	\$6,000,000

The expenses of the organization are met by contributions from Member States in proportions determined by the Conference. The scale of contributions for 1955, as determined by the seventh session of the Conference, is as follows (in U.S. dollars):

Member	Percentage	Amount
Afghanistan	0.12	\$ 7,068
Argentina	1.60	94,240
Australia	2.06	121,334
Austria	0.55	32,395
Belgium	1.76	103,664
Bolivia	0.08	4,712
Brazil	1.71	100,719
Burma	0.15	8,835
Cambodia	0.05	2,945
Canada	5.69	335,141
Ceylon	0.20	11,780
Chile	0.41	24,149
Colombia	0.65	38,285
Costa Rica	0.05	2,945
Cuba	0.50	29,450
Denmark	0.91	53,599
Dominican Republic	0.07	4,123
Ecuador	0.06	3,534
Egypt	0.60	35,340
El Salvador	0.08	4,712
Ethiopia	0.13	7,657
Finland	0.56	32,984

⁶ Includes Library, Legislative and Headquarters and regional information services.

Member	Percentage	Amount	Member	Percentage	Amount
France	7.49	441,161	Norway	0.65	38,285
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.66	333,374	Pakistan	1.15	67,735
Greece	0.38	22,382	Panama	0.06	3,534
Guatemala	0.10	5,890	Paraguay	0.05	2,945
Haiti	0.05	2,945	Peru	0.21	12,369
Honduras	0.05	2,945	Philippines	0.74	43,586
Iceland	0.05	2,945	Portugal	0.37	21,793
India	4.55	267,995	Saudi Arabia	0.09	5,301
Indonesia	0.83	48,887	Spain	1.62	95,418
Iran	0.34	20,026	Sweden	1.97	116,033
Iraq	0.12	7,068	Switzerland	1.54	90,706
Ireland	0.27	15,903	Syria	0.10	5,890
Israel	0.19	11,191	Thailand	0.30	17,670
Italy	2.99	176,111	Turkey	0.79	46,531
Japan	2.79	164,331	Union of South Africa	0.77	45,353
Jordan	0.05	2,945	United Kingdom	10.49	617,861
Korea, Rep. of	0.16	9,424	United States	30.00	1,767,000
Laos	0.05	2,945	Uruguay	0.23	13,547
Lebanon	0.05	2,945	Venezuela	0.57	33,573
Liberia	0.05	2,945	Vietnam	0.21	12,369
Libya	0.05	2,945	Yemen	0.05	2,945
Luxembourg	0.07	4,123	Yugoslavia	0.60	35,340
Mexico	1.14	67,146			
Nepal	0.08	4,712		100.00	\$5,890,000 ⁷
Netherlands	1.26	74,214			
New Zealand	0.58	34,162			
Nicaragua	0.05	2,945			

⁷ Amount due after allowance for miscellaneous income, anticipated in 1955 at \$110,000.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

MEMBERS OF FAO

Afghanistan	Egypt	Japan	Philippines
Argentina	El Salvador	Jordan	Portugal
Australia	Ethiopia	Korea, Rep. of	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Finland	Laos	Spain
Belgium	France	Lebanon	Sweden
Bolivia	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Liberia	Switzerland
Brazil	Greece	Libya	Syria
Burma	Guatemala	Luxembourg	Thailand
Cambodia	Haiti	Mexico	Turkey
Canada	Honduras	Nepal	Union of South Africa
Ceylon	Iceland	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Chile	India	New Zealand	United States
Colombia	Indonesia	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Iran	Norway	Venezuela
Cuba	Iraq	Pakistan	Vietnam
Denmark	Ireland	Panama	Yemen
Dominican Republic	Israel	Paraguay	Yugoslavia
Ecuador	Italy	Peru	

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF FAO

Argentina	Egypt	Japan	Spain
Australia	Finland	Lebanon	Switzerland
Canada	France	Liberia	Thailand
Chile	India	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Colombia	Iraq	Pakistan	United States
Cuba	Italy	Philippines	Uruguay

OFFICERS OF THE STAFF

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director-General of FAO: P. V. Cardon (United States).
 Deputy Director-General: Sir Herbert Broadley (United Kingdom).
 Secretary-General: Marc Veillet-Lavallée (France).
 Special Assistants to the Director-General: Frank L. McDougall (Australia), Joseph Orr (United States).
 Chief, Expanded Technical Assistance Programme: Sir Herbert Broadley (United Kingdom).
 Director, Informational and Educational Services: Duncan Wall (United States).
 Director, Administrative and Financial Services: Frank Weisl (United States).

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Regional Representative of the Director-General for North America: Gove Hambidge (United States).
 Regional Officer for Latin America: W. G. Casseres (Costa Rica).
 Regional Representative of the Director-General for the Near East: M. T. Hefnawy (Egypt).
 Regional Representative of the Director-General for Asia and the Far East: W. H. Cummings (United States).

DIVISION DIRECTORS

Agriculture: F. T. Wahlen (Switzerland).
 Economics: A. H. Boerma (Netherlands).
 Fisheries: D. B. Finn (Canada).
 Forestry and Forest Products: Marcel Leloup (France).
 Nutrition: W. R. Aykroyd (United Kingdom).

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CHAPTER III

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)⁸

During the year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

⁸ For further information, in particular concerning the functions and organization of UNESCO and its activities prior to 1954, see previous volumes of the Yearbook, reports of UNESCO to the United Nations

(UNESCO) advanced towards becoming truly universal in scope. In April, the USSR, and in May, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian

and annual reports of the Director-General to the General Conference.

SSR joined the organization. Moreover, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, which for some years had not considered themselves Members, resumed full collaboration in the organization's activities.

By the end of the year 63 of the 72 Member States had set up National Commissions, an increase of eight over the previous year. These Commissions serve as a link between UNESCO and the government departments, other bodies and individuals concerned with education, science and culture in each country. Their function is to further the UNESCO programme within each Member State and to contribute to the attainment of its purposes.

The broadening of membership which took place in 1954 enabled the General Conference, meeting in Montevideo at the end of the year, to adopt a higher budget without laying a heavier financial burden on the great majority of Member States.

By December 1954, more than 350 UNESCO experts had been sent to Member States under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and 57 projects in education and science were under way in 36 countries.

UNESCO's programme activities during 1954 were directed generally towards six major areas: (1) free and compulsory school education at the primary level; (2) fundamental education; (3) racial and social tensions, with particular reference to the effects of industrialization; (4) mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values; (5) scientific research for the improvement of living conditions; and (6) freedom of information.

None of the topics is new; all have been the subject of continuous activity by UNESCO since its earliest days but 1954 saw a decided concentration of efforts along these lines.

There are over two hundred million children in the world for whom no school facilities exist. Faced with this fact and recognizing that free primary schooling constitutes the foundation of genuine and lasting social improvement, UNESCO spent a considerable amount of its resources on activities connected with the progressive application of free and compulsory education.

The growing awareness on the part of governments that it is of vital importance to develop and extend their national educational

systems is reflected in the increased appropriations for education and for requests for technical aid in making long-range plans for educational facilities.

A survey made by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education (IBE) in 1954 showed that primary enrolment in 63 countries had increased approximately 5 per cent and that expenditure for education averaged some 12 per cent higher than in previous years. It was repeatedly shown that the "greatest single obstacle" to the application of the principle of free and compulsory education is the problem of finance, which will be the main topic for discussion at the 1955 international conference on education sponsored by UNESCO and the IBE.

This annual meeting of educators has gradually developed as the major opinion-forming body on problems of educational policy. In 1954 delegates from 57 countries met to exchange information on the training and status of teachers.

UNESCO's second regional conference on free and compulsory education was held in Cairo in December 1954 to enable the Arab States to take stock of their common problems in the light of local conditions. The conference adopted recommendations concerning finance, administration, curriculum and the education of girls but emphasized that the most serious problems facing the Arab States concern the provision of school buildings and the training of teachers.

Within the limits of its resources, UNESCO has responded to specific requests from Member States for assistance in solving problems in free and compulsory education by sending experts, granting fellowships and providing demonstration equipment.

During 1954 missions of experts were operating in 18 countries. Most of them were concerned with teacher training in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Laos, Libya, the Philippines and Thailand. In three countries, Bolivia, Indonesia and Panama, missions advised on audio-visual aids. Three Governments, those of India, Indonesia and Thailand, asked for assistance in the over-all problems of introducing free and compulsory education. An expert advised the Lebanese Government on the improvement of textbooks, and an expert in women's education and the

training of women teachers was assigned to Jordan.

Special mention may be made of two pilot projects in primary education, carried out largely under the technical supervision of experts provided by UNESCO, one at Bayambang (the Philippines) and the other in Chachoengsao (Thailand).

The Bayambang Centre, which includes a teacher-training college and an elementary school and workshop, is based on the principle that there should be close relationship between schools and the community. In conjunction with Philippine educators, the UNESCO mission, which includes experts in rural, secondary and adult education and in teacher training, has developed a new curriculum which may serve as a model for use throughout the islands. This Community School Development Centre became a national teacher-training centre under an Act of the Philippines Congress passed in July 1954.

The Chachoengsao project was conceived by an earlier UNESCO mission sent to advise the Thai Government on ways of modernizing the national education system. As it was clearly impossible for the Government to bear the very heavy financial burden resulting from the adoption of the necessary reforms for the whole country, the mission suggested, and the Government agreed, to a reorganization of education in one selected area in the first place, the process being later extended to other areas when funds permitted.

The reorganization includes the introduction of kindergartens, of health education and of science teaching and the establishment of a new type of school in rural areas to give country children a practical education that will be of use to them later on.

In 1954 UNESCO continued its close collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in a programme designed to provide education for Arab refugees from Palestine now resident in Egypt (Gaza area), Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. It is one of the main achievements of this programme that during 1954-55 free primary schooling covering six grades could be provided for all refugee children who wanted it. In November 1954 the number of children enrolled in the 288 primary

schools built by the Agency was 102,767; the teaching staff, consisting of Palestinians only, numbered 2,573. In addition, some 60,000 refugee pupils attended private or government schools, so that a total of 160,000, or nearly 18 per cent of the total refugee population were receiving primary education.

A technical school was also opened at Gaza. Courses for primary school teachers, organized during the summer in various UNRWA-UNESCO schools, were attended by 951 teachers, including 288 women. The technical school at Kalandia, Jordan, was officially inaugurated on 8 July.

FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

The number of illiterate adults all over the world far exceeds the number of children without schooling (it is estimated that 55 per cent of all persons over 10 years old have never been to school). Pending the full development of normal education, an emergency substitute had to be provided. UNESCO, therefore, continues to give high priority to fundamental education, so called because it aims to give the minimum knowledge necessary for uneducated people to begin the improvement of their living conditions. Its subject matter is related to problems of health, nutrition, agriculture and community enterprise.

The two regional training centres for teachers in fundamental education which UNESCO has established at Patzcuaro, Mexico, for the Latin American countries and at Sirs-el-Layyan, Egypt, for the Arab States, developed their activities during 1954.

Since 1950, when the Patzcuaro Centre was opened, 162 students (60 of them women) from 18 Latin American countries have graduated. A survey taken at the end of the year showed that a high proportion of the graduates, once back in their own countries, are being used by their governments in national, fundamental or rural education programmes. In addition to the regular course, 60 pupils attended special courses during 1954, lasting from one to six months and adapted to their particular needs, at the Centre. In June, the Centre received 10 UNESCO fellowship holders from Pakistan for a 12-month course of training which will enable them to staff 10 regional centres for rural lead-

ers being set up by the Government of Pakistan with the aid of the United States.

The Arab States Fundamental Education Centre (ASFEC) also made good progress. The first class of 48 students (13 of them women) graduated in August and returned to their own countries (Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria) where they are now all employed in work directly related to fundamental education.

Ceylon, Liberia and Thailand have set up national training centres for teachers in fundamental education along the lines of the regional centres. The centres have been established with the assistance of UNESCO experts provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. A UNESCO expert was sent to Korea late in 1954 to work with the Government in developing plans for fundamental education there and three more experts proceeded to Bolivia and Peru to take part in the second stage of the regional development scheme in the Andean Highlands, with which ILO is closely concerned.

To help UNESCO create a pool of specialists for international work in fundamental education, the authorities of Mysore State in India have made facilities available for a special nine-month training course in which qualified educators are given practical experience in local literacy campaigns. In 1954 the first class of 17 completed training and a number of the graduates were assigned to technical assistance missions.

Also under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme, UNESCO experts are assisting governments in planning fundamental education programmes or in supplementing those already under way. During 1954 such missions were in Libya, Cambodia, China (Formosa), Somaliland, Syria, Sudan, Iraq and Venezuela.

Recognizing the contribution radio can make to fundamental education, UNESCO experts took part in an important governmental programme in Colombia. Rural education, including literacy classes, is now being given to more than 200,000 persons through some 6,000 radio schools. UNESCO's assistance in this programme has been directed mainly to the production of visual aids, posters and wall charts designed to help pupils in their understanding of the broad-

cast lessons. Some 44 posters were created in 1954, covering six months of lessons—the time needed to teach an adult how to read and write with a 25-minute daily lesson over the radio. Ten thousand copies of these posters are being made for distribution throughout the radio schools. Later these will be reduced to book size to serve as a primer for radio pupils.

By the beginning of the year, 32 Member States had set up national committees for fundamental education to co-ordinate the efforts in their own countries. Fifty-nine national literacy projects in 22 Member States had joined with UNESCO in a network to exchange information and to provide a framework within which field experiments can be carried out, some with the aid of UNESCO specialists, to develop new methods and materials. A number of these are receiving educational materials and equipment through the UNESCO Gift Coupon Plan. In addition to specialists, UNESCO provides regular documentation to these projects and the resources of its Education Clearing House are available to all field workers requiring information on particular problems. A limited number of fellowships for further training are also made available.

The free public library in Delhi, set up by the Government of India and UNESCO as a model for library development in South East Asia and now servicing 2,000 readers a day, gives special guidance to new literates and has concentrated this year on the production of simple reading materials in vernacular languages. A new mobile van, made possible through the UNESCO Gift Coupon Plan, links the library with several literacy campaigns around the Delhi area. A second pilot library project, set up by UNESCO and the Government of Colombia as a model for Latin America, was opened in 1954.

A conference on education and small scale farming in relation to community development, jointly sponsored by the Caribbean Commission, FAO and UNESCO, was held in Trinidad in October 1954, the fifth session of the West Indian Conference in 1953 having expressed the view that the basic problems underlying agricultural and economic development of the area were related to education. The recommendations of this technical conference will be con-

sidered at the sixth session of the West Indian Conference to be held in May 1955.

In the technical field of methods and media for fundamental education, a survey on methods of teaching reading and writing by Dr. William S. Gray of the University of Chicago was completed and will be published in 1955. In addition to commenting on the best current practices, it emphasizes certain problems requiring further study at the national, regional or international level. Eight travelling libraries of selected films and filmstrips were made available to national literacy campaigns and an experimental project in the use of museums in fundamental education was begun in Patzcuaro.

During the year UNESCO continued to publish the quarterly journal, *Fundamental and Adult Education Bulletin*, reporting successful projects in these fields from all Member States.

RACIAL AND SOCIAL TENSIONS

Following a request from the United Nations that priority should be given to problems arising out of the economic development of under-developed areas, UNESCO has given increased emphasis to research on the impact of industrial life upon agricultural communities.

In their search for higher living standards, the governments of under-developed countries are anxious to secure the advantages of technical progress, but wish to avoid the social difficulties which characterized the industrial revolution of the last century in the West. UNESCO's role, therefore, is to supply assistance and advice in assessing and attempting to prevent the harmful effects which may occur from the introduction of new industrial techniques. It operates through an International Research Office on this subject which was established in Paris at the end of 1953.

This office is a central clearing house for all documentation and research in this field; it assists or commissions associations of sociologists or economists to make independent studies. In 1954, for example, the Asian Relations Organization conducted studies on various aspects of this question in Bombay and Delhi (India), in Dacca (Pakistan), in Djakarta (Indonesia) and in Bangkok (Thailand). A series of country studies was also undertaken in Turkey, Lebanon and Egypt.

In Paris, in March, the Research Office organized a seminar on economic motivations and incentives and, in October, a conference was held at Abidjan (French West Africa) at which social scientists and administrators examined the present state of research and its findings on urban conditions in Africa south of the Sahara.

Studies and reports on this subject as a whole continued to be published during the year in the *International Social Science Bulletin*, a UNESCO quarterly journal.

Since 1947 UNESCO has been investigating the various conflicts which arise between groups, both nationally and internationally, so that Member States with such knowledge may alleviate them or, at least, prevent their deterioration into open conflict. The store of knowledge which has been built up over recent years on the subject of tensions reveals, in some measure, the causes of such tensions, and offers possible remedial measures. Specifically, the work of expert missions requested by India, Israel and Japan produced appreciable results in 1954. Reference should be made to Gardner Murphy's book on the Indian mission entitled *In the Minds of Men*, to the study made by Jean Stoetzel and Fritz Vos on the attitudes of post-war Japanese youth which has been published under the title *Without the Chrysanthemum and the Sword*, and to four reports by Israel specialists who carried out investigations under the general supervision of Arvid Brodersen. These will be issued in 1955.

The educational campaign designed to counteract racial prejudice and discrimination was furthered during the year by the publication of three booklets stating the position of three major religions—Catholic, Jewish and the Ecumenical Movement—on this subject.

An increasing number of countries is coming to appreciate the benefits which social science offers not only in understanding the tensions which exist within their own borders but also in the intelligent planning for social changes which occur as economic and industrial programmes develop.

Since this is a relatively new science, facilities for training specialists in this field do not exist in many areas, significantly in those where the greatest social changes are now taking place.

The year 1954 was marked in this respect by the fact that some 23 Member States requested assistance in introducing social science teaching. Four of these requests were implemented: in Costa Rica, Greece, Guatemala and Pakistan.

Other ways in which UNESCO is helping Member States with this question is by making detailed information available and by holding regional seminars. Over recent years a world-wide fact-finding survey at the university level was initiated and the results published in a series entitled "The Teaching of the Social Sciences" (with a total of eight brochures in the series). The survey led to a number of international recommendations which, in turn, began to be implemented at three regional seminars held during 1954 in India, Lebanon and Costa Rica.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

UNESCO's special role in promoting freedom of information concerns the quality and quantity of news reaching the public by means of press, radio, film and television and the reduction of obstacles to the international circulation of educational, scientific and cultural materials of all kinds.

In 1954, as in the preceding years, the organization's activities in this field were grouped under three headings: (1) the removal of obstacles; (2) the preparation of technical studies and the maintenance, for the benefit of Member States, of a clearing house on mass communication matters; and (3) the dispatch of missions to help in the development of communication facilities.

In recent years UNESCO has sponsored two Agreements to reduce tariff and trade obstacles which affect the free flow of information between countries. The first, Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, which has been in force since May 1952, was being operated by 18 countries by the end of 1954. Fourteen further countries had signed but not ratified the Agreement at that date. The second, Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials, came into force on 12 August 1954. By the end of the year it was being operated by 11 countries. Ten additional countries had signed but not yet ratified it.

The lack of uniform copyright agreements has also constituted a serious obstacle to the free flow of ideas. Some nations support conventions which cover only part of the world, while others adhere to none at all. In 1952 UNESCO sponsored a Universal Copyright Convention designed to standardize international copyright for literary, scientific and artistic works. By the end of 1954, it had been signed by 40 countries and nine had ratified or adhered to it. It will enter into force following ratification or adherence by 12 States.

To help provide foreign currency for the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials, UNESCO has since 1949 operated an administrative arrangement known as the International Coupon Scheme. By the end of 1954, 35 countries were taking part in the scheme and coupons totalling \$6,109,000 had been circulated, of which \$3,991,000 had been redeemed.

The UNESCO Gift Coupon Plan is conducted as a development of this scheme. Coupons bought by local groups are sent abroad and used by the recipients to purchase books, films and scientific equipment. At the end of the year, 17 countries were taking part in this programme.

To facilitate educational travel in 1954 UNESCO launched the Travel Coupon Scheme which operates on the same principle as the previous schemes. By the end of the year 19 countries were taking part in the arrangement and \$425,700 worth of coupons had been issued.

UNESCO continued to work with other international organizations to help reduce obstacles in particular technical fields. For example it worked with ITU on the question of press rates and facilities throughout the world; a joint report will be issued in 1955. It worked with UPU on postal rates and other concessions which might be granted to publications; by the end of the year over 30 governments had advised UNESCO of concessions granted in response to these efforts. It also worked with the International Air Transport Association to reduce charges for the dispatch of information materials by air. In April 1954 a concession came into effect whereby books were granted a discount of up to 50 per cent of normal air-

freight charges in non-European regions and up to 33 ¹/₃ per cent within Europe.

Through its printed publications, mimeographed reports and studies, UNESCO seeks to provide a background of knowledge and experience which will help Member States to develop information enterprises, to improve professional training and, in general, to make fuller use of the communication media for the advancement of education, science and culture. Over 40 such publications have now been issued. Chief among these during 1954 were: Canada's Radio Farm Forum, a study in educational broadcasting; and three brochures on newsprint and other types of paper for printing, outlining past trends and estimates for future demands.

Since 1947 UNESCO has been providing assistance in the mass communication field through its fellowship programme and, since 1950, through the provision of expert aid missions. By the end of 1954, 70 fellowships had been awarded or administered and 25 missions had been organized.

Additionally, as a means of developing information services, a study course for producers and directors of educational television programmes was held for three weeks in London. Over 31 representatives from 12 countries attended. The course afforded the participants a unique opportunity to exchange experiences, compare techniques and make a full examination of their common problems and responsibilities in the educational and cultural life of their countries.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Since economic development depends in large measure upon science, most countries are making great efforts to encourage scientific research. Almost all have long possessed learned societies and academies whose aim has been to establish contacts nationally between research workers to enable them to exchange their knowledge. The international character of science itself and the importance of the results obtained have made it evident that this same kind of co-ordination and exchange must be carried out on an international scale. This has become the role of UNESCO.

For example, the global network of non-

governmental organizations operating in the fields of pure, medical and applied science, which UNESCO helped to establish, was aided during 1954 through a system of subventions and contracts to the value of approximately \$200,000.

In addition, UNESCO establishes international advisory boards, dealing with research on certain major problems which affect a large number of countries, such as research on the world's arid lands; it fosters the planning of international laboratories too costly for any one country to create; and, finally, it dispatches expert missions to help Member States increase their scientific facilities.

UNESCO's nine-man Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, which each year focuses attention on one particular subject affecting the world's arid lands (comprising 35 nations and 18 territories), held its 1954 meeting in New Delhi, India, on the subject of wind and solar energy.

With funds made available from the Expanded Programme, UNESCO experts were sent to Member States to organize arid zone research, or to organize research institutes which will later become part of a world-wide chain of centres pooling research in this field. For example, a team of scientists helped to set up in Pakistan an institute on desert problems and under their direction were carried out experiments on artificial rainmaking which offer considerable hope for countries in tropical areas. Another team helped the Government of Turkey to establish an Institute of Hydrology.

The year 1954 saw the creation of the first truly international scientific research laboratory in the form of the European Organization for Nuclear Research set up in Geneva. It came into legal existence in October when the UNESCO-sponsored Convention was ratified by all 12 of the founder States (Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia). This organization is now an autonomous intergovernmental body, financed directly by its member States and administered by a council composed of representatives nominated by their governments. The centre will have a synchro-cyclotron of 600 million electron-volts

and a proton synchrotron of 25 billion electron-volts.

The immense scale of research work carried out each year is shown by the fact that close to a million original articles are published annually. UNESCO, therefore, continues to give particular attention to the establishment of documentation and abstracting services.

An important development has been the creation of the first full-scale Scientific Documentation Centre in Latin America, set up in Mexico City with the help of UNESCO experts sent out under the Technical Assistance Programme. The Centre will enable industry, scientific institutes and research workers in all the Spanish-speaking countries to keep themselves informed of the latest scientific information from all parts of the world. It illustrates the value of technical assistance in science and of collaboration with a Member State. In February 1954 the UNESCO four-man team concluded its three-year mission and the work was turned over to a Mexican director and staff, trained under UNESCO fellowships, who had worked intensively with the UNESCO team and were fully qualified to take over the operation.

The cost of establishing the Centre was about 2,400,000 Mexican pesos. The cost of all buildings, equipment and training of personnel were borne almost equally by UNESCO and the Mexican Government. The Centre has now become a project of the Mexican Government although all Latin American countries may make use of its services. A monthly bulletin, containing titles of more than 2,000 publications originating from 57 countries, is now issued. Requests for abstracts, summaries and bibliographies totalled more than 120,000 at the end of 1953, which gives an indication of the demand for such scientific information from industry, scientific institutes and research workers.

A similar centre was completed in Yugoslavia in 1954 and is now being operated by that country. Other centres are being established in Egypt (to service the Arab-speaking countries), in India and in Uruguay.

In addition, by the end of 1954 new scientific research programmes were under way in 14 Member States, with the help of UNESCO experts sent out under the Technical Assistance

Programme. The assistance offered has covered a wide range of activities, e.g., UNESCO scientists in Brazil have worked on paper-making; in Israel on the possibility of using desert wind for energy; on earthquake problems in Turkey; and on harbour construction in India.

MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES

It is generally accepted that there is an urgent need for greater understanding between East and West, and it is agreed that knowledge and respect for the outstanding features of the various cultures will contribute greatly to better international understanding.

It is the task of UNESCO to make use of international machinery for promoting better understanding not only between the scholars of the world but between the ordinary men and women of the different countries through all the arts.

As in previous years UNESCO had the co-operation of a number of international non-governmental organizations, many of which were set up under its auspices and all of which received subventions from it: the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies; the International Theatre Institute; the International Music Council; the International Association of Art Critics; the International PEN Club; the International Council of Museums; the International Federation of Films on Art; the International Association of Artists (Visual Arts); the International Association for the Teaching of the Visual Arts; the International Federation of Translators; the International Federation of Library Associations; the International Federation for Documentation and the International Council on Archives; the International Association of Music Libraries. Through these organizations the creative artists of all the countries have established contact with each other and are seeking through international meetings and the regular exchange of information to help in the interpretation of other cultures through their respective arts.

For example, through the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, philosophers of many countries meet in round-table sessions to exchange views on the main

spiritual problems arising from the relations between peoples of the East and West, and to point out the similarity in certain basic human values which seem to exist in all cultures. The 1954 meeting took place in São Paulo, Brazil.

With the help of the Council, UNESCO undertook a study in 1954 of how syllabuses for teaching the "humanities" could be extended to include information about the major civilizations of East and West, their historical development and the contributions each has made to civilization. UNESCO has invited all Member States to examine their national textbooks, beginning with history and geography, to determine how much information about other countries is offered. By the end of the year, 23 countries had announced their intention to carry out such surveys.

The International Theatre Institute, set up by UNESCO in 1948, now has 21 national centres in Europe and America and seven in Africa and the East. The exchange of persons and information between these different centres is continuing through meetings of experts, publication of the quarterly review *World Theatre* and the monthly bulletin *World Premieres*. Special issues of the review on Sweden and India are in preparation.

The International Music Council, set up by UNESCO in 1949, is endeavouring to associate the Eastern countries in its work and is giving particular attention to their original and traditional music in its programme for the exchange of persons and information. National Committees of the Council have been established in 17 European or American countries. In 1954 a Regional Music Council for South East Asia was created. Its aim is to promote music and musical education in its member countries and it will undoubtedly lead to increasing participation by Eastern countries in the work of the International Council. The first conference of the Regional Council will be held in Manila (Philippines) in 1955. The forthcoming volume "Music in Education" contains an analysis of the advantages of the exchange of information between East and West in the field of musical education.

In the visual arts, UNESCO has used colour reproductions primarily as the instrument for spreading a wide knowledge of the world's art treasures. By organizing travelling exhibitions

and publishing albums of colour reproductions, UNESCO has sought, above all, to foster understanding between the East and the West.

The first travelling exhibition of colour reproductions was organized in 1949 and, by the end of 1954, 95 exhibitions of paintings prior to 1860, of contemporary paintings, of drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, and of Japanese woodcuts had travelled in 56 Member States. During 1954 an exhibition of ancient Chinese art was prepared and plans were made for an exhibition of Persian miniatures.

The UNESCO collection of masterpieces of world art was inaugurated in 1954 with the publication of three albums of colour reproductions devoted respectively to the Ajanta frescos of Hyderabad, India, the tomb and temple paintings of Egypt and Australian aboriginal art. These volumes are on sale in all Member States and it has already been necessary to reprint the first two volumes.

In co-operation with the International PEN Club, a non-governmental association of writers and publishers, UNESCO is assisting in the translation of works representative of different cultures. It hopes in this way to contribute to mutual understanding between peoples of different countries by giving them access to masterpieces of literatures other than their own. In 1954 publication of a new English translation series of Latin American classics was begun, in collaboration with the Organization of American States.

Nearly 1,000 scholars, representing every faith and every region of the world, continued their work on the "Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind" which will be published in 1957. In this work the cultural history of each nation will be presented, not separately, but in its inter-relation with that of all the other nations, as a factor in the general development of ideas, of the sciences and the arts. Four issues of the *Journal of World History* were published in 1954.

Since libraries are the only means of making information about foreign cultures available to large sections of the general public, UNESCO devotes much of its energy to assisting governments in the development of public libraries, particularly in the Asian countries. For the same reason UNESCO concerns itself with the development of museums and sponsors interna-

tional meetings of museum workers and educators to discuss ways of making museums part of general education. Such an international seminar was convened in Greece during 1954.

BUDGET

The eighth session of the General Conference, meeting in November-December 1954, approved a budget of \$21,617,830 to carry out UNESCO's programme for 1955 and 1956. The estimates for 1955 were \$10,299,618 and for 1956, \$11,318,212. The estimated distribution of funds for 1955 was as follows (in U.S. dollars):

Part I. General Policy	\$ 64,837
Part II. Programme Activities and Services	
1. Education	1,721,112
2. Natural Sciences	1,029,918
3. Social Sciences	753,788
4. Cultural Activities	1,118,026
5. Mass Communication	1,314,673
6. Exchange of Persons	553,612
7. General Resolutions	150,450
8. Documents and Publications Service	1,058,578
TOTAL, PART II	\$7,700,157
Part III. General Administration	1,422,175
Part IV. Common Service Costs	643,684
TOTAL, PARTS I, II, III AND IV	\$9,830,853
Less, Global reduction on Staff Costs	11,500
NET TOTAL, PARTS I, II, III AND IV	\$9,819,353
Undistributed Reserve	480,265
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	\$10,299,618

Contributions to the budget are made by Members of UNESCO according to the scale adopted by the General Conference which is based upon the United Nations scale suitably adjusted to take into consideration difference in membership and the principle that the per capita contribution of any Member State shall not exceed the per capita contribution of the Member State that bears the highest assessment. The scale of contributions for 1955-56 as approved for the 72 Member States of UNESCO by the eighth session of the General Conference is as follows:

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS (1955-56)	
Member	Percentage
Afghanistan	.07
Argentina	1.19
Australia	1.44
Austria	.30

Member	Percentage
Belgium	1.24
Bolivia	.04
Brazil	1.19
Burma	.12
Byelorussian SSR	.48
Cambodia	.04
Canada	2.77
Ceylon	.12
Chile	.27
China	5.06
Colombia	.37
Costa Rica	.04
Cuba	.27
Czechoslovakia	.85
Denmark	.67
Dominican Republic	.04
Ecuador	.04
Egypt	.36
El Salvador	.05
France	5.31
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.92
Greece	.19
Guatemala	.06
Haiti	.04
Honduras	.04
Hungary	.45
India	2.97
Indonesia	.50
Iran	.23
Iraq	.10
Israel	.15
Italy	2.00
Japan	1.80
Jordan	.04
Korea, Rep. of	.11
Laos	.04
Lebanon	.04
Liberia	.04
Libya	.04
Luxembourg	.05
Mexico	.72
Monaco	.04
Nepal	.04
Netherlands	1.13
New Zealand	.39
Nicaragua	.04
Norway	.45
Pakistan	.60
Panama	.04
Peru	.16
Philippines	.41
Poland	1.56
Saudi Arabia	.06
Spain	1.13
Sweden	1.23
Switzerland	.91
Syria	.07
Thailand	.16
Turkey	.58
Ukrainian SSR	1.80
Union of South Africa	.70
USSR	13.57

Member	Percentage	Member	Percentage
United Kingdom	7.96	Venezuela	.40
United States	30.00	Vietnam	.15
Uruguay	.16	Yugoslavia	.40

ANNEX. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

MEMBERS OF UNESCO

Afghanistan	Ecuador	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Egypt	Liberia	Spain
Australia	El Salvador	Libya	Sweden
Austria	France	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Belgium	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Mexico	Syria
Bolivia	Greece	Monaco	Thailand
Brazil	Guatemala	Nepal	Turkey
Burma	Haiti	Netherlands	Ukrainian SSR
Byelorussian SSR	Honduras	New Zealand	Union of South Africa
Cambodia	Hungary	Nicaragua	USSR
Canada	India	Norway	United Kingdom
Ceylon	Indonesia	Pakistan	United States
Chile	Iran	Panama	Uruguay
China	Iraq	Peru	Venezuela
Colombia	Israel	Philippines	Vietnam
Costa Rica	Italy	Poland	Yugoslavia
Cuba	Japan		
Czechoslovakia	Jordan		
Denmark	Korea, Rep. of		
Dominican Republic	Laos		

NOTE — The adherence of Paraguay was announced at the Montevideo Conference, but the Government had not deposited its instrument of acceptance of UNESCO's Constitution by the end of the year.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD^a

Chairman: Dr. Arcot L. Mudaliar (India).
 Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Vittorino Veronese (Italy), Professor Oscar Secco Ellauri (Uruguay).
 Members: Dr. Mohamed Awad (Egypt), Dr. Frans Bender (Netherlands), Professeur Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil), Dr. Juan Estelrich y Artigues (Spain), Dr. Orestes Ferrara Marino (Cuba), Toru Hagiwara (Japan), Professeur Herman Johannes (Indonesia), Professeur Henri Laugier (France), Luan Pin Malakul (Thailand), Mgr. Jean

Maroun (Lebanon), Dr. José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador), Professeur Nathaniel V. Massaquoi (Liberia), Professor Jakob Nielsen (Denmark), Dr. G. A. Raadi (Iran), Dr. Maria Schlueter-Hermkes (Germany, Fed. Rep. of), S. M. Sharif (Pakistan), Alexander V. Solodovnikov (USSR), Dr. Athelstan F. Spilhaus (United States), Sir Ben Bowen Thomas (United Kingdom).

^a As constituted by the eighth session of the General Conference.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director General: Luther H. Evans (United States). Assistant Directors-General: René Maheu (France); Malcolm Adiseshiah (India).

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

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HAVANA REGIONAL OFFICE

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 Hemisferio Occidental
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 entre C y D Vedado
 La Habana, Cuba

SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICES

Centre de Co-operation Scientifique de l'UNESCO
 1320 Bulevar Artigas
 Montevideo, Uruguay

UNESCO Science Co-operation Office
8. Sh. El Salanlik
Garden City
Cairo, Egypt

UNESCO Science Co-operation Office
C. S. I. R. Building
Old Mill Road
New Delhi 2, India

UNESCO Science Co-operation Office
Djalan Diponegoro 76
Djakarta, Indonesia

CHAPTER IV

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)⁹

By 31 December 1954 the membership of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) had increased to 65, with the addition of the Republic of China, Ecuador, Uruguay and Vietnam.

The work of ICAO during the year reflected the decisions of the seventh session of the ICAO Assembly, held in June 1953, the first full-scale session to be held since 1950. The eighth session of the Assembly was held from 1 to 14 June 1954 at ICAO headquarters in Montreal, with representatives of 46 contracting States attending. During this session the Assembly approved amendments to article 45, 48a, 49e, and 61 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, which is the ICAO Charter. The amendment to article 45 was designed to make it possible for the Assembly to move the permanent headquarters of the organization, should it become desirable; amendment of the other articles was required to permit the organization to arrange its programme of Assembly sessions at less frequent intervals than annually. Both these amendments must be ratified by at least 42 Member nations before they come into force.

During 1953 the Council, the executive body of the organization, held three sessions lasting, in all, six months. At these sessions the Council paid particular attention to implementing a resolution of the seventh session of the Assembly which directed it to consider and adopt all practicable steps to improve the efficiency of its working methods and those of its subordinate bodies.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The most notable feature of the ICAO tech-

nical assistance programme in 1954 was the sharp reduction in activity brought about by a shortage of funds. The total ICAO technical assistance budget in 1954 was \$750,000, as compared to \$1,015,000 in 1953. The momentum built up in the preceding two years was lost and the programme became largely a holding operation, designed to secure the maximum benefit from the work already started in the countries where there were ICAO missions. New requests for technical assistance and applications for increased assistance generally had to be refused, and the organization was obliged to reduce the size of some of its missions and to withdraw one altogether. In this connexion there was one important development—the decision of the Iranian Government to make available the sum of \$52,000, which enabled the organization not only to keep the mission in Iran at its existing strength until the end of 1954 but even to provide additional assistance.

At the beginning of the year, 75 experts were in the field or about to leave for their duty stations; by the end of the year the number had been reduced to 46. A total of 40 fellowship holders studied abroad during 1954, 30 of them under fellowships awarded in previous years and 10 under fellowships awarded in 1954; all but two had finished their studies at the year's end. Thirty-five scholarships for training at the Mexican Civil Aviation Training Centre during

⁹ For further information, in particular concerning ICAO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1954, see previous volumes of the Yearbook. See also Memorandum on ICAO; reports of the Council to the Assembly on the activities of the organization; ICAO budget estimates; and the ICAO Bulletin, July 1947, et seq.

the 1954-55 school year were granted to nationals of 10 Central and South American States.

As in previous years, technical assistance by ICAO took two forms, expert advice, and training either in the assisted country or abroad. In many countries both forms went hand in hand. Expert advice in the organization and operation of aeronautical services was accompanied by basic, on-the-spot training in schools set up for the purpose (some of which it was expected would be permanent) and by advanced training in other countries of personnel who would return to take up senior posts in the national administration or carry on the training begun by ICAO missions. It is hoped that this will lead not only to an improvement in aeronautical services while a mission is in the country, but also to their efficient and economical operation by nationals of that country after the mission has left.

In the first phase of ICAO's technical assistance programme, much planning was required before the assistance could be fully geared to the development of a country's aviation. Plans had to be made for recruiting suitably qualified pupils in appropriate numbers, for providing accommodation and for acquiring and installing training equipment. To determine the proper number of pupils it was necessary to have a master plan of the development of the country's aeronautical services. In some countries, where relatively large missions were early in the field, this first phase was almost over by the end of 1954 and these countries had embarked on well-established training programmes, although the need for advice on special problems continued and the installation of equipment would have to be carried on for some time under the guidance of experts. In other countries, missions recently sent out were beginning the process described above. In still others, where no large programme had been undertaken, assistance in 1954 consisted of fellowships and of expert advice, ranging from advice on personnel licensing and training problems to a survey of aerodrome sites suitable for international and domestic operations.

Fellowships awarded during the year covered a wide variety of subjects: administration and regulation of civil aviation, legal and economic aspects of civil aviation, facilitation of air transport, communications, aeronautical meteorol-

ogy, air traffic services, aircraft maintenance, advanced flying training, flight testing for airline pilots, flight navigation, flight operation, airport construction and maintenance, and airport management.

Countries receiving ICAO technical assistance during 1954 were Afghanistan, Burma, China (Taiwan), Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

AIR NAVIGATION QUESTIONS

Technical meetings during 1954 included three sessions of the Air Navigation Commission lasting a total of 28 weeks, two divisional meetings and one full-scale North Atlantic Regional Air Navigation Meeting, as well as several meetings of more limited scope.

At the beginning of the year 14 international standards¹⁰ and recommended practices¹¹ on the technical aspects of international aviation were in effect as Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation; during the year certain of these standards were amended to keep abreast of technological developments. Amendments were made to Annex 3 (Meteorological Codes) and Annex 10 (Aeronautical Telecommunications). Among other things, one of the amendments to Annex 10, in order to fill a gap in the Annex, added material that gives general preference to Consol¹² as an interim aid, pending standardization of a sin-

¹⁰ By definition of the First Assembly of ICAO, a standard is "any specification for physical characteristics, configuration, material performance, personnel or procedure, the uniform application of which is recognized as necessary for the safety or regularity of international air navigation and to which Member States will conform in accordance with the Chicago Convention; in the event of impossibility of compliance, notification to the Council is compulsory under Article 38 of the Convention".

¹¹ A recommended practice, by definition of the First Assembly, is "any specification for physical characteristics, configuration, material, performance, personnel or procedure, the uniform application of which is recognized as desirable in the interest of safety, regularity or efficiency of international air navigation, and to which Member States will endeavour to conform in accordance with the Convention".

¹² Consol is a system of radionavigation which radiates dots and dashes and a position line can be determined by counting the dots and dashes received at a given point and transferring this information to a special map.

gle long-distance navigation aid. These amendments also laid down additional basic rules for the selection of frequencies for radio navigation aids operating at frequency bands above 30 Mc/s.

The fifth session of the Communications Division, held in Montreal from 9 March to 9 April, was attended by delegates from 27 contracting States, one non-contracting State and five international organizations. The Division found it impossible to recommend a single standard long-distance aid, but believed that three systems currently being developed showed promise of meeting existing and foreseeable future operational requirements. It recommended that contracting States should be encouraged to continue to develop and evaluate these and other potential long-range aids. It also recommended the introduction into Annex 10 of a standard providing that, until such time as a single long-distance radio navigation aid is adopted by ICAO as a standard, Consol Loran or Non-directional Beacons should be installed and maintained in operation wherever an interim long-distance aid is required.

The Meteorology Division held its fourth session at ICAO headquarters from 15 June to 14 July, simultaneously with the first session of the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology of WMO. (See also under CHAPTER X, WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION). The meeting was chiefly concerned with preparing a complete new text for Annex 3, broadening it to cover all aspects of meteorological service that were considered suitable, and developing "Procedures for Air Navigation Services—Meteorology". Various other matters were also considered, including the density of observation networks, use of airborne and ground radar in weather detection, turbulence, aircraft icing, procedures for providing meteorological information to aircraft in approach, landing and take-off, and meteorological services for flight at high altitudes.

The Third North Atlantic Regional Air Navigation Meeting was held in Montreal during October. The meeting's principal task was the preparation of a revised regional plan, the existing one having become out-dated as a result of recent advances in aviation technology, the increase in international air operations across the North Atlantic, the introduction of

transpolar flying, and the extensive modifications made by other regional meetings in the plans for adjoining regions. The meeting did not consider any of the new facilities and services included in the revised plan to be of such critical importance as to require absolute priority of implementation, but listed several whose implementation should be regarded as a matter of urgency.

As a result of a study of the policy on international airworthiness, the ICAO Air Navigation Commission recommended to the Council that the present international standard on this subject (Annex 8) required revision. The new annex would define only the basic requirements for safety in general, leaving it to national aeronautical regulations to specify how these requirements were to be met. The principles and objectives recommended by the Commission as a basis for developing a new standard were endorsed by the Council, which authorized the Commission to establish a panel of airworthiness experts from contracting States willing to contribute to the work. This panel held its first meeting during November and December 1954.

AIR TRANSPORT QUESTIONS

The organization's work on air transport during 1954 followed the lines envisaged and fulfilled some of the plans laid down by the Assembly's seventh session. The study on airport charges was completed and circulated to contracting States, in accordance with a decision of the second session of the Assembly. On the vexed question of commercial rights in international air transport, the groundwork for future concerted action by European States was laid by the Conference on Co-ordination of Air Transport in Europe, convened by ICAO at the request of the Council of Europe. This Conference, which opened at Strasbourg on 21 April, was attended by representatives of 17 European States, 10 non-European States and 11 international organizations. It confirmed that there it might be possible to adopt in Europe measures for facilitation of air transport greater than those that could be adopted on a world-wide scale.

The main recommendations of the Conference in the economic field proposed action in two stages. In the first, European Governments were urged to give their airlines greater free-

dom to plan European air services on a co-operative basis, to remove restrictions on "fifth freedom"¹³ traffic with respect to freight services, and to give substantial freedom to non-scheduled operations not competing with scheduled air services. In the second, it was proposed that European States enter into multilateral agreements for both scheduled and non-scheduled air services, and ICAO was asked to prepare drafts for such agreements. ICAO was also asked to consider whether there was a need for an international convention on the chartering and hiring of aircraft, a question that came up at Strasbourg in connexion with the possibility of interchange of aircraft among operators.

By the end of the year 22 contracting States had notified ICAO of differences in practice from those in the second edition of Annex 9 (International Standards and Recommended Practices—Facilitation). Most of the differences were minor, however, and did not vitiate any of the fundamental concepts on which the Annex is based. Four States (India, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States) informed the organization that they had decided to withdraw some of the differences previously filed. Twenty-two contracting States notified ICAO that they were complying in many, if not in all respects, with the provisions of the three resolutions and the recommendation adopted by the Council during 1951 proposing certain exemptions from taxation and customs or other duties for international air transport. A few States were imposing certain limitations with respect to particular kinds of aircraft operations (non-scheduled for example), and in two or three instances situations existed that may require further clarification.

A marked improvement in the promptness of filing statistical information and in the completeness of the information filed has resulted from the introduction at the beginning of 1953 of the revised Air Transport Reporting Forms. The statistics also compare favourably in accuracy with those obtained through the forms previously used. Basic traffic data reported to ICAO represented at the end of 1954 up to 90 per cent of the estimated total for international

and domestic scheduled operations by all 65 contracting States.

JOINT SUPPORT QUESTIONS

In this field the most important development of the year was the conclusion, at the Fourth North Atlantic Ocean Stations Conference, of a new agreement on North Atlantic ocean stations. Other activity was concerned mainly with the administration of the joint financing arrangements with Denmark and Iceland. Efforts to arrange for the international financing of an upper-air station at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, proved fruitless, and there were no other formal requests for assistance under Chapter XV of the Convention.¹⁴

The Fourth North Atlantic Ocean Stations Conference met in Paris from 9 to 25 February and resulted in an Agreement that substituted a nine-station 21-ship network for the 10-station 25-ship network established by the 1949 Agreement. The new Agreement was signed by representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.¹⁵

According to the Agreement, the United States provides 10 of the 21 ships; operating responsibilities are divided between North American and European States (Canada maintains one ship in addition to the 10 United States ships); European States maintain altogether five stations with 10 vessels, and those States which operate vessels are reimbursed by the non-operating States for operations in excess of their theoretical responsibilities.

Under the two previous agreements, in 1946 and 1949, such responsibilities were based solely on aeronautical benefits as measured by the number of North Atlantic crossings made by civil aircraft of the contracting governments in a given period. Under the new one, non-aeronautical benefits are also taken into account. By empirical methods and compromise, the Conference arrived at an agreement to distribute 80 per cent of the cost of the network in proportion to aeronautical benefits and 20 per cent

¹³ Under the so-called "fifth freedom" one country's airlines would be permitted to carry traffic between the territories of two other countries.

¹⁴ This Chapter provides, *inter alia*, for assistance to contracting States in the provision, maintenance and financing of airports and other air navigation facilities.

¹⁵ The Government of Spain has subsequently agreed to participate.

on a non-aeronautical basis, and decided on a 75 to 25 per cent division of non-aeronautical benefits between European and North American States. Canada and the United States agreed to a 15 to 85 per cent division of the North American non-aeronautical benefits, while the allocation among European States ranged from 25 per cent for the United Kingdom and 17 per cent for France to nothing for Israel, with most States in the 5 to 10 per cent bracket.

LEGAL QUESTIONS

During 1954 four States, Canada, Libya, Norway and Sweden, signed the Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface (1952 Rome Convention), bringing the number of signatories to 24. The Convention will remain open for signature until it comes into force, 90 days after the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification; the only ratification deposited to date is that of Egypt on 23 February 1954.

The number of signatories to the Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (1948 Geneva Convention) remains unchanged at 27; Norway deposited its instrument of ratification on 5 March 1954. In accordance with its terms, the Convention itself took effect on 3 June 1954.

Other matters to which ICAO's Legal Committee gave attention during 1954 were a draft protocol to amend the Warsaw Convention of 12 October 1929, which, among other things, limits the liability of the air carrier for injuries or damage to passengers and freight carried (the Committee's draft protocol will be considered by a conference to be convened on 6 September 1955 at the Hague), a draft convention on aerial collisions, the legal status of aircraft, and the negotiability of the air way-bill.

PUBLICATIONS

ICAO publishes complete documentation on its work. Public information material on ICAO available in English, French and Spanish includes: Memorandum on ICAO, a complete summary of the aims, history, and work of the organization, and the ICAO Bulletin, a precise account of the activities of the organization and information of general interest to contracting States and the aeronautical world.

BUDGET

A budget of \$2,730,310 (Canadian) for the calendar year 1954 was approved by the ICAO Assembly at its seventh session, in June 1953. The Assembly's eighth session approved a budget of \$2,745,260 (Canadian) for the calendar year 1955, as follows:

Part I. Meetings	\$ 103,000
Part II. The Secretariat	2,663,850
Part III. General services	421,250
Part IV. Equipment	31,000
Part V. Other budgetary provisions	4,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,223,100
Less casual revenue	477,840
	<hr/>
NET BUDGET	\$2,745,260

In apportioning the expenses of ICAO among Member States, the Assembly takes into consideration their relative capacity to pay, relative interest in international civil aviation and the war damage suffered. It follows the principle that in no case should contributions fall below a minimum or exceed a maximum percentage of the total budget. At its seventh session the Assembly fixed the scale of contributions for the 1954 budget in units as follows:

	Units
Austria ¹⁶	—
Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Syria	2
Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq	3
Ceylon, Ethiopia, Thailand	4
Israel, Peru	5
Finland	6
Greece	7
Chile, Iran	8
Indonesia, Portugal	9
Ireland	10
Cuba, Egypt	11
Philippines	12
New Zealand, Turkey	13
Colombia, Norway, Pakistan	14
Venezuela	16
Denmark	18
Union of South Africa	19
Czechoslovakia	20
Switzerland	26
Spain	27
Belgium, Mexico	30
Sweden	31
Argentina, Poland	32
Brazil, Netherlands	39
Italy	42

¹⁶ Austria was assessed for a token contribution of \$1,000.00 for 1954.

Australia	51	Between sessions of the Assembly the Council, on the recommendation of its Finance Committee, fixes the amount of contribution of any Member brought into the organization during that period, and the Council may increase the budget to the extent of that contribution.
India	56	
Canada	81	
France	95	
United Kingdom	147	
United States	445	

ANNEX. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

MEMBERS OF ICAO

Afghanistan	Dominican Republic	Ireland	Paraguay
Argentina	Ecuador	Israel	Peru
Australia	Egypt	Italy	Philippines
Austria	El Salvador	Japan	Poland
Belgium	Ethiopia	Jordan	Portugal
Bolivia	Finland	Korea, Rep. of	Spain
Brazil	France	Lebanon	Sweden
Burma	Greece	Libya	Switzerland
Canada	Guatemala	Liberia	Syria
Ceylon	Honduras	Luxembourg	Thailand
Chile	Haiti	Mexico	Turkey
China	Iceland	Netherlands	Union of South Africa
Colombia	India	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Cuba	Indonesia	Nicaragua	United States
Czechoslovakia	Iran	Norway	Uruguay
Denmark	Iraq	Pakistan	Venezuela
			Vietnam

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

	Dr. Edward Warner, President		
Argentina	Major General Heriberto Ahrens	Lebanon	Edward Dabbas
Australia	James W. Stone	Mexico	Dr. Enrique M. Loaeza
Belgium	A. X. Pirson	Netherlands	Dr. F. H. Copes van Hasselt
Brazil	Major Gustavo Eugenio de Oliveira Borges	Norway	B. Grinde
Canada	J. A. Irwin	Philippines	Emilio Abello
Egypt	Air Commadore Abdel-Hamid Soliman	Portugal	Joaquim de Brito Subtil
France	Henri Bouché	Spain	Colonel Manuel Martinez Merino
India	D. Chakraverti	Union of South Africa	W. D. van Zyl
Ireland	William G. Algar	United Kingdom	J. E. Keel
Italy	Dr. Salvatore Cacopardo	United States	Harold A. Jones
		Venezuela	Luis M. Chafardet-Urbina

OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Carl Ljungberg.	Director, Legal Bureau: P. K. Roy.
Assistant Secretary-General for Air Navigation: Air Vice-Marshal A. Ferrier.	Director, Administration and Services Bureau: J. F. Berrier.
Assistant Secretary-General for Air Transport: E. M. Weld.	Director, Technical Assistance: E. R. Marlin.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS*	REGIONAL OFFICES
International Civil Aviation Organization	ICAO Representative
International Aviation Building	European-African Office
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Cable Address: ICAO MONTREAL	Paris 16 ^e France
	Cable Address: ICAOREP PARIS

* Also serves as the North American regional office.

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ICAO Representative
Middle East Office
Wadie Saad Building
Sharia Salah el Dine

Zamalek
Cairo, Egypt
Cable Address: ICAOREP CAIRO

ICAO Representative
Far East and Pacific Office
Sala Santitham
Rajadamnoen Avenue
Bangkok, Thailand
Cable Address: ICAOREP BANGKOK

CHAPTER V

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT¹⁷

The Board of Governors of the Bank held its ninth annual meeting in Washington, D. C., from 24 to 29 September 1954. Indonesia and Israel joined the Bank during the year and Czechoslovakia ceased to be a Member, leaving the number of Members at 56 and the total subscribed capital at \$9,028,000,000.

LENDING OPERATIONS

During 1954 the Bank made 16 loans, totaling \$282,700,000 in 15 countries, bringing to \$2,063,858,464 the total lent by the Bank at the end of the year. A brief description of the loans made in 1954 is given below.

A loan of \$54 million was made to the Commonwealth of Australia to finance imports of capital goods and equipment for the development of agriculture and forestry, road, rail and air transport, electric power and various industries.

In July the Bank made its first loan in Austria. It consisted entirely of European currencies, mostly Italian lire and Swiss francs, equivalent to \$12 million. The loan is helping to finance the Reisseck-Kreuzeck hydro-electric power project being constructed in southern Austria. The project will make more power available to Austrian industry and enable Austria to increase its exports of power to Italy. The co-borrowers were the Draukraftwerke and the Verbundgesellschaft, which controls the main national power network and the operations of the Draukraftwerke.

In a combined operation, which was the first of its kind, Belgium borrowed \$50 million from

the World Bank and the New York investment market. The transaction consisted of a \$20 million loan by the Bank and of an offering of \$30 million of Belgian bonds by an underwriting group of 71 investment firms and banks. The proceeds of the bond issue and the Bank's loan will finance part of the cost of five projects designed to improve and modernize Belgium's inland waterways and the Port of Antwerp.

A loan of \$18.79 million was made to the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Ltd. to help finance the construction of a 160,000-kilowatt thermal electric power plant which will alleviate the power shortage in the Sao Paulo area, an important centre of industrial production.

A loan of \$19.11 million was made to Ceylon to help carry forward the Aberdeen-Laksapana hydro-electric scheme which will supply additional power to south-western Ceylon, the most productive and populous part of the country.

A loan of \$5 million to the Caja de Credito Agrario, Industrial y Minero, was to finance the import of tractors and other farm equipment into Colombia. The loan will make it possible to continue the mechanization and consequent expansion of farm production in that country.

A loan of \$8.5 million was made in Ecuador for a highway construction programme designed

¹⁷ For further information, in particular concerning the Bank's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1954, see previous volumes of the Yearbook, annual reports of the Bank to the Board of Governors and supplementary reports to the United Nations.

to stimulate the development of agricultural production in the Province of Guayas and neighbouring parts of the coastal region. This was the first Bank loan in Ecuador and the borrower was the Comité Ejecutivo de Vialidad de la Provincia del Guayas.

El Salvador received a loan of \$11.1 million to pay the foreign exchange costs of completing an all-weather highway along the Pacific Coast. The coastal region contains the only sizeable expanse of fertile land remaining to be developed in El Salvador and the primary purpose of the highway is to open new areas to cultivation and settlement.

A loan of \$7.5 million was made to assist a programme being carried out to modernize the railways of French West Africa. The loan was made to the Office central des Chemins de Fer de la France d'Outremer, which supervises the operations of the organization carrying out the programme, the French West African Railway Administration.

A loan of \$16.2 million was made in India to help finance the construction of a 125,000-kilowatt thermal electric power plant to relieve the acute power shortage in Bombay and the surrounding area, a major industrial centre. The borrowers were the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tata Power Co., Ltd., three privately owned companies which form part of the group of the Tata enterprises.

A loan of \$61 million was made to the Pacific Railroad, which serves the north-west coast of Mexico, for equipment needed for an extensive programme to rehabilitate and modernize the railroad.

A loan of \$25 million was made to Norway to help carry forward economic development in general. Disbursements were linked to the delivery of merchant ships being built in foreign shipyards.

A loan of £5 million (\$14 million) was made to the Sui Gas Transmission Co., Ltd. for the construction of a natural gas pipe line in West Pakistan. The project will for the first time make natural gas available in Pakistan.

Two loans were made in Peru during the year, both to assist in increasing agricultural production. One loan, for \$1.7 million, was for

the purchase of additional equipment for the agricultural machinery pools operated by the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Producción de Alimentos; and the other, for \$5 million, was made to the Banco de Fomento Agropecuario del Perú to increase the Banco's lending facilities and in particular to finance imports of agricultural materials, machinery and livestock.

A loan of \$3.8 million was made to Turkey to cover an increase in the foreign exchange costs of a series of port improvement and construction projects being carried out with the help of a \$12.5 million loan made in 1950.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

General survey missions went to Malaya and Syria during 1954, and the report of the mission which went to Nigeria in 1953 was sent to the Governments of Nigeria and the United Kingdom in September 1954.

Recommendations of earlier general survey missions were acted on during the year in some countries. The Legislative Council of British Guiana approved in principle an expanded development programme for the years 1954 and 1955, based largely on the report of the Bank's mission. Similarly, the Legislature of Surinam approved a ten-year development plan substantially following the recommendations of the Bank mission. By the end of the year, the Government of Ceylon had virtually completed the organization of the Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research which had been recommended by the Bank mission. The Bank and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration are jointly providing a director and a senior assistant for the initial period of the Institute's operations.

The assignments of special Bank representatives to assist with development activities in Nicaragua and Panama were continued and arrangements were made to assign special representatives with similar roles in Guatemala and Honduras. The Bank helped to organize and staff an economic planning council in Ecuador and agreed to station a staff member in Ecuador to assist the council during the initial period of its work.

The Bank also provided technical advice and assistance on a variety of other matters,

including Japan's agricultural development plans, the organization of the Banco Nordeste do Brasil, the organization of a national economic council in Honduras, the creation of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, a pasture and livestock programme in Uruguay, an electric power study being carried out in Mexico and the development programme of British Honduras. In addition, the Bank's Director of Marketing visited several countries to suggest means of developing local capital markets.

The joint study by the Bank and the Governments of India and Pakistan of possible measures to increase the supply of water available from the Indus River continued during the year and is still in progress.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

The Bank obtains funds for its operations from capital paid in by its Member countries, from profits and from funds obtained by the sale of bonds and other obligations. Total funds available from capital subscriptions had amounted to \$915 million on 31 December 1954. Funds available from the sale of bonds increased to \$849 million by the end of December. During 1954 the Bank sold six issues of its bonds in an amount totaling the equivalent of \$209 million. They consisted of two issues totalling \$150 million in the United States; one issue of \$25 million (Canadian) in Canada; one of 40 million florins in the Netherlands; one of £5 million in the United Kingdom and one of 50 million Swiss francs in Switzerland. Sixty million dollars worth of the United States issues were sold to investors outside the United States.

The Bank's sales of principal amounts of loans totalled \$55.5 million in 1954, a marked increase over previous years. On 31 December 1954 the total of loans sold or agreed to be sold amounted to \$140.6 million, of which \$82.1 million was without the Bank's guarantee.

OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS OF THE BANK (As of 31 December 1954)

\$ 80,000,000 2% Serial bonds of 1950, due 1955-62.
75,000,000 3% 3-year bonds of 1953, due 1956.
50,000,000 2½% 5-year bonds of 1954, due 1959.
100,000,000 3½% 15-year bonds of 1954, due 1969.

\$ 60,000,000 3½% 19-year bonds of 1952, due 1971.
150,000,000 3% 25-year bonds of 1947, due 1972.
50,000,000 3¾% 23-year bonds of 1952, due 1975.
50,000,000 3% 25-year bonds of 1951, due 1976.
100,000,000 3¼% 30-year bonds of 1951, due 1981.
Can. \$14,300,000 (\$13,000,000) 4% 10-year bonds of 1952, due 1962.
Can. \$25,000,000 (\$22,727,273) 3½% 15-year bonds of 1954, due 1969.
Fl. 40,000,000 (\$10,526,316) 3½% 15-year Netherlands Guilder bonds of 1954, due 1969.
£5,000,000 (\$14,000,000) 3½% 20-year stock of 1951, due 1971.
£5,000,000 (\$14,000,000) 3½% 20-year stock of 1954, due 1974.
Sw. Fr. 8,500,000 (\$1,977,894) 2½% Serial bonds of 1950, due 1955-56.
Sw. Fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,673) 3½% 10-year bonds of 1952, due 1962.
Sw. Fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 12-year bonds of 1951, due 1963.
Sw. Fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 15-year bonds of 1953, due 1968.
Sw. Fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 15-year bonds of 1953 (Nov. Issue), due 1968.
Sw. Fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 18-year bonds of 1954, due 1972.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR LENDING ON 31 DECEMBER 1954

Capital Stock	(In U.S. Dollars)
Authorized (100,000 shares)	\$ 10,000,000,000
Subscribed (90,280 shares)	9,028,000,000
<hr/>	
Paid in:	
2% in gold or United States dollars	\$ 177,760,000
18% in the currencies of the respective members	1,625,040,000
TOTAL PAID IN	\$ 1,802,800,000
Payment deferred	2,800,000
Subject to call only to meet obligations of the Bank (80%)	7,222,400,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 9,028,000,000
<hr/>	
Funds Available for Lending	
2% paid-in portion of subscriptions of all members	\$ 177,760,000
18% portion of subscription of the United States	571,500,000
18% portion of subscriptions made available by other members	165,665,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL AVAILABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	\$ 914,925,000
Funds available from operations and exchange adjustments	115,400,000
Funds available from sale of bonds	849,405,000

Funds available from effective loans sold or agreed to be sold and prin- cipal repayments	208,746,000
GROSS TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	\$ 2,088,476,000
Loans disbursed	1,534,453,000
EXCESS OF AVAILABLE FUNDS OVER LOAN DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 554,023,000

The Bank's operations during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1954 resulted in a net income of \$20 million. These funds were placed in the Supplemental Reserve against losses on loans and guarantees, raising that Reserve to \$97 million. In addition, loan commissions of \$12 million were set aside in the Special Reserve, which is required by the Bank's Articles of Agreement. The cumulative total of both Reserves amounted to \$146 million on 30 June 1954.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1954

Income	In U.S. Dollars)
Interest earned on investments	\$ 9,381,722
Income from loans	
Interest	37,785,728
Commitment charges	3,057,763
Commissions	11,713,368
Service Charges	90,804
Other income	231,912
GROSS INCOME	\$ 62,261,297
Deduct: Amount equivalent to com- missions appropriated to Special Reserve	11,713,368
GROSS INCOME LESS RESERVE DEDUCTION	\$ 50,547,929
Expenses	
Administrative expenses	
Personal services	\$ 3,532,341
Fees and compensation	462,786
Representation	67,927
Travel	767,225

Supplies and material	42,230
Rents and utility services	427,102
Communication services	130,986
Furniture and equipment	37,218
Books and library services	66,198
Printing	50,758
Contributions to staff benefits	359,864
Insurance	21,786
Handling and storage of gold	687
Other expenses	5,294

TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES \$ 5,972,402

Interest on bonds	20,649,318
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	3,617,806

GROSS EXPENSES \$ 30,239,526

Net Income: Appropriated to Supple- mental Reserve against Losses on Loans and Guarantees	\$ 20,308,403
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ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

Outlined below is the Administrative Budget for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1955.

Board of Governors	\$ 165,000
Executive Directors	390,000
Staff	
Personal services	\$ 3,342,000
Staff benefits	380,500
Consultants	200,000
Travel	560,000
Representation	55,000
	4,537,500
Other Administrative Expenses	
Fees and compensation	88,000
Supplies and materials	45,000
Rents and maintenance	460,000
Communications	127,000
Furniture and equipment	44,000
Printing	45,000
Books and library service	68,000
Insurance	27,500
Other	—
Contingency	904,500
	100,000
TOTAL	\$ 6,097,000
Special Services to Member Countries	325,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 6,422,000

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE BANK, THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER

(As of 31 December 1954)

	VOTING POWER		SUBSCRIPTIONS Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)		VOTING POWER		SUBSCRIPTIONS Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)
	Number of Votes	Percent of Total			Number of Votes	Percent of Total	
Members				Members			
Australia	2,250	2.16	200.0	Belgium	2,500	2.40	225.0
Austria	750	.72	50.0	Bolivia	320	.31	7.0

VOTING POWER				SUBSCRIPTIONS			
	Number	Percent	Amount (in		Number	Percent	Amount (in
Members	of	of	millions of	Members	of	of	millions of
	Votes	Total	U.S. dollars)		Votes	Total	U.S. dollars)
Brazil	1,300	1.25	105.0	Italy	2,050	1.96	180.0
Burma	400	.38	15.0	Japan	2,750	2.64	250.0
Canada	3,500	3.38	325.0	Jordan	280	.27	3.0
Ceylon	400	.38	15.0	Lebanon	295	.28	4.5
Chile	600	.58	35.0	Luxembourg	350	.34	10.0
China	6,250	5.99	600.0	Mexico	900	.86	65.0
Colombia	600	.58	35.0	Netherlands	3,000	2.88	275.0
Costa Rica	270	.26	2.0	Nicaragua	258	.25	8
Cuba	600	.58	35.0	Norway	750	.72	50.0
Denmark	930	.89	68.0	Pakistan	1,250	1.19	100.0
Dominican				Panama	252	.24	.2
Republic	270	.26	2.0	Paraguay	264	.25	1.4
Ecuador	282	.27	3.2	Peru	425	.41	17.5
Egypt	783	.75	53.3	Philippines	400	.38	15.0
El Salvador	260	.25	1.0	Sweden	1,250	1.19	100.0
Ethiopia	280	.27	3.0	Syria	315	.30	6.5
Finland	630	.60	38.0	Thailand	375	.36	12.5
France	5,500	5.27	525.0	Turkey	680	.65	43.0
Germany,				Union of			
Fed. Rep. of	3,550	3.40	330.0	South Africa	1,250	1.20	100.0
Greece	500	.48	25.0	United			
Guatemala	270	.26	2.0	Kingdom	13,250	12.71	1,300.0
Haiti	270	.26	2.0	United States	32,000	30.68	3,175.0
Honduras	260	.25	1.0	Uruguay	335	.34	10.5
Iceland	260	.25	1.0	Venezuela	355	.34	10.5
India	4,250	4.08	400.0	Yugoslavia	650	.62	40.0
Indonesia	1,350	1.29	110.0				
Iran	586	.56	33.6	Total	104,280	100.00	9,028.0
Iraq	310	.30	6.0				
Israel	295	.28	4.5				

* Czechoslovakia ceased to be a Member of the Bank as of the close of business on 31 December 1954.

^a Czechoslovakia ceased to be a Member of the Bank as of the close of business on 31 December 1954.

ANNEX II. BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(As of 31 December 1954)

Member	Governor	Alternate
Australia	Sir Arthur William Fadden	Sir Roland Wilson
Austria	Reinhard Kamitz	Wilhelm Teufenstein
Belgium	Henri Liebaert	Maurice Frere
Bolivia	Augusto Cuadros Sánchez	Fernando Pou Mont
Brazil	Eugenio Gudin	Jose Soares Maciel Filho
Burma	U Tin	U Kyaw Nyun
Canada	Walter E. Harris	A. F. W. Plumptre
Ceylon	M. D. H. Jayawardene	R. S. S. Gunewardene
Chile	Arturo Maschke	Felipe Herrera
China	Peh-Yuan Hsu	Tze-Kai Chang
Colombia	Martin del Corral	Arturo Bonnet
Costa Rica	Angel Coronas	Mario Fernández
Cuba	Luis Machado	Joaquin E. Meyer
Denmark	Svend Nielsen	Hakon Jespersen
Dominican Republic	J. J. Gomez	Pedro Pablo Cabral B.
Ecuador	Luis Ernesto Borja	Ramon de Ycaza
Egypt	Mohamed Amin Fikry	A. Nazmy Abdel-Hamid
El Salvador	Catalino Herrera	Luis Escalante-Arce
Ethiopia	Ato Menasse Lemma	Walter H. Rozzell, Jr.
Finland	Klaus Waris	Ralf Torngren
France	Minister of Finance	Pierre Mendès-France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Ludwig Erhard	Fritz Schaeffer
Greece	Emmanuel Tsouderos	George Mantzavinis

Member	Governor	Alternate
Guatemala	Gustavo Miron Porras	Manuel Bendfeldt Jauregui
Haiti	Lucien Hibbert	Christian Aime
Honduras	Rafael Heliodoro Valle	Guillermo Lopez Rodezno
Iceland	Jon Arnason	Thor Thors
India	Chintaman D. Deshmukh	Benegal Rama Rau
Indonesia	Ong Eng Die	Loekman Hakim
Iran	Ali Asghar Nasser	Djalaleddin Aghili
Iraq	Dhya Jafar	Mudhaffer Hussien Jamil
Israel	David Horowitz	Martin Rosenbluth
Italy	Donato Menichella	Giorgio Cigliana-Piazza
Japan	Hisato Ichimada	Eikichi Araki
Jordan	Saad Nimry	El-Sharif Mohammed Sharaf
Lebanon	Andre Tueni	Raja Himadeh
Luxembourg	Pierre Werner	Pierre Guill
Mexico	Antonio Carrillo Flores	José Hernández Delgado
Netherlands	J. van de Kieft	A. M. de Jong
Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Alejandro Baca Munoz
Norway	Gunnar Jahn	Ole Colbjornsen
Pakistan	Mohamad Ali	Amjad Ali
Panama	Mario de Diego	Roberto M. Heurtematte
Paraguay	Epifanio Mendez Fleitas	Julio C. Kolberg
Peru	Fernando Berckemeyer	Emilio Foley
Philippines	Miguel Cuaderno Sr.	Emilio Abello
Sweden	N. G. Lange	A. Lundgren
Syria	Husni A. Sawwaf	Rafik Asha
Thailand	Serm Vinichayakul	Puey Ungphakorn
Turkey	Hasan Polatkan	Munir Mostar
Union of South Africa	Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga	M. H. de Kock
United Kingdom	Richard Austen Butler	Sir Leslie Rowan
United States	George M. Humphrey	Samuel C. Waugh
Uruguay	Nilo Berchesi	Roberto Ferber
Venezuela	José Joaquín González-Gorron dona Jr.	Hector Esteves, Jr.
Yugoslavia	Vojin Guzina	Nikola Miljanic

ANNEX III. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

(As of 31 December 1954)

Executive Director	Alternate	Appointed by
Andrew N. Overby	John S. Hooker	United States
Viscount Harcourt	M. T. Flett	United Kingdom
Kan Lee		China
Roger Hoppenot	Maurice Perouse	France
G. R. Kamat	V. G. Pendharkar	India
		Mexico
		Cuba
		Peru
		Uruguay
		Venezuela
Luis Machado (Cuba)	Julio E. Heurtematte (Panama)	Costa Rica
		Dominican Republic
		Guatemala
		El Salvador
		Honduras
		Nicaragoia
		Panama

Thomas Basyn (Belgium)	Hans Kloss (Austria)	{ Belgium Austria Turkey Luxembourg
Mohammad Shoaib (Pakistan)	Ali Akbar Khosropur (Iran)	{ Pakistan Egypt Iran Syria Iraq Lebanon Ethiopia Jordan
Jorge Mejia-Palacio (Colombia)		{ Brazil Chile Colombia Philippines Bolivia Ecuador Haiti Paraguay
D. Crena de Iongh (Netherlands)	A. Tasic (Yugoslavia)	{ Netherlands Yugoslavia Israel
Takeo Yumoto (Japan)	William Tennekoon (Ceylon)	{ Japan Burma Ceylon Thailand
Soetikno Slamet (Indonesia)	Felice Pick (Italy)	{ Italy Indonesia Greece
Jon Arnason (Iceland)	Johan Cappelen (Norway)	{ Sweden Denmark Norway Finland Iceland
Otto Donner (Germany)	H. W. Lueck (Germany)	Germany, Fed. Rep. of
L. H. E. Bury (Australia)	B. B. Callaghan (Australia)	{ Australia Union of South Africa
Louis Rasminsky (Canada)	J. H. Warren (Canada)	Canada

ANNEX IV. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

OFFICERS

President: Eugene R. Black.	Director of Operations — Asia and Middle East:
Vice-President: Robert L. Garner.	Francois-Didier Gregh.
Assistant to President: William A. B. Iliff.	Director of Technical Operations: Milton C. Cross.
Treasurer: Henry W. Riley.	Director of Marketing: George L. Martin.
Secretary: M. M. Mendels.	Director of Economic Staff: Leonard B. Rist.
General Counsel: Davidson Sommers.	Director of Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff:
Director of Operations — Europe, Africa, Australasia:	Richard H. Demuth.
A. S. G. Hoar.	Director of Administration: William F. Howell.
Director of Operations — Western Hemisphere: J.	Director of Public Relations: Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Burke Knapp.	

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

HEADQUARTERS AND OTHER OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 1818 H Street, N. W.
 Washington 25, D. C.
 Cable Address: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON

OTHER OFFICES

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 Marketing Department
 33 Liberty Street
 New York 5, New York

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 European Office
 67 rue de Lille
 Paris 7^e, France

CHAPTER VI

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND¹⁸

Although 1954 failed to produce a decisive move towards convertibility of the world's currencies, considerable progress was made towards the freer trade and foreign exchange conditions sought by the International Monetary Fund. At the ninth annual meeting of the Fund's Board of Governors held at Washington, D. C., from 24 to 28 September it was indicated that Member countries would continue to strive for convertibility by strengthening their economies and by relinquishing exchange controls in a gradual way. There was general agreement, meanwhile, that when the time came for more important steps toward convertibility, there should be assurances of financial support from the Fund.

During the year, the Fund's Executive Board reviewed its lending policies and adapted them to special circumstances. In several instances, a waiver in the Fund's Articles was invoked to authorize larger drawings than would otherwise have been in order. Standby agreements, which represent advance commitments on the part of the Fund to supply a fixed amount of foreign exchange if needed, were extended from six months to a full year. The Fund also engaged in its first transaction with a country retaining a fluctuating rate of exchange.

The Fund took part in a third annual round of consultations with individual Members that employ exchange controls and discrimination. These consultations provided an opportunity for countries maintaining restrictions to explain the

need for them against the background of balance of payments and other considerations. At the same time, there was opportunity for examination of the role of fiscal and monetary policy in the exchange problems of Members, and for inquiry as to the plans of their governments for reduction of restrictive practices. These consultations, and Executive Board decisions in individual cases, were confidential. However, the Fund summarized recent developments in this field, and described the restrictive systems of Members, in its Fifth Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions, which was published in July.

Technical co-operation was extended in the course of the consultative procedures of the Fund Executive Board. Other advisory services were provided through the assistance of Fund technicians. The staff collected and analysed statistical information; and training programmes on the work of the Fund, balance-of-payments techniques and monetary and economic problems were conducted for staff members of central banks and Ministries of Finance.

Two new Members, Indonesia and Israel, signed the Fund Agreement during the year. Withdrawal of Czechoslovakia from member-

¹⁸ For further information, in particular concerning the Fund's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1954, see previous volumes of the Yearbook; annual reports of the Executive Directors; summary proceedings of the annual meetings of the Board of Governors; schedules of par values; and quarterly financial statements.

ship became effective at the close of business on 31 December 1954. These changes brought the Fund's membership to 56 countries.

The Fund's financial operations in 1954 reflected the improved international payments situation, in that there was a net flow of gold and dollars into the Fund. These payments amounted in all to \$260,663,000. They included a payment of \$112,000,000 by the United Kingdom which erased its remaining indebtedness to the Fund, following credits of \$300,000,000 in 1947 and 1948. Other countries which made gold and dollar payments to the Fund during the calendar year were Australia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, India and Turkey. Drawings were made by Colombia (\$25,000,000), by Indonesia (\$15,000,000) and by Mexico (\$22,500,000). The Fund maintained standby arrangements at the end of the year for Belgium (\$50,000,000), Mexico (\$50,000,000) and Peru \$15,000,000).

The Fund's assets on 31 December 1954 comprised approximately \$8.8 thousand million in gold and national currencies, of which \$3.6 thousand million was held in gold and U. S. dollars and other convertible currencies. From the beginning of its operations in March 1947 until the end of 1954, the Fund had provided Members the equivalent of \$1,163,900,000 in foreign exchange for purposes in accord with the Articles of Agreement.

As regards the currencies of individual countries, the Fund announced in April that it had concurred in a devaluation of the Mexican peso from 8.65 to 12.50 pesos per U. S. dollar. At the same time, announcement was made of a standby agreement under which the Government of Mexico could purchase up to \$50,000,000 from the Fund with Mexican pesos at any time during the next six months. The availability of this credit, the Fund said, was to "serve as a second line of reserve to strengthen Mexico's position during the period of adjustment to the new par value". The Mexican Government subsequently purchased \$22,500,000 from the Fund under this arrangement, which was extended for a full year beyond October 1954.

The Paraguayan guarani was devalued in January, with the concurrence of the Fund, from 6 to 15 guaranies per U.S. dollar. In

August, the Fund concurred in a further devaluation of Paraguay's currency unit to 21 guaranies per U.S. dollar.

The establishment of an initial par value for the Haitian gourde, at 5.00000 gourdes per U.S. dollar was announced in April.

The Government of Peru entered into a one-year standby arrangement with the Fund in February, which provided for drawings up to \$12,500,000 from the Fund at any time during the succeeding twelve months. The agreement was intended, the Fund said, to help the Peruvian Government maintain an exchange system virtually free of restrictions on trade and exchange transactions. While the exchange rate would not be fixed, the Central Bank of Peru would intervene in the exchange market if necessary to help maintain a stable rate of exchange and discourage speculative transactions which could undermine confidence in the Peruvian currency. No drawings had been made under this arrangement by the end of 1954.

The Government of Colombia made its purchase of \$25,000,000 from the Fund in December as part of a programme for liquidating commercial arrears.

The Fund has published nine annual reports (1946-54) and five annual reports on exchange restrictions (1950-54). Other publications include International Financial Statistics, a monthly statistical bulletin, International Financial News Survey (distributed weekly), Staff Papers (published two or three times a year) and a Balance of Payments Yearbook. The Fund also joins with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations in the preparation and publication monthly of Direction of International Trade.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

The Fund's Administrative Budget for the fiscal year ending 30 April 1955, as approved by the Executive Board, is as follows (in U. S. dollars):

I. Board of Governors	\$ 160,000
II. Office of Executive Directors	
Salaries	583,000
Other compensations and benefits	80,000
Travel	101,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 764,000

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

III. Staff		Office Occupancy expenses	453,500
Salaries	\$ 2,543,700	Books and printing	123,300
Other compensations and benefits	572,800	Supplies and equipment	70,800
Travel	254,000	Miscellaneous	41,000
	<hr/> 3,370,500		<hr/> 804,600
IV. Other Administrative Expenses			
Communications	\$ 116,000	TOTAL	\$ 5,099,100

ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE FUND, THEIR QUOTAS
AND VOTING POWER

(As of 31 December 1954)

	QUOTAS	VOTING POWER			QUOTAS	VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Number of Votes ^a	Percent of Total		Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Number of Votes ^a	Percent of Total
Australia	\$ 200.0	2,250	2.22	Israel	4.5	295	0.29
Austria	50.0	750	0.74	Italy	180.0	2,050	2.02
Belgium	225.0	2,500	2.47	Japan	250.0	2,750	2.72
Bolivia	10.0	350	0.35	Jordan	3.0	280	0.28
Brazil	150.0	1,750	1.73	Lebanon	4.5	295	0.29
Burma	15.0	400	0.39	Luxembourg	10.0	350	0.35
Canada	300.0	3,250	3.21	Mexico	90.0	1,150	1.14
Ceylon	15.0	400	0.39	Netherlands	275.0	3,000	2.96
Chile	50.0	750	0.74	Nicaragua	2.0	270	0.27
China	550.0	5,750	5.68	Norway	50.0	750	0.74
Colombia	50.0	750	0.74	Pakistan	100.0	1,250	1.23
Costa Rica	5.0	300	0.30	Panama	0.5	255	0.25
Cuba	50.0	750	0.74	Paraguay	3.5	285	0.28
Denmark	68.0	930	0.92	Peru	25.0	500	0.49
Dominican Republic	5.0	300	0.30	Philippines	15.0	400	0.39
Ecuador	5.0	300	0.30	Sweden	100.0	1,250	1.23
Egypt	60.0	850	0.84	Syria	6.5	315	0.31
El Salvador	2.5	275	0.27	Thailand	12.5	375	0.37
Ethiopia	6.0	310	0.31	Turkey	43.0	680	0.67
Finland	38.0	630	0.62	Union of			
France	525.0	5,500	5.43	South Africa	100.0	1,250	1.23
Germany,				United Kingdom	1,300.0	13,250	13.08
Fed. Rep. of	330.0	3,550	3.51	United States	2,750.0	27,750	27.40
Greece	40.0	650	0.64	Uruguay	15.0	400	0.39
Guatemala	5.0	300	0.30	Venezuela	15.0	400	0.39
Haiti	2.0	270	0.27	Yugoslavia	60.0	850	0.84
Honduras	2.5	275	0.27				
Iceland	1.0	260	0.26		\$8,728.0	101,280	100.00 ^b
India	400.0	4,250	4.20				
Indonesia	110.0	1,350	1.33				
Iran	35.0	600	0.59				
Iraq	8.0	330	0.33				

^a Voting power varies on certain matters with use
by Members of Fund resources.^b These figures do not add to 100 per cent because
of rounding.

ANNEX II. BOARD OF GOVERNORS

(As of 31 December 1954)

Member	Governor	Alternate
Australia	Arthur William Fadden	Percy Claude Spender
Austria	Eugen Margaretha	Franz Stoeger-Marenpach
Belgium	Maurice Frere	Joseph Vanheurck
Bolivia	Franklin Antezana Paz	Guillermo MacLean
Brazil	Eugenio Gudín	Octavio Bulhoes
Burma	Kyaw Nyein	San Lin

Member	Governor	Alternate
Canada	Walter Edward Harris	Graham F. Towers
Ceylon	M. D. H. Jayawardene	Arthur Ranasinha
Chile	Arturo Maschke	Felipe Herrera
China	Peh-Yuan Hsu	Pao-hsu Ho
Colombia	Hernan Jaramillo Ocampo	Eduardo Arias Robledo
Costa Rica	Angel Coronas	Mario Fernandez
Cuba	Joaquin Martinez Saenz	Bernardo Figueredo Antunez
Denmark	Svend Nielsen	Einar Dige
Dominican Republic	J. J. Gomez	Pedro Pablo Cabral B.
Ecuador	Guillermo Perez-Chiriboga	Hernan Escudero-Moscoso
Egypt	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Mustapha El Kouni
El Salvador	Catalino Herrera	Manuel Melendez-Valle
Ethiopia	Ato Makonnen Habte Wolde	Stanislaw Kirkor
Finland	Sakari Tuomioja	Reino Rossi
France	Pierre Mendès-France	Wilfrid Baumgartner
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Wilhelm Vocke	Hans Karl von Mangoldt-Reiboldt
Greece	Xenophon Zolotas	Charalambos Theodoropoulos
Guatemala	Gustavo Miron Porras	Manuel Bendfeldt J.
Haiti	Christian Aime	Edmond Policard
Honduras	Marco Antonio Batres	Roberto Ramirez
Iceland	Bjorn Olafsson	Thor Thors
India	Chintaman D. Deshmukh	B. Rama Rau
Indonesia	Sjafruddin Prawiranegara	Soetikno Slamet
Iran	Ali Asghar Nasser	Ebrahim Kachani
Iraq	Dhya Jafar	Saleh Kubba
Israel	David Horowitz	Martin Rosenbluth
Italy	Ezio Vanoni	Ugo La Malfa
Japan	Hisato Ichimada	Eikichi Araki
Jordan	Abdul Monem Rifa'i	El Sayed Abdel Karim El Hamoud
Lebanon	Nasr Harfouche	Farid Solh
Luxembourg	Pierre Werner	Hugues Le Gallais
Mexico	Antonio Carrillo Flores	Rodrigo Gomez
Netherlands	M. W. Holtrop	E. van Lennep
Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa	Leon DeBayle
Norway	Erik Brofoss	Christian Brinch
Pakistan	Mohamad Ali	Abdul Qadir
Panama	Roberto Heurtematte	Jose D. Crespo
Paraguay	Pedro A. Caballero	Augusto Urbieto Fleitas
Peru	Andres F. Dasso	Emilio G. Barreto
Philippines	Miguel Cuaderno, Sr.	Emilio Abello
Sweden	M. H. Lemne	T. L. Hammarskjold
Syria	Izzat Traboulsi	Awad Barakat
Thailand	Prince Viwat	Puey Ungphakorn
Turkey	Feridun C. Erkin	Munir Mostar
Union of South Africa	Nicolaas Christiaan Havenga	Daniel Hendrik Steyn
United Kingdom	Richard Austen Butler	George Bolton
United States	George M. Humphrey	Samuel C. Waugh
Uruguay	Miguel B. Rognoni	Carlos Sanguinetti
Venezuela	J. J. Gonzalez Gorrondona	Francisco Alfonso Ravard
Yugoslavia	Nenad Popovic	Mirko Mermolja

ANNEX III. EXECUTIVE BOARD

(As of 31 December 1954)

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting Votes of
Frank A. Southard, Jr.	John S. Hooker	United States
Viscount Harcourt	P. J. Keogh	United Kingdom
Beue Tann	Kuo-Hwa Yu	China
Jean de Largentaye	André de Lattre	France
P. S. Narayan Prasad	V. G. Pendharkar	India

Executive Director	Alternate	Casting Votes of
Octavio Paranaguá (Brazil)	Joaquim Cândido Gouvêa Filho (Brazil)	{ Bolivia Brazil Chile Dominican Republic Ecuador Haiti Panama Paraguay Peru Uruguay
Ahmed Zaki Saad (Egypt)	Albert Mansour (Egypt)	{ Egypt Ethiopia Iran Iraq Jordan Lebanon Pakistan Philippines Syria
José Luna-Guerra (Mexico)	Jorge Sol (El Salvador)	{ Colombia Costa Rica Cuba El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Venezuela
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Maurice Toussaint (Belgium)	{ Austria Belgium Luxembourg Turkey
D. Crena de Iongh (Netherlands)	H. M. H. A. van der Valk (Netherlands)	{ Israel Netherlands Yugoslavia
Carlo Gragnani (Italy)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	{ Greece Indonesia Italy
Takeo Yumoto (Japan)	Boonma Wongswan (Thailand)	{ Burma Ceylon Japan Thailand
S. T. G. Akermalm (Sweden)	Torben Friis (Denmark)	{ Denmark Finland Iceland Norway Sweden
Otmar Emminger (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Otto Donner (Fed. Rep. of Germany)	Germany, Fed. Rep. of
L. H. E. Bury (Australia)	B. B. Callaghan (Australia)	{ Australia Union of South Africa
Louis Rasminsky (Canada)	J. H. Warren (Canada)	Canada

ANNEX IV. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

OFFICERS

Managing Director: Ivar Rooth.
 Deputy Managing Director: H. Merle Cochran.
 Director, Asian Department: Hirendra L. Dey.
 Director, European Department: John M. Stevens.
 Director, Exchange Restrictions Department: Irving S. Friedman.
 Acting General Counsel: Richard B. Brenner.
 Director, Middle Eastern Department: Anwar Ali.
 Director, Research Department: E. M. Bernstein.
 Treasurer: Y. C. Koo.

Director, Western Hemisphere Department: George F. Luthringer.
 Director, Office of Administration: Phillip Thorson.
 Acting Secretary: Roman L. Horne.
 Director, European Office — Paris: J. V. Mladek.
 Chief Editor: A. G. B. Fisher.
 Information Officer: Jay Reid.
 Internal Auditor: George P. Antonoff.
 Special Representative to the United Nations: Gordon Williams.

HEADQUARTERS

International Monetary Fund
 1818 H Street, N. W.
 Washington 25, D. C.
 Cable Address: INTERFUND WASHINGTON

CHAPTER VII

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)¹⁹

In 1954 the World Health Organization had 81 full Members and three Associate Members. It operated on a regular budget of more than \$8 million and had established six regional offices throughout the world as follows: for the Americas (the Pan American Sanitary Bureau) at Washington; for Europe at Geneva, which is also the headquarters of the organization; for the Eastern Mediterranean at Alexandria; for South East Asia at New Delhi; for the Western Pacific at Manila; and for Africa south of the Sahara at Brazzaville.

In addition to providing Central Technical Services at headquarters, WHO assisted its Members directly by field demonstration projects to deal with specific diseases and health problems. In 1954, 265 separate projects in 76 different countries and territories were in operation. Sixty projects were operating on a regional basis and nine on an inter-regional basis, making a total of 334 projects altogether. A large part of WHO's resources were also used to grant fellowships for specialized training; 667 such fellowships were awarded during 1954.

When the United Nations General Assembly decided to invite WHO to take part in an international conference to examine the peaceful uses

of atomic energy, the organization called a meeting of four experts to advise it on the role it could play in this field. Among the subjects the experts considered were the contamination of the air, soil and water caused by the increased use of atomic energy and the benefits that might be derived from the use of atomic energy for medicine and health.

The factors that had made 1953 a turning point in WHO's policy on malaria control acquired greater importance in 1954. There were indications of a growing tendency for anopheline species to become resistant to insecticides and in both Greece and Indonesia numerous cases of malaria occurred in localities that had previously been sprayed with insecticides. The development of resistance of the local vectors in Lebanon and changes in insect behaviour in DDT-sprayed areas in Indonesia were also reported by WHO field personnel. By supplying standard outfits for tests in the field, WHO helped its field workers to determine the sus-

¹⁹ For further information, in particular concerning WHO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1954, see previous volumes of the Yearbook, also the Official Records of the World Health Organization, containing the reports, with relevant documents, of the organization and its governing bodies.

ceptibility of local anopheline species to insecticides and any possible variations in such susceptibility. It also secured the collaboration of reference laboratories in London and Rome in this work.

Another disturbing problem that received further attention in 1954 was the rapid loss of efficiency of non-volatile insecticides when sprayed on particular types of mud walls. WHO has co-ordinated research on this subject, which is being carried out by seven collaborating institutes in the Americas, Asia and Europe.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MALARIA

During 1954 malaria-control projects in which WHO personnel assisted were in operation in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, the Caribbean area, the Dominican Republic, French Cameroons, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Paraguay, the Philippines, Sarawak, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Taiwan. Of these projects, the ones in Lebanon and the Philippines ended in 1954 and those in Bolivia and Haiti were transferred to the budget of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. WHO's assistance to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in malaria control also continued. New projects were started in Nepal, in Nigeria, to which WHO contributed an entomologist, and in East Africa, and a second project of bilharziasis and malaria control was begun in Syria.

Personnel from headquarters or expert consultants visited Burma, the Cameroons, Chile, Colombia, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Taiwan, Tanganyika, Togoland and the United States.

Malaria control was discussed at two conferences during the year. The XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference, at Santiago, stressed the need for the intensification and co-ordination of antimalaria work in order to eradicate the disease in the Western Hemisphere. The inter-regional conference on malaria for the South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions, held in the Philippines, discussed the recently discovered possibility of controlling malaria

transmitted by vector species characteristic of those areas and reviewed current activities and methods for planning long-term antimalaria programmes.

TREPONEMATOSES AND VENEREAL INFECTIONS

In 1954 new campaigns against yaws and other non-venerael treponematoses were started in Bechuanaland, Malaya, Nigeria and Syria, and control measures were being planned in tropical Africa and in the Pacific and Caribbean areas. WHO continued to assist with projects for venereal-disease control in Afghanistan, Burma, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iran, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia and Taiwan. The demonstration project in Karachi was taken over by the Government of Pakistan in June. A new mass campaign against syphilis was started in Morocco (French Zone).

By the end of the year more than 25 million people had been examined and six million treated in the campaigns against treponemal disease carried out in Haiti, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand and Yugoslavia. The average cost of treatment and examination fell below the figures for 1953, to approximately \$1.25 per patient or contact treated with penicillin and \$0.12 per person examined, including all national and international expenditures.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) assisted materially in many of the projects (see also PART I, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, CHAPTER XV).

The general outlook for the control of treponematoses among the rural population in under-developed areas remained favourable. In Haiti, India and Yugoslavia infectious cases of yaws and endemic syphilis that remained to be dealt with in follow-up surveys of the rural population after one year could be less than one per cent. In the more highly developed countries, with organized control of venereal disease, the prevalence remained low, although recent information suggests that the premature relaxation of control measures may lead to new outbreaks of the disease: an increase in early infectious syphilis in 18 States of the United States in 1953 stressed the need for following up the early results of penicillin programmes.

TUBERCULOSIS

Most field projects in which WHO provides

assistance to governments in tuberculosis control fall into two main categories: mass BCG vaccination and tuberculosis teaching and training centres. In 1954 a total of 22 BCG vaccination projects and eighteen demonstration centres were in operation in 28 countries, mostly in the tropical and subtropical zones.

The cost of the WHO field staff and of the equipment and supplies for all the BCG campaigns and the cost of the equipment and supplies for some of the training centres were borne entirely by UNICEF. About 32 million persons were tested with tuberculin during the year and about 11 million persons were given BCG vaccination.

When the Tuberculosis Research Office was established in 1949, it was assigned the task of supervising the statistical work and of preparing and publishing detailed statistics on the mass BCG-vaccination campaigns. That task has now been completed. Reports have been published which document the tuberculin testing of 22 million people and the vaccination of 11 million in campaigns in 16 countries and among the Palestine refugees. Together, the reports furnish a permanent and detailed record of what was undoubtedly the largest and most uniformly carried out immunization programme ever attempted. The tuberculin sensitivity figures and the statistics on the population vaccinated in the campaigns will provide a basis for epidemiological studies as well as for plans for future tuberculosis-control programmes in the countries concerned.

Co-operative laboratory work to supplement the field studies made good progress during the year, particularly at the Tuberculosis Immunization Research Centre in Copenhagen, jointly supported by the Danish Government and WHO, and at the United States Public Health Service laboratory at Atlanta, Georgia, where studies have been undertaken in co-operation with WHO.

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH AND ZOOSES

The 14 brucellosis centres sponsored jointly by WHO and FAO continued their activities in research, diagnosis, training and control. Financial grants were made to assist several of the centres and brucellosis laboratories in their work. A training course was held in 1954 at the Instituto de Investigaciones Pecuarias, Palo Alto,

Mexico, for workers from the Caribbean region, Central America and Mexico. WHO consultants served as instructors to 21 physicians, veterinarians and bacteriologists on laboratory problems connected with the diagnosis of brucellosis.

WHO continued to co-ordinate research on several aspects of rabies, including the efficacy of serum and vaccines to prevent rabies in man, the local treatment of wounds, and the duration of immunity conferred by different rabies vaccines in animals. Financial grants were made to several laboratories engaged in this work. During the year WHO consultants visited Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Portugal, Spain and Yugoslavia to assist with problems of rabies control.

WHO made financial grants to laboratories to study effective diagnostic screening procedures for rickettsial diseases, including Q fever, and for research on antigen production.

Co-ordinated research was also started on the use and stability of killed antigens for the diagnosis of leptospirosis in man and animals; batches of antigen were prepared for trial in field surveys to detect this disease. A WHO consultant was sent to Spain to study the epidemiology of the disease there and to advise the Government.

In a rural area in Egypt a study was undertaken to correlate the prevalence of animal tuberculosis and other zoonoses with human infection.

WHO assisted with hydatidosis-control studies in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, and a consultant also visited Lebanon to advise on this problem and on that of other zoonoses.

VIRUS AND RICKETTSIAL DISEASES

A study carried out by the World Influenza Centre of 212 viruses isolated by WHO influenza centres all over the world has shed light on the epidemiology of this disease.

A WHO programme for the study of poliomyelitis was developed, based on recommendations of the WHO Expert Committee on Poliomyelitis, and progress was made in the organization of a network of laboratories to carry out the laboratory part of the programme. The intensive research on the development of poliomyelitis vaccines in progress in many parts of the world, particularly in the United States, was also carefully studied. A monograph on

poliomyelitis was in press at the end of the year. It contains reviews on epidemiological, virological and clinical aspects of poliomyelitis and on its therapy and control. A study was also published on the incidence of poliomyelitis in the world in 1953 and included information on the types of virus responsible for outbreaks in a number of countries.

Surveys sponsored by, or undertaken in co-operation with, WHO were carried out in Ethiopia, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa, South West Africa and the Sudan, which are adjacent to recognized yellow-fever reservoir areas, to determine the present position of yellow fever in these regions. WHO also initiated studies on the co-ordination of yellow-fever research and on the possibility of carrying out an experimental *aedes aegypti* eradication scheme in a rural area of West Africa.

The laboratory investigation of four dried smallpox vaccines was completed during the year. Statistical analysis of the results is still in progress but it was clear that one of the vaccines gave results markedly superior to those of the other three. A study was undertaken on smallpox control in the Western Pacific Region.

More governments asked for assistance on trachoma in 1954; new field projects were started and requests for information on the results of the pilot projects in operation were received from many governments. In order to clarify important differences of opinion on fundamental points related to trachoma, a programme of exchange of information was arranged, involving trachomatologists from Egypt, Iran, Japan, Morocco (French Zone) and Tunisia. During 1954 a survey was made on extending the pilot project in Taiwan to include the treatment of all schoolchildren. The pilot project in Morocco (French Zone) was successful in preventing the annual epidemic of seasonal conjunctivitis. New pilot projects were started in Egypt, Tunisia and Yugoslavia and surveys or planning activities were carried out in India, Indonesia and Spain.

OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

WHO made a grant to the Medical Research Council of the United Kingdom towards the cost of important field trials of combined

diphtheria and pertussis vaccinations. Controlled field trials of typhoid vaccines in Yugoslavia have shown satisfactory results.

The first report of an Expert Committee on Onchocerciasis was published at the end of the year. At a conference in November on African onchocerciasis held in Leopoldville, a group of experts from Europe, African territories, and various non-governmental organizations reviewed the epidemiological data at present available for Africa.

Activities in leprosy control were increasing in a number of countries, with projects being planned in Indonesia, Iraq and the Philippines. A survey was made in Paraguay by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, and WHO started projects in Ceylon and Nigeria. The WHO project in Burma was turned over to a national staff.

At the request of the Government of Iran, WHO assisted with a programme for co-ordinating research on the control of wild-rodent plague and convened a meeting on the subject in Teheran, which was attended by specialists representing the Governments of Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey.

A project for the control of plague in India was resumed under a new plan of operations.

The direct aim of WHO's work on bilharziasis in 1954 was to stimulate research on the snail vector and to encourage field studies in applying new means for its destruction. A study group on snail identification and classification met in Paris. Campaigns were continued in Egypt, the Philippines and Syria; a survey was carried out in the Sudan; and many new requests for assistance were received.

A research programme on relapsing-fever bacteria in Ethiopia was begun by WHO, with facilities being provided in the Institut Pasteur of Tunis and Addis Ababa.

NUTRITION

WHO's work in nutrition is concentrated on the prevention of protein malnutrition. At the end of 1953, a grant was made to the British Medical Research Council Nutrition Research Unit in Kampala, Uganda, to assist in an investigation into the protein obtainable from sunflowers. During 1954 an exchange of scientific workers between this unit and the

nutrition laboratories of the Indian Council of Medical Research was arranged, and a grant was made to enable the latter to continue investigations into the use of locally grown pulses in preventing child malnutrition in India.

As a first step in a programme to prevent protein malnutrition by improved education, a sociologist was sent to South-East Asia to inquire into the living conditions of people among whom protein malnutrition in childhood is common and yet who are not in the poorest economic circumstances. The conclusions reached will be discussed at a seminar on nutrition education to be organized in 1955 in collaboration with FAO.

During the year consultants on pellagra were sent by the regional offices to countries in the European and Eastern Mediterranean Regions to help define the disease and advise on its prevention; they also visited Basutoland and Southern Rhodesia to obtain general information on pellagra.

A consultant on the chemical and engineering aspects of salt iodization accompanied by a consultant appointed by the regional office, visited 15 countries in Latin America to advise on plans to control endemic goitre.

At its fourth session, held in Geneva in late October, the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition considered requirements of calories and other nutrients and gave special attention to chemical additives to food, pellagra, endemic goitre, education in nutrition, anthropometry applied to nutrition, nutrition and degenerative diseases, and the enrichment of skim milk with vitamins A and D.

MENTAL HEALTH

The comparative study of national legislation affecting the hospitalization of mental patients, begun in 1953, was completed and is to be published in the International Digest of Health Legislation early in 1955. The Expert Committee on Mental Health met to consider legislation affecting the care of psychiatric cases and prepared a report which recommended principles on which future legislation of this type should be based.

During 1954 WHO convened a meeting of experts from the Expert Advisory Panels on Mental Health and on Drugs Liable to Produce

Addiction to discuss aspects of the problem of alcohol and alcoholism. The preparation of a series of national studies of alcohol problems continued. At the third WHO seminar on alcoholism, held in the Netherlands, attention was concentrated on the problems of treatment.

A second meeting of the Study Group on the Psychobiological Development of the Child was held early in the year. A critical survey of epidemiological studies of psychiatric disorders was started. Sweden acted as host to a regional study group on the relationship of paediatrics and child psychiatry in children's hospitals:

Short-term consultants on mental health visited Iran, Iraq and Malaya; a child psychologist was recruited for the Child Mental Hygiene Unit in Bangkok, Thailand; and teachers in psychiatric nursing, electro-physiology and neurology were recruited for the All-India Institute of Mental Health in Bangalore, India. A mental health programme for the Eastern Mediterranean was begun in Jordan.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

During the year UNICEF/WHO teams were provided to work with national staffs in demonstration and training projects in Ceylon, India, Jordan, Libya and Turkey. Similar assistance was continued in 20 other demonstration and training centres in 16 countries; in seven of them the teams were withdrawn after completing their assignments, and the national staff assumed full responsibility.

In India the State Governments of Bihar, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal initiated comprehensive programmes to improve their health services for mothers and children and the basic training of workers in this field. WHO and UNICEF are participating in this work and will also provide assistance to three more States in India for similar projects in 1955; in addition, they are helping the Government of India in expanding the Department of Maternal and Child Health at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta. The study of paediatric education, sponsored jointly by WHO and the International Paediatric Association, continued during the year in most of the countries of Europe and was extended to cover Australia and New Zealand.

A meeting of an Expert Committee on Mid-

wifery Training was held during 1954, with participants selected from the Expert Advisory Panels on Maternal and Child Health and on Nursing.

In Thailand a UNESCO pilot teacher-training project was expanded during the year by the addition of WHO advisers in school health. A European Conference on School Health Services, organized by WHO's Regional Office for Europe, was held in June in Grenoble and attended by 26 participants.

WHO consultants were sent to Austria, Greece, Italy and Japan to help them in developing services for handicapped children.

WHO also gave technical advice to UNICEF in connexion with the provision of services for the care of premature infants. A representative of WHO was a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the International Children's Centre in Paris and other staff members have been invited to take part in the planning of training and research programmes.

NURSING

During the year assistance was continued to 17 schools of nursing and was given for the first time to five others. In Cambodia, Nepal and North Borneo, students had their first opportunity to enrol in recognized nursing courses in their own countries. WHO provided nine countries with nurse-midwives to organize and give basic courses in midwifery training and continued to help with courses for public-health nurses in Indonesia, Malaya and Thailand; Indonesia also held the first course for instructors in midwifery.

In the Eastern Mediterranean area, a Regional College of Nursing has been established in association with the University of Alexandria. It will give Arabic-speaking girls their first opportunity to study for a nursing degree in their own language. In the Western Pacific, WHO is also helping to establish a university course for nurses at the National Taiwan University.

With the assistance of grants from WHO, the International Council of Nurses published two reports prepared in 1953: *An International List of Advanced Programmes in Nursing Education* and *How to Survey a School of Nursing*.

The Expert Committee on Nursing, at its third session in London from 29 March to 3 April, studied problems in the administration

of public-health nursing services and nursing services in hospitals.

Five nurse-midwives were members of the Expert Committee on Midwifery Training, which met at The Hague from 2 to 7 August. In the Eastern Mediterranean Region, a seminar for midwives was held in Lebanon during the year and the European Regional Office organized a seminar on nursing in Istanbul.

HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC

During 1954 WHO assisted 25 governments in planning and developing local and national health education services. Three full-time cultural anthropologists continued to assist local health administrations and health workers with field studies, training projects and the planning of educational aspects of health programmes.

The organization co-operated with the Government of India in preparing courses at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta on health education, public health nursing, maternal and child health and industrial hygiene. WHO's assistance in health education at the University of Malaya, in Singapore, ended in July. At the School of Public Health in Turkey, a consultant assisted with a training course for public-health medical officers. WHO took part in a meeting on curriculum planning at the University of London Institute of Education, where a diploma course in health education was organized for the first time.

As in previous years, the organization granted fellowships for graduate study in health education of the public for periods ranging from a few months to a year. It also continued to assist UNRWA in training a small group of health education workers among the Arab refugees.

SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Because of the wide range of subjects under this heading, the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Social and Occupational Health was divided in 1954 into four panels: one on Occupational Health, which for the present will be concerned with the hygiene of seafarers; one on the Organization of Medical Care, dealing with hospital planning and administration; one on Chronic Degenerative Diseases, such as the rheumatic and cardiovascular diseases; and one on Rehabilitation, concerned with prosthetics.

WHO has continued its assistance to certain

governments on hospital planning and administration—for example, on a project for reorganizing medical store management in Ceylon and a project in Turkey on hospital construction and administration.

WHO started a study of measures for protecting workers and the general population against x-rays and radiation from radioactive isotopes. Member States were asked for information on national legislation and regulations.

The Joint ILO/WHO Committee on the Hygiene of Seafarers agreed at its second session in April that the existing facilities for providing medical advice by radio to ships at sea were generally satisfactory.

A consultant group on prosthetics was convened by WHO, in which the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO and other interested agencies were invited to take part. Support was continued for field rehabilitation projects for physically disabled adults and children in Greece, India, Israel, Italy and Japan. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and WHO gave advice on similar projects in Guatemala, Indonesia and Venezuela. A survey is being made in Turkey in preparation for future rehabilitation programmes.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Because of the scarcity of qualified personnel, stress was laid on the training of sanitary engineers and other workers: two instructors were being recruited to organize courses in sanitary engineering in Egypt and India; seminars on sanitary engineering were held in Central and South America during 1954; and WHO was helping to extend the teaching of sanitation in medical schools.

One of the most important advances of the year was the progress made in UNICEF-aided projects in environmental sanitation, to which WHO gave technical advice and assistance. Environmental sanitation forms part of projects undertaken or planned with the assistance of the two organizations in Colombia, Peru, Burma and Ceylon.

WHO continued the world-wide survey, started in 1953, of current practices in the sanitary examination of water and of standards of drinking-water quality.

The organization also collaborated with FAO and UNICEF in work on milk sanitation. A

consultant on milk legislation was appointed by WHO to advise the health authorities of two countries in South East Asia and to assist with the regional programme. WHO assistance was given for a study-course in Bombay on milk problems in tropical areas and to the Government of Egypt in developing its own milk industry.

Studies on the resistance of lice to DDT and other insecticides, begun in 1953, have shown that there are resistant strains in Egypt, Ethiopia and South Africa. Field-test kits are being distributed to 46 countries. The Expert Committee on Insecticides, at its fifth session held in Caracas in September, for the first time included in its report specifications for a body-dusting powder to be used against lice that are resistant to chlorinated hydrocarbons.

In Egypt, Iran and Israel and in the refugee camps administered by UNRWA, studies on insect control were made during the year by staff from headquarters and the Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Since the inception of the programme in 1947, WHO has awarded 4,416 fellowships, of which 667 were awarded in 1954. Again, the tendency was to place fellows for study in their own region; in 1954 regional fellowships accounted for 68 per cent of the total. WHO fellows studied in 72 countries, about four-fifths being placed in the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Chile, Switzerland, Egypt, Norway, India, Turkey, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Lebanon and Canada.

At the International Congress on Gynaecology and Obstetrics, held at Geneva, WHO staff members read papers and helped to organize a symposium on "The Organization and Teaching of Prophylaxis in Gynaecology and Obstetrics".

During 1954 some 30 teachers provided by WHO were working in medical training institutions in many countries. Seven of them began duty during the year: one in Afghanistan (in physiology), one in Burma (in the training of auxiliary personnel), two in Ethiopia (in the training of auxiliary personnel and sanitation), two in India (in maternal and child health and social medicine) and one in Indonesia (in paediatrics).

SERVICES IN EPIDEMIOLOGY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

After the second year of being in force, the International Sanitary Regulations were being applied on a virtually world-wide basis. Moreover, health administrations of several of the States and territories that have formally rejected the Regulations have informed WHO that they are nevertheless conforming to their provisions as far as national legislation permits.

The organization's epidemiological radio bulletins on the incidence of quarantinable and other diseases of international interest were broadcast daily from Geneva (on eight wavelengths in English and two in French), weekly from Singapore, twice a week from Alexandria, and daily over a wide network reaching the Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific.

The monthly Epidemiological and Vital Statistics Report contained in 1954 special tables of statistics on mortality from various causes, on the main zoonoses and on venereal diseases.

BIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION

The Expert Committee on Biological Standardization met again in 1954 and established the following nine new international standards for therapeutic and other biological substances: International Reference Preparations of *Clostridium welchii* (Type B) Antitoxin and of *Clostridium welchii* (Type D) Antitoxin.

International Standards for Schick Test Toxin (Diphtheria).

International Standard for Swine Erysipelas Serum, Anti-N.

International Standard for Purified Protein Derivative of Avian Tuberculin.

International Standard for Thyrotrophin.

International Reference Preparation of Protamine.

International Reference Preparation of Mel B and M Sb.

Two international shigella centres for identification and classification of the dysentery bacteria were established by WHO in 1954, one in the United States at Atlanta, Georgia, and one in London.

DRUGS LIABLE TO PRODUCE ADDICTION

The fifth session of the Expert Committee on

Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction was held in Geneva from 11 to 16 October. The Committee recognized six drugs, partly new morphine derivatives, partly synthetic substances, as addiction-producing and one as convertible into such a drug. It was decided to submit all of them to international narcotics control, and the Director-General, in accordance with the 1931 Convention and the 1948 Protocol, sent the corresponding notifications to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

PUBLICATIONS

Eight numbers of the Bulletin in 1954 were on special subjects: syphilis; rabies; therapeutic, prophylactic and diagnostic substances; health statistics; yellow fever in Africa; malaria; tuberculosis; and environmental sanitation.

By the end of the year 20 titles had been published in the Monograph Series in English, 16 in French, and two in mixed-language editions. The subjects of monographs published during the year were as follows: English editions: influenza; biology of *Anopheles gambiae*; plague; laboratory techniques in rabies; donovanosis. French editions: toxic hazards of certain pesticides to man; the African mind in health and disease; septic tanks; the control of zoonoses; influenza; the rural hospital; plague; milk pasteurization; malaria terminology; BCG vaccination.

BUDGET

The sixth World Health Assembly Budget approved the 1954 budget at \$9,838,000, giving an effective working budget of \$8,497,700 to be financed by casual income available for 1954 and assessments against active Members.

For 1955 a budget of \$10,999,360 was approved by the seventh World Health Assembly. The Director-General was instructed to limit the obligations to be incurred to parts I, II and III of the appropriation, giving an effective working budget of \$9,500,000. Details of the appropriation are given below (in U.S. dollars):

Part I: Organizational Meetings	
World Health Assembly	\$ 192,380
Executive Board and its Committees	97,230
Regional Committees	52,900
TOTAL	<hr/> \$ 342,510

Part II: Operating Programme		Active	Contributions	Active	Contributions
Central technical services		Members	as adjusted	Members	as adjusted
Advisory services	1,708,148	Indonesia	31,280	Turkey	85,230
Regional Offices	4,926,028	Iran	42,230	Union of South	
Expert Committees and Conferences	1,337,402	Iraq	15,640	Africa	104,790
	131,757	Ireland	33,620	United	
TOTAL	\$ 8,103,335	Israel	10,940	Kingdom	1,077,540
Part III: Administrative Services	1,054,155	Italy	197,060	United	
SUB-TOTAL: PARTS I, II AND III	\$ 9,500,000	Japan	167,350	States	3,349,790
Part IV: Undistributed Reserve	1,499,360	Jordan	4,020	Uruguay	17,200
TOTAL: ALL PARTS	\$ 10,999,360	Korea, Rep. of	4,020	Venezuela	25,020
Assessments of contributions to Members after deduction of available amounts are shown in the following table (in U.S. dollars).		Laos	4,020	Vietnam	19,550
		Lebanon	5,480	Yemen	4,020
		Liberia	4,020	Yugoslavia	31,280
		Libya	4,020	TOTAL	\$ 8,550,000
		Luxembourg	4,690	Special Assessments	
		Mexico	59,430		
		Monaco	4,020	China	\$ 563,010
		Morocco	2,350	Inactive Members	
		Nepal	4,020		
		Netherlands	131,370	Albania	4,020
		New Zealand	42,570	Bulgaria	13,300
		Nicaragua	4,020	Byelorussian	
		Norway	46,920	SSR	20,330
		Pakistan	65,680	Czechoslovakia	84,440
		Panama	4,690	Hungary	18,760
		Paraguay	4,020	Poland	89,130
		Peru	18,760	Romania	32,840
		Philippines	27,370	Ukrainian SSR	78,980
		Portugal	36,750	USSR	594,550
		Saudi Arabia	7,820	TOTAL	936,350
		Spain	103,230	GRAND TOTAL	
		Sweden	152,050		
		Switzerland	93,840		10,049,300
		Syria	10,940		
		Thailand	25,020		
		Tunisia	2,350		

ANNEX. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

MEMBERS OF WHO

Afghanistan	Cuba	India	Nepal
Albania ^a	Czechoslovakia ^a	Indonesia	Netherlands
Argentina	Denmark	Iran	New Zealand
Australia	Dominican Republic	Iraq	Nicaragua
Austria	Ecuador	Ireland	Norway
Belgium	Egypt	Israel	Pakistan
Bolivia	El Salvador	Italy	Panama
Brazil	Ethiopia	Japan	Paraguay
Bulgaria ^a	Finland	Jordan	Peru
Byelorussian SSR ^a	France	Korea, Rep. of	Philippines
Cambodia	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Laos	Poland ^a
Canada	Greece	Lebanon	Portugal
Ceylon	Guatemala	Liberia	Romania ^a
Chile	Haiti	Libya	Saudi Arabia
China	Honduras	Luxembourg	Spain
Costa Rica	Hungary	Mexico	Sweden
	Iceland	Monaco	Switzerland

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Syria
Thailand
Turkey
Ukrainian SSR*
Union of South Africa

USSR^a
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Vietnam
Yemen

Yugoslavia

* These countries have notified WHO that they will no longer participate actively in the work of the organization.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Morocco

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Tunisia

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Members	Designated by
Professor O. Andersen (Vice-Chairman)	Denmark
Dr. S. Anwar	Indonesia
Professor M. J. Ferreira (Vice-Chairman)	Brazil
Dr. H. van Zile Hyde (Chairman)	United States
Professor H. M. Jettmar	Austria
Dr. J. J. Du Pré Le Roux ^a	Union of South Africa
Dr. Melville Mackenzie	United Kingdom
Dr. U Maung-U	Burma
Dr. P. E. Moore	Canada

Dr. Ryu Ozawa	Japan
Professor J. Pariset	France
Dr. R. Pharaon	Saudi Arabia
Dr. P. Raffo-Sivori	Chile
Professor J. S. Saleh	Iran
Dr. H. B. Turbott	New Zealand
Dr. O. Vargas-Méndez ^b	Costa Rica
Dr. P. Vollenweider	Switzerland
Dr. S. Al-Wahbi	Iraq

^a Replaced by his alternate, Dr. B. M. Clark, at the 14th session.

^b Replaced by his alternate, Dr. R. Loria Cortes, at the 14th session.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: M. G. Candau (Brazil).
Deputy Director-General: Pierre Dorolle.
Assistant Director-General, Department of Advisory Services: V. Sutter.
Assistant Director-General, Department of Central Technical Services: H. S. Gear.
Assistant Director-General, Department of Administration and Finance: M. P. Siegel.
Director, Regional Office for Africa: F. J. C. Cambournac.

Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): F. L. Soper.
Director, Regional Office for South East Asia: C. Mani.
Director, Regional Office for Europe: N. Begg.
Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: A. T. Shousha.
Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: I. Fang.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Cable Address: UNISANTE GENEVA

World Health Organization
New York Office
United Nations
New York
Cable Address: UNSANTE NEW YORK

REGIONAL OFFICES

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Africa
P.O. Box 6
Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa
Cable Address: UNISANTE BRAZZAVILLE

Pan American Sanitary Bureau
World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Americas
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
Cable Address: OFSANPAN WASHINGTON

World Health Organization
Regional Office for South East Asia
Patiala House, Princes Park
New Delhi, India
Cable Address: WORLDHELTH NEW DELHI

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Cable Address: UNISANTE GENEVA

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
P.O. Box 1517
Alexandria, Egypt
Cable Address: UNISANTE ALEXANDRIA

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Western Pacific
25th Street, Port Area
Post Box 2932
Manila, Philippines
Cable Address: UNISANTE MANILA

Epidemiological Intelligence Station
 World Health Organization
 8 Oxley Rise
 Singapore 9
 Cable Address: EPIDNATION SINGAPORE

World Health Organization Tuberculosis
 Research Office
 Scherfigsvej 8
 Copenhagen, Denmark
 Cable Address: UNIRESEARCH COPENHAGEN

CHAPTER VIII

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)²⁰

During 1954 the total number of Members of the Union remained at 93, excluding Germany, which is temporarily prevented from exercising its membership under the Convention and the Agreements of the Union.

The Union continued during the year to pursue its aim of assuring the organization and improvement of the various international postal services and of promoting the development of international collaboration in this sphere.

The Executive and Liaison Committee met at Lucerne from 3 to 14 May under the presidency of J. B. L. Lemmens (Belgium). Among the principal matters considered were: relations with the United Nations and various specialized agencies; certain problems referred to the Commission by the Brussels Congress of 1952; and preparatory measures with regard to the proposals of the Administrations for the next Congress (formulation, admissibility, fixing of time-limits).

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Union continued on various questions, including the control of narcotic drugs, the transport of dangerous goods, and technical assistance. On technical assistance the Committee concluded that there was no question at present of direct participation of the Union in the technical assistance programme of the United Nations, but that UPU would maintain close contact with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and make every effort to assist it on postal matters by putting at its disposal through the International Bureau the documentation and information it required and by collaborating in the recruitment of postal experts.

ICAO began the preparation of important documentation for the study of the problem of variations in the basic charges for air transport.

The International Air Transport Association

(IATA) drew up a draft Regulation for the transport of dangerous goods. This draft was received favourably by the air companies as well as by the governments of the countries consulted. A contact committee of IATA and UPU was set up to study all questions of interest to the two organizations.

A meeting of representatives of the World Health Organization and the International Bureau was held to consider the transport by post of perishable biological substances and another meeting, which was attended by representatives of the International Labour Office, dealt with occupational diseases of postal employees.

The Sub-Committee on the Film Library met at Lucerne on 30 April. It considered undertaking research into suitable means of facilitating the understanding of films produced in another language than that of the country where they were shown. Also under study is the possibility of generalizing the practice of adding to films a written commentary which can be translated in the country showing the films on the screen.

The Sub-Committee on the Universal Decimal Classification met twice, first at Lucerne in connexion with the session of the Executive and Liaison Committee and then at Belgrade on 27 and 28 September. It continued its work of revising and extending the postal part of the Classification.

The Sub-Committee on the Telegraphic Code held its inaugural session on 6 May at Lucerne. It consists of India, Japan, Pakistan and Syria. Its aim is to study the drawing up of a special telegraphic code for the international postal

²⁰ For further information concerning UPU, see *L'Union postale universelle: Sa fondation et son développement, 1874-1949. Mémoire*; (Berne: Bureau international de l'Union, 1950); annual reports of UPU and previous issues of the Yearbook.

service. It held one working meeting at New Delhi from 30 September to 9 October.

The Sub-Committee on Containers was created by the Executive and Liaison Committee to study the use of containers in the postal service. It consists of France, Italy, Pakistan, Switzerland, the USSR and the United States; it held its first meeting at Lucerne on 6 May.

The Sub-Committee on Airmail, entrusted with the editorial revision of the Brussels Convention (airmail correspondence), held its first working session at Berne from 9 to 15 February. In addition to its editorial work, the following questions are before the Sub-Committee: (1) the incorporation in the Convention and the Regulation²¹ of provisions concerning airmail correspondence; (2) the drawing up of a special Agreement and a special Regulation for the air transport of letter mail and parcels; (3) a study of possible simplifications of airmail accountancy.

The Sub-Committee on Money Articles, whose aim is to prepare an editorial revision of the Acts concerning Money Articles, met at Berne during the last fortnight of May.

The Sub-Committee on Postal Savings-Banks held two short sessions in May and November. During the first it discussed the general principles for an Agreement and Regulations relating to an international post office savings system. The second meeting examined texts for submission to the Executive and Liaison Committee.

Independently of its specialized activities, UPU, through the medium of its International Bureau and in accordance with the terms of article 17 of the Brussels Convention, has served as the organ of liaison, information and consultation of its Member countries. Thus, the Bureau published and sent to the Administrations a total of 277 circulars, 55 circular letters, 84 bulletins, 9,874,800 international reply coupons and 76,500 postal identity cards.

It also edited, or re-edited, and transmitted to the Administrations records, lists and documents, including the following: Annotated

Acts of Brussels 1952 (first, second and third fascicules); report on the activities of the Union for 1953; complete statistical record of postal services for 1952; list of addresses of Postal Administrations; lists of heads and higher officials of Postal Administrations; list of prohibited articles; multilingual vocabulary of postal terms; statistics of dispatches in the international postal service for 1952; listing of airmail distances; the monthly review "Union Postale"; two issues in the UPU collection of postal studies, number 17 on the origin, structure, mechanism and development of Belgian and Swiss postal cheque offices and number 18 on the savings-bank services of the British Postal Administration; general account of transit rates for 1953; general account of international reply coupons for 1953.

Supplements and new editions of various previous publications were also published and distributed.

In addition, the International Bureau distributed 2,868 kinds of postage stamps and printed and embossed stamps, comprising 2,381 postage stamps of all kinds, twelve blocks, 464 articles of stamped stationery and eleven printed and embossed stamps, bringing to 1,054,664 the total number of stamps distributed to the Administrations during 1954.

BUDGET

Each Congress fixes the maximum figure for the ordinary annual expense of the International Bureau. These expenses, as well as extraordinary charges resulting from sessions of the Congress, conferences or committees, and the charges which arise from special work entrusted to the Bureau, are met in common by all the Members of the Union. These are divided, for this purpose, into seven classes, of which each contributes to the expenditures in the following proportion:

First class: 25 units, Second class: 20 units, Third class: 15 units, Fourth class: 10 units, Fifth class: 5 units, Sixth class: 3 units, Seventh class: 1 unit.

In case of a new accession to the Convention, the Government of the Swiss Confederation determines, in agreement with the Government of the Member concerned, the class to which it will belong from the point of view of contributing to the expenses of the Bureau.

²¹ The Acts of UPU comprise the main Convention, accession to which is obligatory for all Members and various accessory Agreements, accession to which is optional. Each of the Acts is accompanied by Executive Regulations which are entered into by the postal Administration.

The new financial ceiling of 1,300,000 gold francs (1,857,143 Swiss francs) for the ordinary expenses of the Union, fixed by article 110, paragraph 1, of the Regulation of the Brussels Convention of 1952, was for the first time during 1954 applied to a whole year.

The Swiss Administration supervises the expenses of the International Bureau and advances the necessary funds. These sums must be repaid by the debtor Administrations as quickly as possible and, at the latest, before the end of the year on which the account is rendered. If this time is exceeded, the sums due are charged interest at the rate of 5 per cent per year, from the date of expiration of the period.

As of 31 December 1954, countries were classified as follows for the apportionment of contributions:

First class: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany,²² India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Second class: None.

Third class: Algeria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, French Overseas Territories and Territories administered as such, Indonesia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom Overseas Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Trusteeship, United States Possessions, Yugoslavia.

Fourth class: Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Portuguese Provinces of West Africa, Portuguese Provinces of East Africa, Asia and Oceania, Republic of Korea.

Fifth class: Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, French Morocco, Greece, Iran, Peru, Spanish Morocco, Tunisia.

Sixth class: Afghanistan, Albania, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Burma, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam.

Seventh class: Cambodia, Iceland, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Philippines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Spanish Colonies, Syria, Vatican City, Yemen.

Contributory shares covering the ordinary and extraordinary expenses for the year 1954 were fixed as follows:

CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION	CONTRIBUTORY SHARES	
	Gold Francs	Swiss Francs
1st class: 25 units	33,442.50	47,775.00
2nd class: 20 units	26,754.00	38,220.00
3rd class: 15 units	20,065.50	28,665.00
4th class: 10 units	13,377.00	19,110.00
5th class: 5 units	6,688.50	9,555.00
6th class: 3 units	4,013.10	5,733.00
7th class: 1 unit	1,337.70	1,911.00

Receipts and expenditures for the year 1954 may be summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS	
Ordinary	Swiss Francs
Sale of documents and other receipts	91,414.19
Extraordinary	
Sale of documents and other receipts	8,202.44
Contributions from Members	1,752,387.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,852,003.63
EXPENDITURES	
Ordinary	
Personnel	1,163,545.12
Premises	97,979.95
Supplies	282,488.35
Miscellaneous	195,362.46
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURES	1,739,375.88
Extraordinary	
Special work	76,901.55
Congress and conferences	35,726.20
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES	112,627.75
TOTAL OF ORDINARY AND EXTRA-ORDINARY EXPENDITURES	1,852,003.63

²² Germany is temporarily prevented from adhering to the Convention and the Agreements of the Union by virtue of Article XIX of the Final Protocol of the Universal Postal Convention of Brussels 1952.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

MEMBERS OF UPU^a

Afghanistan	El Salvador	Lebanon ^b	Spain
Albania	Ethiopia	Liberia	Spanish Colonies
Algeria	Finland ^b	Libya	Spanish Morocco
Argentina	France	Luxembourg ^b	Sweden ^b
Australia ^b	French Morocco	Mexico ^b	Switzerland ^b
Austria ^b	French Overseas Territories and Territories administered as such	Netherlands ^b	Syria
Belgium ^b		Netherlands Antilles and Surinam ^b	Thailand ^b
Belgian Congo ^b		New Zealand	Tunisia
Bolivia	Germany ^c	Nicaragua	Turkey
Brazil	Greece ^b	Norway ^b	Ukrainian SSR ^b
Bulgaria ^b	Guatemala	Pakistan ^b	Union of South Africa ^b
Burma	Haiti	Panama	USSR
Byelorussian SSR ^b	Honduras	Paraguay	United Kingdom ^b
Cambodia ^b	Hungary ^b	Peru	United Kingdom Overseas Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Trusteeship ^b
Canada ^b	Iceland ^b	Philippines	United States ^b
Ceylon ^b	India ^b	Poland	United States Possessions
Chile	Indonesia	Portugal	Uruguay
China ^b	Iran	Portuguese Provinces of West Africa	Vatican City ^b
Colombia	Iraq	Portuguese Provinces of East Africa, Asia, and Oceania	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Ireland ^b	Romania ^b	Vietnam ^b
Cuba ^b	Israel	San Marino ^b	Yemen
Czechoslovakia ^b	Italy ^b	Saudi Arabia	Yugoslavia
Denmark ^b	Japan ^b		
Dominican Republic	Jordan		
Ecuador	Korea, Rep. of		
Egypt	Laos ^b		

^a The official nomenclature as notified to UPU by the Members concerned, which is used to designate some Members on this list, differs in certain instances from the official nomenclature of the United Nations. UPU's official listing of its Members and Associate Members is in the French alphabetical order of their names.

^b These Members had deposited their instruments of ratification of the Universal Postal Convention of Brussels 1952, by 31 December 1954.

Germany is temporarily prevented from adhering to the Convention and the Agreements of the Union by virtue of Article XIX of the Final Protocol of the Universal Convention of Brussels 1952.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

President: Belgium (J. B. L. Lemmens).
 Vice-Presidents: (1) USSR, (2) United States, (3) Australia, (4) Egypt.
 Secretary-General: Fritz Hess (Switzerland) Director of the International Bureau.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Switzerland, Syria, Union of South Africa, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

Director: Fritz Hess (Switzerland).
 Vice-Director: Fulke R. Radice (United Kingdom).
 Counsellors: F. Deprez (Switzerland), A. Guillaume (France), E. Kern (Switzerland), M. Parra (Chile).

First Secretaries: A. Vuilleumier (Switzerland), M. Rahi (Egypt), W. Schlaefli (Switzerland), P. Piguet (Switzerland).

HEADQUARTERS

Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle
 Schosshaldenstrasse 46
 Berne, Suisse
 Postal Address: Case postale Berne 15, Suisse
 Cable Address: UPU BERNE

CHAPTER IX

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)²³

The International Telecommunication Convention signed at Buenos Aires on 22 December 1952 entered into force on 1 January 1954. Annex 1 to the Buenos Aires Convention contains a list of 90 countries or groups of territories which may become Members, after ratification in the case of the 79 signatories and after accession in the case of the 11 non-signatories. Annex 2 contains the names of two groups of territories which may become Associate Members, in the case of one of them, after ratification on its behalf by the Member responsible, and in the other case after accession on its behalf by the responsible Member.

During 1953 and 1954, 28 signatories of the Buenos Aires Convention ratified it, and five countries acceded thereto. In addition, the British Bermuda-Caribbean Group became an Associate Member. At the end of 1954, the Union had 90 Members and five Associate Members.

The Buenos Aires Conference decided that the signatory governments which had not ratified the Convention within two years of its coming into force should not be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union, or at any meeting of any of its permanent organs until they had deposited instruments of ratification.

The new Secretary-General of the Union, Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada, took up his duties on 1 January 1954.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The ninth session of the Administrative Council was held from 1 to 29 May 1954. A proposal of the Council that the Telegraph and Telephone Conference should once more be postponed and that the matter should be reconsidered at the 10th session was accepted by a large majority of Members. The Council also decided that the date of the Radio Conference should be reviewed at its 10th session. Among other questions considered were the co-ordination of the activities of the three International Consultative Committees in the

General Switching Programme, high-frequency broadcasting, freedom of information, and the possibility of an agreement with ICAO regarding the use of the aeronautical network for traffic of aircraft operating agencies. The Council devoted much time to staff and financial problems, and considered the reports submitted to it on the activities of all Union organs and the relations of the Union with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations. The budget was kept within the limits set by the Buenos Aires Conference.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIT)

In 1954 the CCIT Study Groups began the examination of questions which had been referred to them by the Plenary Assembly, which met in 1953.

One of these Groups (the Telex Service Group) met in Geneva in June-July. It proposed to the Administrations of Member countries of the Union certain modifications in three of the Plenary Assembly's recommendations relating to the Telex Service Regulations and the system of Leasing Telegraph Circuits; it proposed further that Administrations adopt five new recommendations for the Telex Service.

These proposals were accepted by the Administrations.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIF)

The CCIF XVIIth Plenary Assembly, preceded by meetings of the CCIF Study Groups,

²³ For further information concerning ITU, in particular concerning its functions and organization, see previous volumes of the Yearbook; reports of ITU to the United Nations; Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947 and of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, 1952; and the Telecommunication Journal.

was held in Geneva in October 1954, three years after the previous Plenary Assembly, which was held in Florence. The Administrations or private telephone operating agencies of 36 countries took part in this Plenary Assembly, which unanimously approved the recommendations and opinions proposed. Some of these opinions and recommendations, which culminated the work carried out by the nine CCIF Study Groups, were of fundamental importance to international telephony. A very short summary follows of the more important matters dealt with and of the various Study Groups' activities during 1954.

During its meeting in Geneva, from 25 September to 2 October, the Second Study Group assembled a very considerable literature on the constitution of telecommunication cable sheaths and their maintenance.

TRANSMISSION

Among the 80 questions examined by the Study Groups concerned and by the Plenary Assembly, the following points may be mentioned as illustrating the kind of problems to be faced:

On the basis of numerous experiments in the CCIF Laboratory in Geneva and in various national laboratories, the Assembly considered that it is now possible to complete the specification of telephone transmission quality by adding to the limits previously recommended for reference equivalents (which take into account only the volume of the speech received) new limits for the indices of transmission quality (based on articulation tests and taking into account many factors which have a bearing either directly or indirectly on speech quality).

A definition was evolved for hypothetical reference circuits (for telephone transmission on symmetrical cable pairs, for telephone transmission on coaxial pairs, for telephone transmission on overhead wires and for broadcast and television relays) in order to co-ordinate the various specifications for the constituent parts of carrier systems (as well as the complete circuits set up on these systems). Such a reference circuit is a hypothetical communication of well-defined length with a definite number of modulations and demodulations of the carrier channels. The need for such refer-

ence circuits results from the steady extension of the network of main international channels, which is becoming steadily more complex, implying more complete co-ordination between the technical departments of the various Administrations. For example, when the transatlantic submarine cable now being constructed is laid, and the switching plan for the Middle East and Southern Asia is implemented, there will be a metallic line from San Francisco to Ceylon through America, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe and a part of Asia, comprising all modern types of telecommunication by wire.

OPERATIONS AND RATES

The Plenary Assembly made recommendations relating particularly to: (1) the operation and rates for intercontinental radiotelephone services (priority, report charge); (2) the use of circuits for broadcasting (obligation to use a control speech circuit); and (3) the use by public services of international telephone circuits which are their property.

Tables were laid down specifying the number of circuits needed for the routing of given traffic in automatic operation. A sub-committee was authorized to make a list of international codes for the various European countries and for the Mediterranean Basin and to draw up a plan for the automatic routing of international telephone traffic.

SIGNALLING AND SWITCHING

The XVIIth Plenary Assembly standardized the audio-frequency signalling system for use in the semi-automatic international telephone service; this is the outcome of detailed studies begun in 1947 as well as of extensive equipment work and of numerous systematic field trials carried out under the auspices of the Committee for international semi-automatic field trials (CEA). This Committee met in Geneva from 17 to 26 May and presented a report on the results of trials comparing the two signalling systems (single and double-frequency respectively). A joint meeting of all the Study Groups concerned, held in Geneva from 1 to 15 September, submitted to the XVIIth Plenary Assembly three draft recommendations, which were unanimously approved. The recommendations drew a distinc-

tion between technical traffic, for which the two-frequency system is normally recommended, and terminal traffic, for which either of the two standard systems may be used provided that, in each direction, the system used is that preferred by the Administration operating the relation at the sending end. Finally, the recommendations emphasize the advantages of semi-automatic international operation from the economic point of view as well as from that of the quality of service offered to the subscriber.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

The early part of 1954 was mostly devoted to preparing and publishing the three volumes, each in English, French and Spanish, of the Findings of the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, held in London in 1953.

The Secretariat also began the preparation of some 1,700 radio-wave propagation curves, as requested by the Plenary Assembly.

The Radiocommunications Section of the ITU Vocabulary was prepared in draft form, and widely distributed for further study, pending the drawing up of a final volume.

In September a meeting of CCIR Study Group IX (General Technical Questions) was held in Geneva, at which various questions concerning wide band radio-relay systems were discussed. This meeting had become particularly urgent in view of the increasing use of such systems in international communications, and it was felt that an attempt should be made to formulate preferred characteristics, so as to facilitate interconnexion of national systems. The meeting drew up three new Questions for study by the Study Group, relating respectively to: procedure for interconnexion between radio relay systems with different characteristics; frequency tolerances for transmitters used in such systems operating at high-frequency levels; and methods for calculation of certain interferences arising in these high-frequency systems.

Field strength measurements in the 90 mc/s range were continued at the offices of the CCIR in Geneva. Apparatus for recording automatically the percentage of time that the field is between the different levels has been

developed and constructed in the CCIR secretariat.

Meetings were also held within the framework of ITU, of the Joint Committee to extend the Line Telephony Network beyond the European continent and the Mediterranean Basin into Asia. Notable success was achieved in the different problems of facilitating switching between the many national networks involved.

Towards the end of the year, in view of the rapidly developing technical situation, a meeting was called of Study Groups I (Transmitters) and XI (Television) respectively, to be held in March 1955, in Brussels.

Throughout 1954, contact on technical subjects was maintained with many international organizations working on matters of interest to the CCIR—in particular ICAO, WMO, the International Radio Scientific Union (URSI) and the technical committees of the International Broadcasting Organization (OIR) and the European Broadcasting Union (EBU).

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

The Board is responsible for compiling the Master Radio Frequency Record and the Supplementary Information to the Record, which together form a compendium of the radio communications of the entire world, and the continuing incorporation of any changes in the Record resulting from the technical examination of frequency assignment notices received from Administrations. The Board is a central co-ordinating body which advises and assists Administrations particularly, at present, on matters connected with the bringing into force of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations, which will eventually improve the effectiveness of radio communications throughout the world.

The initial compilation of the Record was virtually completed early in 1954. However, the incessant development in the use of radio frequencies and the implementation of plans adopted by the Union involve continual changes in the frequency assignments of Administrations, and 61,990 frequency assignment notices, by which Administrations informed the

Board of such changes, were handled during the year.

Notices of frequency assignments are examined from a technical point of view in order to assess whether the operation of these assignments will be likely to interfere with the operation of other assignments already in service or to be brought into use in accordance with plans already adopted, and to determine whether the latter assignments comply with the technical provisions of such plans. Approximately 35,000 technical examinations were made during the year.

A second stage in carrying out the plans adopted for the Maritime Mobile Service was marked by the introduction, on 1 July, of five cargo ship radio-telegraph working bands, after studies by the Board and consultation with Administrations had shown that the frequency bands concerned could be made available. Preparations were made for the bringing into use of five passenger ship radio-telegraph working bands and of the ship radio-telephone station bands, on 1 January 1955 and 1 July 1955 respectively.

The introduction, area by area, of the global plan for the Aeronautical Mobile "R" Service (i.e., for communications with civil aircraft flying along national or international air routes) continued in stages. The areas concerned in 1954 were the Middle East, South East Asia, the Caribbean, the Pacific, the South American-South Atlantic area and the African-Indian Ocean area. The introduction of each section of the plan follows approval of the facilities by ICAO and consultations between the IFRB and Administrations for the clearance of the 111 frequencies concerned, involving the transfer of over 2,000 assignments to other bands. As in the case of the sectional plans introduced in 1953, the introduction of these new plans has led to a marked improvement in the effectiveness and reliability of aeronautical mobile (R) radio communications in the areas affected, and to a considerable saving in the number of frequencies used for these communications.

Consultations were actively carried on with Administrations regarding the requirements they had for their high frequency broadcasting services and were aimed especially at obtaining more precise information as to the actual

operational needs of the Administrations. In the light of the information obtained, studies were made of the possibility of preparing draft plans. Although these studies have not yet been completed, it is now clear that, as it has not been possible for Administrations to reduce their requirements sufficiently, plans cannot be made on the basis of the technical standards hitherto employed. The Board is now examining whether, if Administrations can accept revised standards which it has suggested and can agree to some adjustments in their transmission schedules at the most favoured listening hours, the preparation of a draft plan for June (medium solar activity) would be possible.

The assembly and recording of monitoring information and the issue of periodical summaries has continued. Requests for monitoring information relating to frequencies to be brought into use in accordance with plans for the Aeronautical Mobile and Maritime Mobile Services resulted in 1954, as in the previous year, in a considerable volume of data which proved to be of great value in connexion with the implementation of the plans. Although the monitoring information is being supplied in increased quantities, there is still a serious lack of data from certain areas of the world.

The conclusion to be drawn from the events of the year is that although much still remains to be done before the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocations is finally implemented, further important progress has been made towards that goal, through the progressive implementation of plans and the continuing movement of other assignments into their appropriate bands.

PUBLICATIONS²⁴

During 1954, the Secretariat issued, generally in separate English, French and Spanish editions, a large number of publications. These included:

Financial Operating Report, 1953.

Secretary-General's Annual Report for 1953.

Annual Report to the Economic and Social Council, 1953.

International Telecommunication Convention, Buenos Aires, 1952.

²⁴ This list does not include publications in respect of which only supplements were issued in 1954.

General Telegraph Statistics, 1953.
 General Telephone Statistics, 1953.
 General Radio Statistics, 1953: Table C.
 List of Radiolocation Stations, 2nd edition.
 List of Radiolocation Stations, 3rd edition.
 Alphabetical List of Call Signs, 16th edition.
 List of Coast and Ship Stations, 25th edition.
 List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations, 23rd edition.
 Preface to the Radio Frequency Record, 2nd edition.
 Volume I of the Radio Frequency Record, 2nd edition.
 Volume II of the Radio Frequency Record, 2nd edition.
 Volume III of the Radio Frequency Record, 2nd edition.
 Instructions for the Protection of Telecommunication Lines against the Harmful Effects of Electric Power Lines.
 Documents of the CCIT VIIth Plenary Assembly, Arnhem, 1953; Supplements to the Arnhem Documents.
 Documents of the CCIR VIIth Plenary Assembly, London, 1953, Volumes I, II and III, and Addendum No. 1 and Corrigendum to Volume I.
 Summary of International Monitoring Information, booklets 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The ITU also publishes a trilingual monthly Telecommunication Journal containing general information and documentation on telecommunication.

BUDGET

The ordinary expenses of the Union, which are borne by all Members and Associate Members, include the expenses pertaining to: the meetings of the Administrative Council; the salaries of the staff; and other ordinary expenses of the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, the international consultative committees, and the laboratories and technical installations created by the Union.

The extraordinary expenses include all expenses pertaining to plenipotentiary conferences, administrative conferences, and meetings of the international consultative committees. These are borne by the Members and Associate Members which have agreed to participate in

these conferences and meetings. Private operating agencies and international organizations contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the administrative conferences and the meetings of the international consultative committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units corresponding to the class chosen by them. The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, excuse certain international organizations from contributing to these expenses.

The Buenos Aires Plenipotentiary Conference authorized the Administrative Council to approve for 1954 provisions for ordinary expenses up to 5,890,000 Swiss francs.

At its ninth session, the Council adopted for 1954 the following revised budget.

Ordinary Budget	Swiss Francs
Administrative Council	207,000
General Secretariat	2,488,800
IFRB	1,997,000
CCIF	449,100
CCIT	94,570
CCIR	472,500
TOTAL	5,708,970
Extraordinary budget	
CCIF Meetings	120,000
CCIT Meetings	63,000
CCIR Meetings	75,000
TOTAL	258,000

Each Member or Associate Member chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the ordinary budget calculated on the basis of the budgetary provisions. Members and Associate Members of ITU have chosen for the year 1954 the following classes of contribution:

30-unit class. France, United Kingdom, United States, USSR.

25-unit class. Argentina, Brazil, Japan, Territories of the United States.

20-unit class. Australia, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Oversea Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such.

18-unit class. None.

15-unit class. China, Pakistan.

13-unit class. Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa.

10-unit class. Indonesia; Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea; Poland; Sweden; Switzerland; Venezuela.

8-unit class. Belgium; Czechoslovakia; Mexico; Portugal; Portuguese Oversea Provinces; Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom.

5-unit class. Denmark, Egypt, New Zealand, Norway, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR.

4-unit class. None.

3-unit class. Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Uruguay.

2-unit class. Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, Cuba, Honduras, Peru.

1-unit class. Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cambodia,

Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco and Spanish Possessions, Syria, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

½-unit class. Albania, Austria, Bermuda-British Caribbean Group (an Associate Member), British East Africa (an Associate Member), British West Africa (an Associate Member), Iceland, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaya-British Borneo Group (an Associate Member), Monaco, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (an Associate Member), Vatican City State. The total number of units is 614½.

ANNEX. MEMBERS,^a OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

MEMBERS OF ITU

Afghanistan	Ethiopia ^c	Liberia	Sweden ^b
Albania	Finland ^b	Libya ^d	Switzerland ^b
Argentina	France ^c	Luxembourg ^c	Syria
Australia ^c	French Protectorates of	Mexico ^c	Thailand
Austria	Morocco and Tunisia	Monaco ^c	Turkey
Belgium	Oversea Territories of	Netherlands, Surinam,	Ukrainian SSR
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi	the French Republic and Territories administered as such ^c	Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea	Union of South Africa and Territory of South-West Africa ^c
Bolivia	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	New Zealand	USSR
Brazil	Greece	Nicaragua	United Kingdom ^b
Bulgaria	Guatemala	Norway ^c	Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom ^d
Burma	Haiti	Pakistan ^c	United States
Byelorussian SSR	Honduras	Panama	Territories of the United States
Cambodia	Hungary	Paraguay	Uruguay
Canada ^c	Iceland ^b	Peru	Vatican City State
Chile ^b	India	Philippines	Venezuela
China	Indonesia	Poland	Vietnam
Colombia	Iran	Portugal	Yemen
Costa Rica	Iraq	Portuguese Oversea Provinces	Yugoslavia ^c
Cuba ^c	Ireland ^c	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	
Czechoslovakia	Israel ^c	Romania	
Denmark ^b	Italy ^c	Saudi Arabia	
Dominican Republic ^c	Japan ^b	Spain	
Ecuador	Jordan	Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco and Spanish Possessions	
Egypt ^c	Korea, Republic of		
El Salvador ^c	Laos		
	Lebanon		

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ITU

British West Africa^f
 British East Africa^g
 Bermuda-British Caribbean Group

Malaya-British Borneo Group
 Somaliland under Italian Administration
 (Trust Territory of)

^aThe ITU official nomenclature differs in some cases from that of the United Nations; for purposes of comparability and ease of reference the United Nations nomenclature has been used where it applies. For the same reasons Members are listed in the English alphabetical order of their name although the ITU official listing is in French alphabetical order.

^b Ratified in 1953.

^c Ratified in 1954.

^d Acceded in 1953.

^e Acceded in 1954.

^f Accession deposited in 1953 by the responsible Member.

^g Ratification deposited in 1953 by the responsible Member.

MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Canada.

Vice-Chairman: Switzerland.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-

slovakia, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, USSR, Yugoslavia.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: N. H. Roberts.

Vice-Chairman: A. H. Cata.

Members: Alfonso Hernandez Cata y Galt (Cuba), Fioravanti Dellamula (Argentina), John H. Gayer (United States), John A. Gracie (United King-

dom), Nicolas Krasnosselski (USSR), René Petit (France), Moorthy Rao (India), Noel Hamilton Roberts (Union of South Africa), J. J. Svoboda (Czechoslovakia), T. K. Wang (China), Sidney H. Witt (Australia).

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada (Argentina).

Assistant Secretaries-General: Gerald C. Gross (United States); Hugh Townshend (United Kingdom).

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Interim Director of the CCIT: The Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Telegraph and Telephone Division of the General Secretariat, Hugh Townshend (United Kingdom).

Director of the CCIF: Georges Valensi (France).

Director of the CCIR: Balth. van der Pol (Netherlands).

Vice-Director of the CCIR: L. W. Hayes (United Kingdom).

HEADQUARTERS

General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union

Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland

Cable Address: BURINTERNA GENEVA

CHAPTER X

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
(WMO)²⁵

There was a considerable increase in the activities of the organization in 1954. Although only one of the Regional Associations, that for the South West Pacific, and only one Technical Commission, the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology, met during the year, other bodies

and working groups were active and some of their activities are described below.

²⁵ For further information concerning in particular the functions and organization of WMO and its activities prior to 1954, see previous volumes of the Yearbook.

The work of the secretariat, for the first time fully staffed on the technical side, far exceeded that of previous years. One of its features was the handling of an increasing number of inquiries from other international organizations, ranging from straightforward requests for meteorological information to questions involving a major investigation. Much time was also devoted to preparations for the Second Congress, scheduled to open in Geneva on 14 April 1955.

Among the publications issued during 1954, some of which are referred to below, was a new series called WMO Technical Notes, seven of which were published during the year.

Work continued on two of WMO's major technical publications, the International Cloud Atlas and World Maps of Thunderstorm Activity. Printing of the former was being started at the end of the year and it was hoped that the latter would be completed during 1955. After consultation with the International Radio Consultative Committee of ITU, it was decided to include in the World Maps of Thunderstorm Activity all the readily available marine data and arrangements were made for its extraction from several millions of punch cards held by the British and German meteorological services.

TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

The draft WMO Technical Regulations, based on proposals made by the different Technical Commissions, were prepared by the secretariat and distributed to permanent representatives for comments. These Regulations contain both "standard practices", which will be mandatory in nature, and "recommended practices", which are intended more for guidance.

ARID ZONE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

WMO continued to collaborate with UNESCO in the programme for arid zone research and development, with advice being given by a WMO panel of experts and co-ordinated by the secretariat.

WMO Technical Note No. 1, Artificial Inducement of Precipitation—with Special Reference to the Arid and Semi-Arid Regions of the World, was issued. It concluded that the results

to date have been inconclusive and that there is need for further scientific experiments. A working group is now preparing a more extensive report on the whole question of the modification and control of clouds and hydrometers.

STUDIES OF SOURCES AND UTILIZATION OF WIND ENERGY

Information obtained from a number of WMO Members concerning the wind régime in their countries was used as a basis for a report entitled *Energy from the Wind, Assessment of Suitable Winds and Sites*, which was published as WMO Technical Note No. 4. This report summarizes the general principles of utilization of wind energy and the selection of suitable sites, and refers to general wind circulation, the importance of wind observations and the analysis and application of wind data. The material is presented in such a way as to be immediately useful to engineers and economists concerned with tapping the energy of the wind for such application as the generation of electricity.

INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

The working group set up by the Executive Committee to consider the establishment of an international meteorological institute concluded that such an institute was neither desirable nor advisable. There were, however, weighty reasons for considering the creation of an organization for the collection of data and the co-ordination of meteorological research, possibly by a progressive extension of the Technical Division of the WMO secretariat. These conclusions were noted by the Executive Committee and a new working group was set up to prepare plans for extending the work of the Technical Division.

CLIMAT PUBLICATION

The inquiry conducted by the secretariat to determine the purposes and value of the monthly publication containing CLIMAT and CLIMAT/TEMP data (monthly mean values of pressure, temperature, humidity and other meteorological elements, from both the surface and the upper air) showed that there was world-wide interest in such a publication. The United States Weather Bureau offered to con-

tinue its publication Monthly Climatic Data for the World, which contains these data, and suggested official sponsorship of this publication by WMO as an alternative to WMO's assuming responsibility for a new series. This question will be discussed at the Second WMO Congress.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In the course of the year the secretariat received a number of inquiries relating to the meteorological aspects of water resources development, and the organization participated in the inter-agency meeting on this subject in August. The matter was reviewed at the fifth session of the Executive Committee, which decided to direct the Secretary-General of WMO to carry out a survey with a view to reporting to the Congress on the policy, principles and future programme of WMO in this field.

WMO is also collaborating with other international organizations concerned with hydrologic questions. In particular, plans are being made for a joint project with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) on the major deficiencies of hydrologic data in the ECAFE region.

AIRCRAFT ICING

The secretariat collected information on experimental research in the icing of aircraft, especially in relation to cloud characteristics. The results of a study of the available material were published as WMO Technical Note No. 3, Meteorological Aspects of Aircraft Icing. After a brief theoretical survey, the report described recent experimental investigations made on board aircraft, especially in Canada, the United States and the USSR. It was pointed out that, owing to instrumental limitations, the results reported should be treated with some reserve. The report concluded by stressing the need for further information, especially from the tropics.

INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL TABLES

A working group has been studying the question of preparing a new edition of the International Meteorological Tables, first published in 1890. It is proposed that the new

edition be in loose-leaf form, so as to facilitate the completion and distribution of the tables that are more urgently required. A list of proposed tables will be submitted to meteorological services in order to learn their requirements and to find out which of the tables are already in existence.

HORIZONTAL VISIBILITY

Several of the Technical Commissions have considered what is the best method of reporting horizontal visibility when the conditions vary in different directions. The present recommended practice in these conditions is to report the minimum visibility, but a number of countries have announced the successful introduction of a concept called "prevailing visibility" or "visibility index". Until a final decision can be taken on this matter, it was decided to publish in WMO Publication No. 9 information about the procedures now used in different countries.

INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS OF OBSERVATION

A report entitled Enquiry on Actinometric Activity throughout the World was completed by the working group on radiation and distributed by the secretariat. This group held its first meeting at Rome in September in joint session with the Radiation Commission of the International Association of Meteorology.

WMO Technical Note No. 7, Reduction of Atmospheric Pressure, describes the methods used by various meteorological services for reducing pressure observations to mean sea level. The working group on barometry is studying this matter with a view to recommending a procedure for universal adoption.

Five different types of radiosondes were compared near Brussels in November under the auspices of the Belgian Royal Meteorological Institute. A report by Dr. L. M. Malet, of Belgium, on previous comparisons was published as WMO Technical Note No. 5, Diverses expériences de comparaisons de radiosondes.

AEROLOGY

Comparisons of different techniques for locating thunderstorms (sferics) were carried out by the meteorological services of France,

Switzerland and the United Kingdom, with other services collaborating by supplying reports of thunderstorms observed during the period of the comparisons. The results of these experiments will be published in a Technical Note on sferics techniques being prepared by the secretariat.

A working group completed the draft of a report on the various types of aerological diagrams currently used. An earlier report, limited to a preliminary study by Dr. P. Défrise of the results of an inquiry conducted by the secretariat to find out what diagrams are now in use, was published as WMO Technical Note No. 6.

A preliminary report on the desirable density of observation stations for numerical forecasting was prepared by a working group.

CLIMATOLOGY

The Commission for Climatology recommended by postal vote the preparation of a World Climatological Atlas. Such an atlas, it is considered, would be of great use not only to meteorologists but also to geographers, hydrologists, soil scientists, agronomists and economists. The future of this major project will be decided at the Second Congress.

The Working Group on Dynamic Climatology prepared a first report summarizing information on the present state of dynamic climatology (the statistical treatment of weather processes) and listing categories of problems that fall within this field.

The secretariat received information from about 60 countries concerning present practices with regard to the collection of basic weather data and the accessibility of these data to interested workers. This material is now being studied by a working group.

AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY

At its fifth session the Executive Committee took follow-up action on the recommendations of the first session, in 1953, of the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology. Among the resolutions adopted was one inviting Members to establish national co-ordinating committees composed of representatives of meteorological, animal husbandry, forestry, hydrological and soil science agencies. In response to a secretariat inquiry, many countries have reported

that suitable liaison machinery already exists or is in the process of being established.

The Working Group on Weather and Plant Pathology Problems submitted a report entitled *The Forecasting from Weather Data of Potato Blight and Other Plants Diseases and Pests*, which gives a comprehensive review, primarily for meteorologists, of existing methods of forecasting plant diseases.

MARITIME METEOROLOGY

Endeavours to reach agreement on the proposed international ice nomenclature were continued by a special working group, and it was reported that some of the Baltic countries that had previously voiced objections have decided to bring their own nomenclatures into line.

An interim report was prepared by the secretariat on the operation during the past two seasons of the scheme for collecting and transmitting weather reports from whaling ships. The chief weakness of this scheme arises from inadequate communications, and measures are being taken to remedy this defect.

WMO Technical Note No. 2, *Methods of Observation at Sea: Part I*, describes the background to the controversy concerning the best method of observing sea surface and temperature. No final conclusion was reached, both the usual methods (by bucket or by the condenser intake) having their advantages and disadvantages.

SYNOPTIC METEOROLOGY

In preparation for the introduction of the new meteorological codes on 1 January 1955, a new edition of Volume B of WMO Publication, No. 9 was prepared containing information about international and regional meteorological codes and national practices.

In co-operation with ITU, WMO gave increasing attention to various problems of meteorological telecommunications, which are of vital importance in the exchange of meteorological information. A study was prepared by the secretariat of the importance to Members of reduced tariffs for meteorological telegrams and lease of circuits.

In preparation for the Fourth North Atlantic Ocean Stations Conference, detailed studies were made of the scientific and operational

value to meteorology of the existing stations. So as to avoid the serious consequences which would result from any substantial reduction of the network, ways and means of using other sources of information were considered. In particular, it was felt that much valuable information could be obtained from more and better observations from aircraft.

An inquiry was carried out on the units used by different countries in their coded meteorological messages for international exchange. The response was exceptionally good and provided a clear picture of the world-wide position regarding the use of different units for height, geopotential and temperature. The possibility of achieving more uniformity in this matter will be considered by the Second Congress.

AERONAUTICAL METEOROLOGY

The first session of the Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM) was held simultaneously with the fourth session of the Meteorology Division of ICAO in Montreal during June and July. The decisions taken were discussed at the fifth session of the Executive Committee.

The simultaneous sessions discussed the requirements for upper-air observations to meet the needs of aeronautical meteorology and established a number of general principles as interim guides. Attention was also focussed on the potentialities of sferics networks, automatic weather stations and ground radar for meteorological purposes. A number of decisions were made relating to meteorological phenomena that are liable to jeopardize the safety of aircraft operations, special attention being given to aircraft icing and turbulence. Attention was also given to special methods of forecasting for high-flying aircraft and to the need for periodic surveys of the latest results of such forecasting on the jet stream.

On the basis of a report by a special working group, the CAeM adopted a recommendation concerning the qualifications and training required for personnel employed in aeronautical meteorology.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

Plans were made by the secretariat to prepare charts for each region, showing, for each

main and intermediate synoptic hour, the distribution of existing and recommended surface and upper-air observation stations. Such charts were prepared for the first session of Regional Association II. The following are some of the activities of WMO's six regional associations.

Regional Association for Africa (RA-I). The Working Group on Solar Radiation met at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, and discussed, among other things, comparisons between some of the national standard radiation instruments of the region. The University of Witwatersrand at Johannesburg agreed to free Dr. S. O. Jackson from his duties as professor of geography so that he could devote his full time to the preparation of the Climate Atlas for Africa.

Regional Association for Asia (RA-II). Most of this Association's activity was directed towards preparing for its first session to be held in February 1955 at New Delhi.

Regional Association for South America (RA-III). The need for weather messages from the South Atlantic led to a decision by Brazil to operate an ocean weather station, and three ships have already been equipped for this purpose. The number of ships of the Argentinian Merchant Marine making weather observations on a voluntary basis was also increased.

Regional Association for North and Central America (RA-IV). An informal meeting on meteorological telecommunications in the North Atlantic, attended by experts from the Regional Association for North and Central America and the Regional Association for Europe, was held in Montreal in October. Particular attention was given to the exchange of weather data between the two regions.

The third session of the Eastern Caribbean Hurricane Committee was held at Port of Spain in March. The 22 recommendations adopted concerned particularly the improvement of observation networks and the importance of communications. The meeting also considered the question of research on the formation and movement of hurricanes.

Regional Association for South West Pacific (RA-V). The first session of this Association was held at Melbourne in February. A basic regional observation network to meet international requirements for meteorological information was agreed upon, taking into account proposals by ICAO and the Pacific Science

Association. Steps were also taken to make the system of collecting ships' observations more flexible. To improve the weather data exchanges in the Region, the Association designated three subcontinental transmitters.

Regional Association for Europe (RA-VI). Two ad hoc working groups met at Zurich in May to discuss regional meteorological codes and telecommunications respectively. Particular attention was given to the problem arising from the cessation of the radio-telegraphic transmission of North American weather observations from New York and also to the question of transmission by facsimile and radio-teleprinter.

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the WMO Technical Notes and the new edition of Volume B of Publication No. 9, already mentioned, other publications issued during the year included final reports of sessions of constituent bodies and numerous supplements to existing publications.

The WMO Bulletin, in a considerably expanded form, continued to be issued quarterly in separate English and French editions.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Two projects were begun under the regular WMO technical assistance programme. An expert was sent to Haiti to advise the Government on obtaining power from wind, and as a result of his report a request has been made for assistance under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In Syria an expert advised the Government on the organization of a national meteorological service. This mission was financed partly from the regular WMO programme and partly from the Expanded Programme; the project itself will be entirely under the Expanded Programme.

WMO's participation in the Expanded Programme during 1954 amounted to approximately \$U.S. 100,000. Bolivia, British East Africa, China, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Syria, Turkey and Yugoslavia received experts and/or fellowships or scholarships. The relatively small amount appropriated in 1954 reflects the financial stringencies through which the Expanded Programme has been passing. The main trend during the year was to put increased emphasis

on long-term projects.

Technical assistance in meteorology can be classified into three main types: (1) the development of national meteorological services; (2) short-term missions of experts to instruct meteorological services in the newest techniques, with related fellowships; and (3) independent fellowships for study abroad, when the national service does not warrant the furnishing of expert advice.

So far no programmes of a regional nature have been arranged, but from discussions in Central America and the Middle East there appears to be a demand for seminars on subjects of regional interest and it is expected that such projects will be undertaken in the future.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF WMO

A working arrangement was concluded in 1954 between WMO and UNESCO which provides for co-operation and consultation on matters of common interest and for specific agreements on individual projects in meteorology whenever such agreements are mutually desirable.

Consultative status for non-governmental organizations, as created by the Executive Committee of WMO in 1953, was granted to nine organizations in 1954. Most of these are technical organizations interested in meteorology or its applications.

BUDGET

A maximum figure of \$1,273,000 was adopted for the expenditures of WMO during the first financial period, 4 April 1951 to 31 December 1955. A working capital fund was established with the maximum limited to 10 per cent of the expenditures voted. The scale of contributions as per 31 December 1954 is given below.

At its fifth session during August and September 1954, the Executive Committee approved the following supplementary estimates for the 1954 budget, which had amounted to \$US363,000:

REVENUE	
Per General Fund	\$ 38,637
EXPENDITURES	
II Personal services	3,196
III General services	35,441
	<hr/>
	\$ 38,637

At the same session the Executive Committee approved the budget given below (in U.S. dollars) in the amount of \$341,668 for the fifth financial year (1 January to 31 December 1955):

REVENUE	
Contributions	\$314,809
Sale of publications	20,000
Per General Fund	6,859
	\$341,668
EXPENDITURES	
I Meetings	\$ 55,638
II Personal services	197,149
III General services	78,857
IV Special projects	3,000
V Other budgetary provisions	7,024
	\$341,668

The following supplementary estimates for the 1955 budget were approved by the Executive Committee at its sixth session:

REVENUE	
Per General Fund	\$ 21,769
EXPENDITURES	
I Personal services	\$ 11,186
II General services	1,607
III Special projects	8,672
IV Other budgetary provisions	304
	\$ 21,769

The proportional contribution of Members for 1955 is as follows:

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS	
Members	Units
United States	120
United Kingdom	65
France, Federal Republic of Germany	50
USSR	45
India, Japan	32
Italy	30
Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China	25
Belgium, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa	20
Spain	18
Ukrainian SSR	17
Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Portugal, Turkey	15
Denmark, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland	12
Norway	11
Belgian Congo, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Indochina, Peru, Uruguay, Yugoslavia	10
Byelorussian SSR, British Malaya-Borneo Territories, Romania	9
British East African Territories and Indian Ocean Islands, British West African Territories, French West Africa, Ireland, Venezuela	8
Bulgaria, Burma, Ceylon, Hungary, Thailand	7
Bolivia, Cuba, Greece, Israel, Morocco (French Protectorate), Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	6
Portuguese East Africa	5
British Caribbean Territories, Ethiopia, French Equatorial Africa, Iraq, Syria	4
Ecuador, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Portuguese West Africa, Tunisia	3
Dominican Republic, French Cameroons, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, Paraguay, Spanish Protectorate of Morocco	2
Bermuda, French Oceania, French Somaliland, French Togoland, Netherlands Antilles (Curacao), Netherlands New Guinea, New Caledonia, Surinam, Spanish Guinea Territories	1

ANNEX. MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1954)

MEMBERS OF WMO^a

Argentina	Burma	French Oceania	Italy
Australia	Byelorussian SSR	French Somaliland	Japan
Belgian Congo	Canada	French Togoland	Lebanon
Belgium	Ceylon	French West Africa	Luxembourg
Bermuda	China	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Madagascar
Bolivia	Cuba	Greece	Mexico
Brazil	Czechoslovakia	Guatemala	Morocco (French Protectorate)
British Caribbean Territories	Denmark	Haiti	Netherlands
British East African Territories and Indian Ocean Islands	Dominican Republic	Hong Kong	Netherlands Antilles
British Malaya-Borneo Territories	Ecuador	Hungary	Netherlands New Guinea
British West African Territories	Egypt	Iceland	New Caledonia
Bulgaria	Ethiopia	India	New Zealand
	Finland	Indochina	Norway
	France	Indonesia	Pakistan
	French Cameroons	Iraq	Paraguay
	French Equatorial Africa	Ireland	Peru
		Israel	

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Philippines	Spain	Tunisia	United Kingdom
Poland	Spanish Guinea	Turkey	United States
Portugal	Territories	Ukrainian SSR	Venezuela
Portuguese	Spanish Protectorate	Union of South Africa	Uruguay
East Africa	of Morocco	USSR	Yugoslavia
Portuguese	Surinam		
West Africa	Sweden		
Federation of Rhodesia	Switzerland		
and Nyasaland	Syria		
Romania	Thailand		

The official nomenclature as notified to WMO by the Members concerned, which is used to designate some Members in this list, differs in certain instances from the official nomenclature of the United Nations.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

F. W. Reichelderfer	M. A. F. Barnett	Th. Hesselberg	O. G. Sutton
A. Viaut	S. Basu	J. Lugeon	E. W. Timcke
N. P. Sellick	D. A. Davies	A. A. Solotoukhine	A. Thomson
L. de Azcárraga	H. A. Ferreira	F. X. R. de Souza	

OFFICIALS OF WMO

President: F. W. Reichelderfer.

First Vice-President: A. Viaut.

Second Vice-President: N. P. Sellick.

Acting Secretary-General: G. Swoboda.

Deputy Secretary-General: J. R. Rivet.

Chief of the Technical Division: K. Langlo.

Chief of the Administrative Division: V. J. Bahr.

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS		TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS	
I Africa	D. A. Davies	Aerology	J. Van Mieghem
II Asia	S. Basu	Aeronautical Meteorology	A. H. Nagle
III South America	F. X. R. de Souza	Agricultural Meteorology	Juan J. Burgos
IV North and Central America	A. Thomson	Bibliography and Publications	M. Mézin
V South West Pacific	M. A. F. Barnett	Climatology	C. W. Thornthwaite
VI Europe	J. Lugeon	Instruments and Methods of Observation	A. Perlat
		Maritime Meteorology	C. E. N. Frankcom
		Synoptic Meteorology	W. Bleeker

HEADQUARTERS

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Geneva, Switzerland

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CHAPTER XI

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)^{2 6}

(Not yet established)

The United Nations Maritime Conference, called at the request of the Economic and Social Council, met in Geneva from 19 February to 6 March 1948. It drew up and opened for signature and acceptance on 6 March 1948 the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

As provided by the Convention, Members of the United Nations and other States invited

²⁶ For further information, see the Final Act and Related Documents of the United Nations Maritime Conference (U.N.P., Sales No.: 1948.VIII.2), and the following documents which were before the Conference: E/CONF.4/1 & 4. See also IMCO.PC/3, and previous volumes of the Yearbook.

to the Conference may become Members of IMCO by becoming parties to the Convention. States other than these may become Members, subject to the prior approval of their application by two-thirds of the States Members of IMCO. Territories or groups of territories may, under certain conditions, become associate Members of the organization.

IMCO will come into being when 21 States, of which seven must each have a total tonnage of at least one million gross tons of shipping, have become parties to the Convention.

As provided by its Convention, IMCO will comprise an Assembly, a Council, a Maritime Safety Committee, such subsidiary organs as are considered necessary and a secretariat.

Its purposes and functions, as laid down in the Convention are, briefly, to: (1) provide machinery for co-operation among governments in the field of the governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters, including those concerning safety at sea; (2) encourage the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restrictions by governments; (3) consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns; (4) consider any matters concerning shipping that might be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations; (5) provide for the exchange of information among governments on matters under consideration by the organization.

IMCO is also to provide for the drafting of conventions and agreements, to recommend these to governments and to intergovernmental organizations and to convene such conferences as may be necessary. The organization is to function in a consultative and advisory capacity.

To make the necessary preparations for the first session of the Assembly of IMCO, the Conference established a Preparatory Committee, which will cease to exist upon resolution of the first session of that Assembly.

An agreement to establish the relationship between IMCO and the United Nations has been approved by the United Nations General Assembly and will come into effect when approved by the Assembly of ICAO.

In April 1953 the Economic and Social Council invited States that had accepted the IMCO Convention to consider measures for hastening the bringing into being of the organization. At its 17th session, in March—April 1954, the Council had before it a report (E/2522) concerning a meeting held in London in October 1953 of representatives of the 14 countries that had accepted the IMCO Convention at that time. They had agreed to recommend that their governments increase efforts to obtain further acceptances.

The Council (resolution 518C(XVII)) noted the report with appreciation. It invited the Secretary-General to consult with the governments of those eligible States that had not hitherto ratified the Convention so as to ascertain how far they had advanced towards ratification and to hasten as far as possible the entry into force of the Convention.

By the end of 1954, 23 States had signed the Convention, subject to approval. The following States had accepted the Convention: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

ANNEX. MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

MEMBERS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Argentina	France	Norway
Australia	Greece	Sweden
Belgium	India	United Kingdom
Canada	Netherlands	United States

OFFICERS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Canada.
Executive Secretary: Branko Lukac, Director, Division of Transport and Communications, United Nations Secretariat.

CHAPTER XII

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION AND THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE²⁷

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ITO)

(Not yet established)

In 1946 the United Nations Economic and Social Council resolved to convene an International Conference on Trade and Employment and established a Preparatory Committee to prepare for the consideration of the Conference a draft convention for an international trade organization.

A draft Charter was adopted by the Preparatory Committee in August 1947 and formed the basis for the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held in Havana from 21 November 1947 to 24 March 1948. That Conference drew up a Charter for an International Trade Organization (to be officially known as the Havana Charter) and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO).

The main task of the Interim Commission

was to prepare for the first session of ITO, including a plan of work for the first year of the proposed organization. This task, so far as events could be foreseen, was completed in 1949, and, since that time, the secretariat of ICITO has been occupied with the performance of duties for the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

As a result of the lack of acceptances of the Havana Charter it became evident that the establishment of ITO would be indefinitely postponed. In view of the decision of the Contracting Parties to GATT (see below) to provide for the establishment of an organization to administer GATT, there is tacit recognition that the proposal to establish ITO has been abandoned.

THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

While the Charter for ITO was in course of preparation, the members of the Preparatory Committee decided to proceed forthwith with tariff negotiations among themselves and also held discussions leading to the formulation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). On 30 October 1947 the 23 participating countries signed a Final Act which authenticated the text of GATT.

The Geneva tariff conference was the first of three, the two others taking place at Anancy, France, in 1949, and at Torquay, England, in 1950-51. At the end of 1954 there were 34 contracting parties to GATT. In addition, Japan was an Associate Member and was expected to become a full contracting party, through tariff negotiations, before the end of 1955.

GATT is an international trade agreement²⁸ which contains provisions to protect the tariff concessions resulting from the three tariff con-

ferences. These concessions are incorporated in the schedules of GATT. The Agreement also contains a set of rules to govern the commercial relations of the Contracting Parties. It provides that representatives of the Contracting Parties should meet from time to time to give effect to those provisions which require joint action.

NINTH SESSION OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT

The ninth session of the Contracting Parties to GATT was held at Geneva from 28 October 1954 to 7 March 1955. The ordinary business of the session may be distinguished from the Review of the Agreement which took place simultaneously.

²⁷ For further information, see previous volumes of the Yearbook.

²⁸ For a fuller description of the structure and functions of GATT, see Y.U.N. 1953, pp. 836-37.

ORDINARY BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

As part of the regular operation of GATT, consultations were held with two Governments, those of Australia and New Zealand, maintaining quantitative restrictions to safeguard their balance of payments and monetary reserves. It was agreed that tariff negotiations for the accession of Japan should be held; these were opened early in 1955 at Geneva and were completed on 7 June; the Contracting Parties will take a vote on the accession of Japan before mid-August 1955, a two-thirds majority being required. (In the meantime some contracting parties have declared that their commercial relations with Japan are governed by GATT).

During its seven years of operation GATT has developed a practical and effective technique for dealing with complaints of breaches of GATT rules or for settling problems of interpretation. In the 1954-1955 session, settlement was reached and complaints were withdrawn in a number of cases, while in others governments were asked to take remedial action and report back. As in 1952 and 1953, the Netherlands was authorized to retaliate against United States restrictions on imports of dairy produce by reducing her purchases of wheat-flour from the United States during 1955.

The business of the session also included a review of action taken by governments under waivers from GATT obligations previously granted: in particular, the waiver granted to the European Coal and Steel Community. On 29 October 1954 the Contracting Parties recognized the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a contracting party in place of Southern Rhodesia.

REVIEW OF GATT

As part of the ninth session, the Contracting Parties undertook a thorough review of GATT in the light of seven years' experience. The major results were as follows:

1. Reaffirmation of the basic objectives and obligations of GATT;
2. A recommendation to continue to prolong the stability of the tariff rates of duty bound under GATT from 1 July 1955 to 31 December 1957, and the introduction of the principle of automatic rebinding thereafter for successive periods of three years, subject to opportunities for renegotiating individual items;

3. The strengthening of the basic principles that quantitative restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons must be eliminated when no longer justified and the introduction of a system of annual consultations to this end;

4. A temporary waiver, subject to the concurrence of the Contracting Parties, to help Member countries to resolve problems arising from so-called "hard core" import restrictions; and

5. A new and more flexible approach towards the needs of countries in early stages of development to modify tariff concessions and to apply quantitative restrictions on imports.

Other important changes were proposed in connexion with export subsidies and the liquidation of agricultural surpluses. A waiver was given to the United States allowing it to impose import restrictions where the United States Government is required to take such action under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The United Kingdom was given a waiver providing that, subject to prior concurrence of the Contracting Parties in each case, it can grant increases in preferences for the exclusive benefit of colonial products which are largely dependent on the United Kingdom market.

The Contracting Parties drew up an agreement which, when it comes into force, will establish an Organization for Trade Co-operation. The agreement contains the basic provisions relating to the structure and functions of the organization. There would be an Assembly, an Executive Committee and a secretariat headed by a Director-General. The main function of the organization would be to administer the General Agreement. In addition, the organization would be able to sponsor international trade negotiations and to serve as an intergovernmental forum for the discussion and solution of other questions relating to international trade. The agreement will enter into force and the organization will be established among the governments that have accepted it after it has been accepted by governments whose territories account for 85 per cent of the total external trade of the territories of the governments which comprise the Contracting Parties.

Most of the proposed amendments to the text of the General Agreement were embodied in Protocols which were opened for acceptance

on 10 March 1955, a distinction being made between amendments which require unanimous approval under the terms of the existing Agreement and those which can enter into force with a two-thirds majority. In addition, the following instruments were opened for signature: the agreement to establish the Organization for Trade Co-operation, which requires as stated above, acceptance by Contracting Parties accounting for a high percentage of world trade; and a Declaration extending the assured life of the tariff schedules from 1 July 1955 to 31 December 1957.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1954 the secretariat of GATT published International Trade, 1953, a report which presents the work of GATT against a comprehensive account of the main developments in international trade in 1953, with extensive statistical material. Following the Review of the Agreement the secretariat published Final Act and Protocols, and Agreement on the Organization for Trade Co-operation and Basic Instruments, Volume I (Revised) which contains the text of the Agreement after the amendments will have entered into force. In 1954, the secretariat started publication of a series of Trade Intelligence Papers, of which four have been issued: (1) Estimates of the Commodity Composition of International Trade, 1951-1953; (2) Role of World Trade of the Dependent Overseas Territories; (3) Imports of Manufactured Goods by the United States, 1948 to 1954; (4) World Market for Textiles, 1938-1953.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Interim Commission for ITO (ICITO)

was financed from 1948 through 1950 by advances from the Working Capital Fund of the United Nations. These advances, which were authorized from time to time by resolutions of the General Assembly, amounted to \$346,490. During 1953 ICITO repaid to the United Nations the final instalment of \$216,773.

In accordance with the arrangements made with the Contracting Parties to GATT, the secretariat of ICITO is acting as a secretariat of this group of governments on a reimbursable basis. The governments parties to GATT participate in the repayment of ICITO in accordance with a scale of contributions which is assessed on their share of foreign trade. The scale of contributions is divided into seven categories:

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS		
Category	Government	Amount (in U.S. dollars)
A	United Kingdom, United States	each \$ 60,000
B	None	
C	France	\$ 21,000
D	Canada	\$ 15,000
E	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Union of South Africa	each \$ 12,000
F	Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway	each \$ 6,000
G	Austria, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Turkey, Uruguay	each \$ 3,000

ANNEX. THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT

CONTRACTING PARTIES

Australia	Czechoslovakia	Indonesia	Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
Austria	Denmark	Italy	Federation of
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Luxembourg	Sweden
Brazil	Finland	Netherlands	Turkey
Burma	France	New Zealand	Union of South Africa
Canada	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Nicaragua	United Kingdom
Ceylon	Greece	Norway	United States
Chile	Haiti	Pakistan	Uruguay
Cuba	India	Peru	

OFFICERS

Chairman: L. Dana Wilgress (Canada). Second Vice-Chairman: Gunner Seidenfaden (Denmark).
First Vice-Chairman: Fernando García Oldini (Chile).

OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: Eric Wyndham White. Languages Officer: Roger Glémet.
Deputy: Jean Royer. Administrative Officer: Irina Tissot.
Director of Commercial Policy: John W. Evans. Officers: Philippe Carré, Gustav Hortling, F. K. Lie-
Head, Operations Unit: F. A. Haight. bich, Giuseppe Maggio, O. P. Mathur, William
Head, Trade Intelligence Unit: H. Staehle. Roth, Constant Shih.
Information Officer: Richard Ford.

HEADQUARTERS

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APPENDICES

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

As of 31 December 1954

	UN	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	BANK	FUND	WHO ³	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁷	WMO ¹⁰	IMCO ¹¹
AFGHANISTAN												
ALBANIA								4				
ARGENTINA												
AUSTRALIA												
AUSTRIA												
BELGIUM												
BOLIVIA												
BRAZIL												
BULGARIA								4				
BURMA												
BYELORUSSIAN SSR								4				
*CAMBODIA											★	
CANADA												
CEYLON												
CHILE												
CHINA												
COLOMBIA												
COSTA RICA												
CUBA												
CZECHOSLOVAKIA								4				
DENMARK												
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC												
ECUADOR												
EGYPT												
EL SALVADOR												
ETHIOPIA												
FINLAND												
FRANCE												
GERMANY		1	1	1		1	1	1	6	1		
GREECE												
GUATEMALA												
HAITI												
HONDURAS												
HUNGARY								4				
ICELAND												
INDIA												
INDONESIA												
IRAN												
IRAQ												
IRELAND												

(To designate certain of the Members listed in the following notes, the nomenclature in use by the specialized agency concerned has been used. This in some cases differs from the official nomenclature of the United Nations.)

1. Refers to Federal Republic of Germany.

2. Refers to Republic of Korea.

3. WHO has three associate Members: Morocco; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; Tunisia.

4. The Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR have notified WHO that they will no longer participate actively in the work of this organization.

5. In addition to Members listed, UPU's membership includes: Algeria; Belgian Congo; French Morocco; French Overseas Territories and Territories administered as such; Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese Provinces of West Africa; Portuguese Provinces of East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish Colonies; Spanish Morocco; Tunisia; United Kingdom Overseas Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Trusteeship; and United States Possessions.

6. Germany is temporarily prevented from adhering to the Convention and the Agreements of UPU by virtue of Article XVII of the Final Protocol of the Universal Postal Convention of Brussels, 1952.

7. ITU has five Associate Members: British West Africa, British East Africa, Bermuda-British Caribbean Group, Malaya-British Borneo Group, and Somaliland under Italian Administration (Trust Territory of). In addition to Members listed, ITU's membership includes: Belgian Congo and Territory

	UN	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	BANK	FUND	WHO ³	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁷	WMO ¹⁰	IMCO ¹¹
ISRAEL												
ITALY												
JAPAN												
JORDAN												
KOREA			2	2	2			2	2	2		
*LAOS											★	
LEBANON												
LIBERIA												
LIBYA												
LUXEMBOURG												
MEXICO												
MONACO												
NEPAL												
NETHERLANDS										8		
NEW ZEALAND												
NICARAGUA												
NORWAY												
PAKISTAN												
PANAMA												
PARAGUAY												
PERU												
PHILIPPINES												
POLAND								4				
PORTUGAL												
ROMANIA								4				
SAN MARINO												
SAUDI ARABIA												
SPAIN												
SWEDEN												
SWITZERLAND												
SYRIA												
THAILAND												
TURKEY												
UKRAINIAN SSR								4				
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA										9		
USSR								4				
UNITED KINGDOM												
UNITED STATES												
URUGUAY												
VATICAN CITY												
VENEZUELA												
*VIETNAM											★	
YEMEN												
YUGOSLAVIA												
TOTAL MEMBERS	60	69	71	72	65	56	56	81 ³	93 ⁵	90 ⁷	86 ¹⁰	

of Ruanda-Urundi; French Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia; Overseas Territories of the French Republic and Territories administered as such; Portuguese Oversea Provinces; Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of; Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco and Spanish Possessions; Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom; and Territories of the United States. (For more complete information concerning membership of ITU, see PART II, CHAPTER IX, INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION and ANNEX to that Chapter).

8. Includes Surinam, Netherlands Antilles and New Guinea.

9. Includes Territory of South West Africa.

10. In addition to Members listed, WMO's membership includes: Belgian Congo, Bermuda, British Caribbean Territories, British East African Territories and Indian Ocean Islands, British Malaya-Borneo Territories, British West African Territories, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, French Camerouns, French Equatorial Africa, French Oceania, French Somaliland, French Togoland, French West Africa, Hong Kong, Indochina, Madagascar, Morocco (French Protectorate), Netherlands Antilles, Netherlands New Guinea, New Caledonia, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Spanish Protectorate of Morocco, Spanish Guinea Territories, Surinam, and Tunisia.

11. Indicates States which have become Parties to the Convention on IMCO or are Members of the Preparatory Committee. The 12 Members of the Preparatory Committee are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Greece, India, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. Countries accepting the Convention are listed on page 543.

* Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam compose the Associated States of Indochina. See also note 10 above.

APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As of 31 December 1954)

COUNTRY	TOTAL AREA (square kilometres)	ESTIMATED Date	POPULATION Total	DATE OF U.N. MEMBERSHIP
Afghanistan	650,000*	1 Jul. 1951	12,000,000*	19 Nov. 46
Argentina†	2,808,492	1 Jan. 1955	18,919,000	24 Oct. 45
Australia†	7,703,867	31 Dec. 1954	9,090,738	1 Nov. 45
Belgium†	30,507	31 Dec. 1954	8,840,704	27 Dec. 45
Bolivia†	1,098,581	1 Sep. 1954	3,162,000	14 Nov. 45
Brazil†	8,516,037	1 Jul. 1954	57,098,171	24 Oct. 45
Burma	677,950	1 Jul. 1954	19,242,003	19 Apr. 48
Byelorussian SSR†	207,600	17 Jan. 1939	5,567,976	24 Oct. 45
Canada†	9,960,547	1 Jun. 1954	15,195,000	9 Nov. 45
Chile†	741,767	1 Oct. 1954	6,278,004	24 Oct. 45
China†	9,736,288	1 Jul. 1948	463,493,000*	24 Oct. 45
Colombia†	1,138,355	1 Jul. 1954	12,381,160	5 Nov. 45
Costa Rica†	51,011	31 Dec. 1954	933,033	2 Nov. 45
Cuba†	114,524	28 Jan. 1953	5,807,057	24 Oct. 45
Czechoslovakia†	127,827	31 Dec. 1954	13,020,000	24 Oct. 45
Denmark†	42,936	1 Jul. 1954	4,405,000	24 Oct. 45
Dominican Republic†	48,734	1 Jul. 1954	2,346,714	24 Oct. 45
Ecuador†	270,670	1 Jul. 1954	3,566,842	21 Dec. 45
Egypt†	1,000,000	1 Jul. 1954	22,469,000	24 Oct. 45
El Salvador†	34,126	31 Dec. 1954	2,157,831	24 Oct. 45
Ethiopia†	1,060,000	1 Jul. 1951	15,000,000*	13 Nov. 45
France†	550,986	31 Dec. 1954	43,216,000	24 Oct. 45
Greece†	132,562	1 Jul. 1954	7,900,000	25 Oct. 45
Guatemala†	108,889	1 Jul. 1954	3,148,848	21 Nov. 45
Haiti†	27,750	1 Jul. 1953	3,226,668	24 Oct. 45
Honduras†	112,088	1 Jul. 1954	1,607,668	17 Dec. 45
Iceland	103,000	1 Dec. 1954	155,211	19 Nov. 46
India†	3,288,375	1 Jul. 1954	377,000,000	30 Oct. 45
Indonesia	1,491,564	1 Jul. 1954	81,100,000	28 Sep. 50
Iran†	1,630,000	1 Jul. 1954	20,661,962	24 Oct. 45
Iraq†	444,442	1 Jul. 1954	4,947,547	21 Dec. 45
Israel	20,678	1 Jul. 1954	1,687,822	11 May 49
Lebanon†	10,400	1 Jul. 1954	1,383,000	24 Oct. 45
Liberia†	111,370	1 Jul. 1954	1,250,000	2 Nov. 45
Luxembourg†	2,586	1 Jul. 1954	306,000	24 Oct. 45
Mexico†	1,969,367	1 Jul. 1954	28,849,465	7 Nov. 45
Netherlands†	32,400	1 Jul. 1954	10,609,149	10 Dec. 45
New Zealand†	267,995	31 Dec. 1954	2,118,434	24 Oct. 45
Nicaragua†	148,000	31 Dec. 1954	1,224,450	24 Oct. 45
Norway†	323,917	31 Dec. 1954	3,408,000	27 Nov. 45
Pakistan	943,736	28 Feb. 1951	75,842,000	30 Sep. 47
Panama†	74,470	1 Jul. 1954	885,795	13 Nov. 45
Paraguay†	406,752	1 Jul. 1954	1,530,000	24 Oct. 45
Peru†	1,311,030	1 Jul. 1954	9,213,000	31 Oct. 45
Philippines†	299,404	1 Jul. 1954	21,440,200	24 Oct. 45

COUNTRY	TOTAL AREA (square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION		DATE OF U.N. MEMBERSHIP
		Date	Total	
Poland†	311,719	1 Mar. 1954	26,500,000	24 Oct. 45
Saudi Arabia†	1,600,000*	1 Jul. 1952	7,000,000*	24 Oct. 45
Sweden	449,200	31 Dec. 1954	7,234,664	19 Nov. 46
Syria†	181,337	1 Jul. 1954	3,670,000	24 Oct. 45
Thailand	514,000	1 Jul. 1954	19,925,000	16 Dec. 46
Turkey†	767,119	1 Oct. 1954	22,949,000	24 Oct. 45
Ukrainian SSR†	576,600	17 Jan. 1939	30,960,221	24 Oct. 45
Union of South Africa†	1,224,206	1 Jul. 1954	13,393,000	7 Nov. 45
USSR†	22,270,600	31 Dec. 1954	216,000,000 ¹	24 Oct. 45
United Kingdom†	244,011	1 Jul. 1954	51,066,000	24 Oct. 45
United States†	7,827,976	1 Jul. 1954	162,409,000	24 Oct. 45
Uruguay†	186,926	31 Dec. 1953	2,549,528	18 Dec. 45
Venezuela†	912,050	31 Dec. 1954	5,689,847	15 Nov. 45
Yemen	195,000	1 Jul. 1949	4,500,000*	30 Sep. 47
Yugoslavia†	255,395	1 Jul. 1954	17,288,000	24 Oct. 45

* Approximate figure. Specific data not available. Including Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR. Estimate published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

† Original Member of the United Nations.

APPENDIX II.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations. (For delegations to the ninth session, see APPENDIX IV.)

President, ninth session: Eelco van Kleffens.

Vice-Presidents, ninth session: Burma, China, Ecuador, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (the Chairmen of the respective delegations act as Vice-Presidents).

The Assembly has four types of committees: Main Committees, procedural committees, standing committees, and subsidiary and ad hoc organs.

MAIN COMMITTEES

Six Main Committees are established under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

First Committee. Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments).

Second Committee. Economic and Financial.

Third Committee. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.

Fourth Committee. Trusteeship (including Non-Self-Governing Territories).

Fifth Committee. Administrative and Budgetary.

Sixth Committee. Legal.

Each Member may be represented by one person on each Main Committee.

In addition to these six Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees on which all Members have the right to be represented. During 1954, as at previous sessions, it established an Ad Hoc Political Committee.

At the Assembly's ninth session, the officers of the Main Committees and the Ad Hoc Political Committee were as follows:

FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: Francisco Urrutia (Colombia).

Vice-Chairman: D. M. Johnson (Canada).

Rapporteur: Oscar Thorsing (Sweden).

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Thor Thors (Iceland).

Vice-Chairman: Joseph Nisot (Belgium).

Rapporteur: Adil Derinsu (Turkey).

SECOND COMMITTEE

Chairman: Sir Douglas Copland (Australia).

Vice-Chairman: Nathir Umari (Iraq).

Rapporteur: José Antonio Encinas (Peru).

THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Chairman: Rev. Benjamin Nunez (Costa Rica).

Rapporteur: Mrs. Lina Tsaldaris (Greece).

FOURTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Rafik Asha (Syria).

Vice-Chairman: Victor M. Rivas (Venezuela).

Rapporteur: Aleksandar Bozovic (Yugoslavia).

FIFTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Pote Sarasin (Thailand).

Vice-Chairman: M. I. Botha (Union of South Africa).

Rapporteur: Arthur Liveran (Israel).

SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Francisco V. García Amador (Cuba).

Vice-Chairman: V. I. Sapozhnikov (Ukrainian SSR).

Rapporteur: Fereydoun Adamiyat (Iran).

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees: the General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

General Committee. In accordance with the rules of procedure, the General Committee consisted of the President of the General Assembly, as Chairman, the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees and of the Ad Hoc Political Committee.

Credentials Committee. This Committee consists of nine Members appointed by the Assembly on the proposal of the President.

At the eighth session it was composed of Burma, El Salvador, France, Lebanon, New Zealand, Pakistan, USSR, United States and Uruguay, with the representative of El Salvador as Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Two standing committees are established by the rules of procedure: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions. Each consists of experts appointed in their individual capacities.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE

AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

To serve until 31 December 1954: Thanassis Aghnides,

(Greece), Chairman; Eduardo Carrizosa (Colombia); Igor V. Chechyotkin (USSR).

To serve until 31 December 1955: Carlos Blanco (Cuba), Arthur H. Clough (United Kingdom), William O. Hall (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1956: Rafik Asha (Syria), André Ganem (France), G. R. Kamat (India).

On 29 October 1954 the General Assembly appointed (resolution 865(IX)) Thanassis Agnides, Eduardo Carrizosa and Igor V. Chechyotkin for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1955.

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

To serve until 31 December 1954: René Charron (France); Arthur Samuel Lall (India), Chairman; Josué Sáenz (Mexico); G. F. Saksin (USSR).

To serve until 31 December 1955: S. M. Burke (Pakistan); Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia), Vice-Chairman; Stuart Arthur Rice (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1956: Ottolmy Strauch (Brazil), Arthur H. Clough (United Kingdom), Klass Erik Böök (Sweden).

On 29 October 1954 the General Assembly re-appointed (resolution 866(IX)) René Charron, Arthur Samuel Lall, Josue Saenz and G. F. Saksin for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1955.

SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES

The following subsidiary and ad hoc bodies were in existence during 1954. Those marked * were discontinued during the year. Those marked † were created by the Assembly during its ninth session. In the case of the new bodies, the terms of reference are given.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

Disarmament Commission

Peace Observation Commission

Balkan Sub-Commission

Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy†

Collective Measures Committee

Panel of Military Experts

Committee of Good Offices on the Admission of New Members

United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany

United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds*†

United Nations Good Offices Commission (on the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa)*

United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa

United Nations Tribunal in Libya

United Nations Tribunal in Eritrea

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Ad Hoc Commission of Prisoners of War

United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland Committee on South West Africa

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Questionnaire (relating to Trust Territories)

Special Committee on Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments†

Committee on Arranging a Programme for the Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1955†

Board of Auditors

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Investments Committee

International Law Commission

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Each Member of the United Nations has the right to be represented on the Interim Committee.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Commission reports both to the General Assembly and the Security Council (see below, under SECURITY COUNCIL).

PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

Members: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Chairman: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat (Uruguay). Vice-Chairman: Leslie Knox Munro (New Zealand). Rapporteur: Awni Khalidy (Iraq).

In resolution 907(IX), adopted unanimously on 11 December on the proposal of Colombia, the Assembly re-appointed as members of the Commission for 1955 and 1956 the same States with the exception of Colombia, which was replaced by Honduras.

BALKAN SUB-COMMISSION

Members: Colombia, France, Pakistan, Sweden, United States.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

This Committee was established by the General Assembly on 4 December 1954 (resolution 810B (IX)) to advise the Secretary-General concerning an international technical conference, to be held under United Nations auspices, on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Members: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Australia. Representative: W. D. Forsyth. Alternate: A. L. Loomes.

Belgium. Representative: Joseph Nisot. Alternate: Georges Cassiers.

Brazil. Representative: Ernesto Leme. Alternate: Hugo Gouthier, later Jayme de Barros.
 Burma. Representative: Thray Sithu James Barrington. Alternate: Ba Maung.
 Canada. Representative: D. M. Johnson. Alternate: James George.
 Egypt. Representative: Major General Abdel Hamid Ghaleb (from January to August), Abdel Meguid Ramadan (from August).
 France. Representative: Henri Hoppenot.
 Mexico. Representative: Rafael de la Colina.
 Philippines. Representative: Felixberto Serrano. Alternate: José D. Ingles.
 Turkey. Representative: Selim Sarper. Alternate: Adil Derinsu.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Pierson Dixon.
 United States. Representative: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (from January to July), James J. Wadsworth (from July).
 Venezuela. Representative: Santiago Pérez-Pérez, Chairman. Alternate: Victor Manuel Rivas.
 Yugoslavia. Representative: Franc Kos.

PANEL OF MILITARY EXPERTS

Army. Lieutenant-General A. J. Boase (Australia), Lieutenant-General B. H. Calmeijer (Netherlands), Lieutenant-General Withers A. Burress (United States)², Général de Corps d'Armée Jean Adolphe Léonce Curnier (France), Lieutenant-General Jira Vichitsonggram (Thailand), Major-General Archimedes Argyropoulos (Greece), Major-General Rustu Erdelhum (Turkey), Major-General L. O. Lyne (United Kingdom), Major-General R. O. G. Morton (Canada).
 Navy. Vice-Admiral A. D. Struble (United States), Vice-Admiral C. Caslon (United Kingdom), Vice-Admiral E. Flokas (Greece), Vice-Admiral d'Escadre Jacques Marie Missoffe (France), Vice-Admiral J. W. G. van Hengel (Netherlands), Rear-Admiral Tacettin Taleyman (Turkey).
 Air Force. Lieutenant-General C. Giebel (Netherlands), Lieutenant-General Leon W. Johnson (United States), Major-General Kemal Colakoglu (Turkey), Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alexander P. Davidson (United Kingdom), Air Vice-Marshal J. E. Hewitt (Australia), Général de Brigade Aérienne Louis Eugene Tapie (France), Group Captain George Doucas (Greece).

COMMITTEE OF GOOD OFFICES ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Egypt: Ahmed Galal Eldine Abdelrazek, later General Abdel Hamid Ghaleb and Abdel Mequid Ramadan.
 Netherlands: D. J. von Balluseck. Alternate: H. Scheltema.
 Peru: Victor A. Belaunde, Chairman.

² The United States Government subsequently requested the termination of General Burress' membership on the Panel and nominated Lieutenant-General Thomas W. Herren for consideration as an appropriate replacement.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY³

Members: Brazil, Iceland, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA

Australia. Representative: Thomas K. Critchley (January-April), H. Maxwell Loveday (from April). Alternate: C. Garrard Woodard.
 Chile. Representative: Gonzalo Montt.
 Netherlands. Acting Representative: Berend J. Slingenberg (January-July).
 Pakistan. Acting Representative: Abdul Salim Khan.
 Philippines. Representative: Maximino G. Bueno.
 Thailand. Representative: Prince Pridi Debyabongs Devakula. Alternate: Chitti Sucharitakul (May only).
 Turkey. Representative: Tevfik K. Kemahli (from May).

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

Agent-General: Lieutenant-General John B. Coulter (United States).

REPRESENTATIVES SERVING ON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Canada: David M. Johnson, Chairman.
 India: Arthur S. Lall.
 United Kingdom: Arthur H. Clough.
 United States: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
 Uruguay: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat.

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

France: Pierre Ordonneau.
 Turkey: Adil Derinsu.
 United States: James W. Barco.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST Director: Henry R. Labouisse.⁴

REPRESENTATIVES SERVING ON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Belgium. Representative: Fernand Seynaeve.
 Egypt. Representative: Brigadier General Mahmoud Riad. Alternate: Colonel S. Gohar.
 France. Representative: Henry Ingrand. Alternate: R. Spitalier.
 Jordan. Representative: Mohammad Adib el Aamiry.
 Lebanon. Representative: Georges Haimari. Alternate: Karim Azkoul.
 Syria. Representative: Adib Daoudy.
 Turkey. Representative: General Refet Bele.

³ The Committee adjourned sine die on 5 August 1952.

⁴ Appointed on 15 June 1954 to succeed John B. Blandford, Jr. who resigned on 7 March 1953. During the intervening period, the work was directed by Leslie J. Carver, Deputy Director.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir John Sterndale-Bennett.

United States. Acting Representative: John D. Tomlinson.

FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

Members: Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Lebanon, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States.

The new Committee, established by the General Assembly on 29 October 1954 (resolution 861A(IX)) had the same terms of reference as the previous one. It consisted of the same members with the exception of Chile, which was replaced by Uruguay.

UNITED NATIONS GOOD OFFICES COMMISSION ON THE QUESTION OF THE TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Cuba: José Miguel Ribas.

Syria: Salah Eddine Tarazi.

Yugoslavia: Leo Mates.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON THE RACIAL SITUATION IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile), Chairman and Rapporteur.

Dantès Bellegarde (Haiti).

Henri Laugier (France).

UNITED NATIONS TRIBUNAL IN LIBYA

Vicente Sánchez Gavito (Mexico).

Hugo G. L. Wickström (Sweden).

Faiz Yörükoglu (Turkey).

UNITED NATIONS TRIBUNAL IN ERITREA

Vicente Sánchez Gavito (Mexico).

Hugo G. L. Wickström (Sweden).

Faiz Yörükoglu (Turkey).

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

UNICEF was established by the General Assembly and reports to the Economic and Social Council (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: G. J. van Heuven Goedhart.

Deputy High Commissioner: James M. Read.

Director: M. Pages.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Fourth Session

Australia: Ralph L. Harry, Miss Jill F. Crichton.

Austria: Mrs. Johanna Monschein, Rapporteur.

Belgium: René Contempré, Jean Désy.

Brazil: Alfredo T. Valladão, Olyntho Machado.

Denmark: Finn T. B. Friis, Hans Erik Kastoft.

France: Jean Serres, Alfred Wolff, Miss Lucie Masbrenier, Miss Anne Lissac.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Werner G. Middelman, Gustav von Schmoller.

Holy See: Monseigneur Mario Brini, Révérend Père Henri de Riedmatten.

Israel: Menahem Kahany.

Italy: Lorenzo Nicolai, Mario Rotelli, Aster Amattucci.

Switzerland: Oscar Schürch, Chairman; Henri Béglé.

Turkey: Necmettin Tuncel.

United Kingdom: James C. Wardrop.

United States: Otis E. Mulliken, Vice-Chairman;

Frederick R. Carson.

Venezuela: Alberto Weibezahn-Massiani.

Fifth Session

Australia: Ralph L. Harry, Rapporteur.

Austria: Karl Fritzer, Heinrich Gleissner.

Belgium: René Contempré, Jean Désy.

Brazil: Alfredo T. Valladão.

Denmark: Finn T. B. Friis, Hans Erik Kastoft.

France: Jean Serres, Miss Henriette Legrand, Miss Anne Lissac, Miss Lucie Masbrenier, Paul Henri Pelletier, Bernard Toussaint, Alfred Wolff.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Werner G. Middelman, Vice-Chairman; Gustav von Schmoller; Günther Werk.

Holy See: Monseigneur Mario Brini, Révérend Père Henri de Riedmatten.

Israel: Menahem Kahany, Chairman.

Italy: Alberto Nonis, Andrea Ferrero, Mario Rotelli, Giorgia Smoquina, Giovanni Vassallo.

Switzerland: Oscar Schürch, Henri Béglé.

Turkey: Besir Balcioglu.

United Kingdom: Edward R. Warner, James C. Wardrop, William C. Ballance.

United States: Christopher H. Phillips, Henry F. Nichol.

Venezuela: Alberto Weibezahn-Massiani.

AD HOC COMMISSION PRISONERS OF WAR

Members: Countess Bernadotte (Sweden); José Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador), Judge of the International Court of Justice, Chairman; Aung Khine (Burma), Judge of the High Court of Burma.

UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SOMALILAND

Colombia: Edmundo de Holte Castello.

Egypt: Mohamed Hamdy (to 27 January), Kamal Eddine Salah (from 19 April).

Philippines: Vicente Pastrana (to September), Cosme P. García (from October).

COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Brazil. Representative: Hugo Gouthier, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: Sergio Armando Frazão.

Mexico. Representative: Luciano Joubanc Rivas, Rapporteur.

Norway. Representative: Hans Engen. Alternate: Erik Dons.

Pakistan. Representative: Viqar Ahmed Hamdani.

Syria. Representatives: Rafik Asha, Najmuddine Rifai.

Thailand. Representative: Thanat Khoman, Chairman.

Uruguay. Representative: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat.

On 14 December the General Assembly approved the nominations of Thailand and the United States to fill the vacancies in the Committee caused by the resignations of Norway and Thailand.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Committee consists of Members transmitting information and an equal number of Members elected for three-year terms by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

Administering Members: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Administering Members: Brazil, Burma, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq.

The terms of office of Ecuador and Indonesia expired at the end of the Committee's 1954 session. In view of the approval of the resolution regarding cessation of information on Greenland, Denmark ceased to be an Administering Member on the Committee, consequently there was only one vacancy among the Non-Administering Members. Peru was elected to fill the vacancy by the Fourth Committee on 15 November.

The following were the representatives serving on the Committee during 1954:

Australia: A. H. Loomes, J. D. Petherbridge, R. N. Hamilton.

Belgium: Not represented.

Brazil: Sergio Armando Frazão, Vice-Chairman; Wander Batalha de Lima.

Burma: Hla Aung.

China: Liu Yu-Wan, Hsi-Kun Yang, Chih-Hung Ting.

Denmark: B. Dons-Moeller, Eske Brun, P. P. Sveistrup, P. H. Lundsteen, Augo Lynge, Frederik Lynge.

Ecuador: Pedro Concha Enríquez, Gonzalo Apunte Caballero.

France: Léon Pignon, Francis Huré, François Mourruau, Edouard Colin, J. Prada.

Guatemala: Emilio Arenales.

India: Arthur S. Lall, Avtar Singh.

Indonesia: Miss Laili Roesad.

Iraq: Awni Khalidy, Chairman; Ata Abdul Wahab; Abdul Hussain Al-Jamali.

Netherlands: A. I. Spits, J. Vixseboxse, Ch. J. Grader.

New Zealand: A. R. Perry; J. V. Scott, Rapporteur.

United Kingdom: B. O. B. Gidden, J. Leyden, G. K. Caston.

United States: Benjamin Gerig, Victor Bornn, Anthony T. Lausi, Claude G. Ross, William Arnold, Emerson Ross.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

(relating to Trust Territories)

El Salvador. Representative: R. Eguizabal.

Haiti. Representative: Max Dorsinville, Chairman.

India. Representative: Avtar Singh.

Syria. Representative: Najmuddine Rifai.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGMENTS

The Committee was established by the General Assembly on 17 December (resolution 888B(IX)) to study and report to the 10th session on the question of the establishment of a procedure for review of the judgements of the Administrative Tribunal.

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, El Salvador, France, India, Iraq, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Syria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGING A PROGRAMME FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1955

The Committee was established by the General Assembly on 17 December 1954 (resolution 889B(IX)) to co-operate with the Secretary-General in arranging a programme for the commemoration of the 10th anniversary.

Members: Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, India, Lebanon, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

Elected to serve until 30 June 1954 and re-elected to serve until 30 June 1957:

Auditor-General of Colombia (Jaime Jaramillo).

Elected to serve until 30 June 1955: Auditor-General of Denmark (Otto F. Remke).

Elected to serve until 30 June 1956: Auditor-General of Canada (Robert Watson Sellar).

On 29 October the General Assembly appointed (resolution 867(IX)) the Auditor-General of Norway for a three-year term beginning July 1955 (replacing the Auditor-General of Denmark).

UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: Bror Arvid Sture Petré (Sweden), 2nd Vice-President; Homero Viteri-Lafronte (Ecuador).

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: Djalal Abdoh (Iran); Madame Paul Bastid (France), President; Omar Loutfi (Egypt).

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Lord Crook (United Kingdom), 1st Vice-President; Jacob Mark Lashly (United States).

On 29 October the General Assembly appointed (resolution 869(IX)) Víctor Manuel Pérez Perozo (Venezuela), replacing Mr. Viteri-Lafronte, and re-appointed Mr. Petré for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1955.

UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

Elected by the General Assembly (to serve until 31 December 1955):

Members: Francisco A. Forteza, Keith G. Brennan (to October 1954), T. W. Cutts (from October 1954), R. T. Cristóbal.

Alternates: Warren B. Irons, Arthur H. Clough, Fozlollah Nouredin Kia.

Appointed by the Secretary-General:

Members: Hans C. Andersen, John McDiarmid, David Vaughan.

Alternates: L. Micheltore, K. Krackiewicz, U. F. Roullier.

Elected by Participants (to serve until 31 December 1955):

Members: Marc Schreiber, Raphael Trachtenberg, Pierre Obez.

Alternates: Charles Hogan, Georges Rabinovitch, Byron F. Wood.

INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: Leslie R. Rounds, former Senior Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: Ivar Rooth, former Governor of the Bank of Sweden, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Jacques Rueff, Honorary Governor of the Bank of France.

On 29 October the General Assembly (resolution 868 (IX)) confirmed the re-appointment by the Secretary-General of Leslie R. Rounds for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1955.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Gilberto Amado (Brazil).

Roberto Cordova (Mexico), 1st Vice-Chairman.

Douglas L. Edmonds.⁵

J. P. A. François (Netherlands), Rapporteur.

F. V. García-Amador (Cuba).

Shuhsi Hsu (China).

Faris El-Khoury (Syria).

S. B. Krylov (USSR).⁶

H. Lauterpacht (United Kingdom).

Radhabinod Pal (India), 2nd Vice-Chairman.

Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia).

A. E. F. Sandström (Sweden), Chairman.

Georges Scelle (France).

Jean Spiropoulos (Greece).

Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia).

Mr. Edmonds was elected by the Commission on 28⁵ June 1954 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John J. Parker.

Did not attend Commission's sixth session for reasons of health.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of 11 Members of the United Nations, five permanent and six non-permanent elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. (For representatives to the Council, see APPENDIX IV.) The members of the Council for 1954 were as follows:

PERMANENT MEMBERS

China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: Colombia, Denmark, Lebanon.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: Brazil, New Zealand, Turkey.

On 6 October 1954, the General Assembly elected Belgium, Iran and Peru to take office from 1 January 1955, replacing Colombia, Denmark and Lebanon.

The Presidency of the Council is held in turn by Member States in the English alphabetical order of their names. The following served as Presidents during 1954:

Month	Country	Representative
January	Lebanon	Charles Malik
February	New Zealand	Leslie Knox Munro
March	Turkey	Selim Sarper
April	USSR	Andrei Y. Vyshinsky

Month	Country	Representative
May	United Kingdom	Sir Pierson Dixon
June	United States	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
July	Brazil	Ernesto Leme
August	China	Tingfu F. Tsiang
September	Colombia	Francisco Urrutia
October	Denmark	William Borberg
November	France	Henri Hoppenot
December	Lebanon	Charles Malik

Organs reporting to the Security Council during 1954 were:

Military Staff Committee

Disarmament Commission

Collective Measures Committee

Standing Committees

Ad Hoc Committees and Commissions

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee held bi-weekly meetings throughout the year; the first meeting was held on 7 January and the last on 23 December.

China. Army Representative: Lt. Gen. Ho Shai-lai.

Navy Representative: Commander Chen Tsai-ho.

France. Army Representative: Général de Brigade M.

Pénette. Navy Representative: Capitaine de Frégate M. Sanoner.

USSR. Army Representative: Major-General Ivan A.

Skliarov (1 January to 6 April), Major-General I. M. Saraiev (7 April to 31 December). Navy Representative: Captain 2nd Grade B. F. Gladkov (7 January to 31 December). Air Force Representative: Lieutenant-General A. R. Sharapov (1 January to 6 April).

United Kingdom. Army Representative: Brigadier I. H. Good (1 January to 28 February), Major-General G. E. Prior-Palmer (1 March to 31 December). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral C. C. Hughes-Hallet (1 January to 17 August), Vice-Admiral G. Barnard (18 August to 31 December). Air Force Representative: Air Vice-Marshal J. D. Breakey (1 January to 28 February), Air Vice-Marshal R. L. R. Atcherley (1 March to 31 December).

United States. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General W. A. Burrell (1 January to 30 November), Lieutenant-General T. W. Herren (1 December to 31 December). Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral A. D. Struble. Air Force Representative: Lieutenant-General L. W. Johnson.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Brazil. Representative: Ernesto Leme. Alternate: Hugo Gouthier, later Jayme de Barros.

Canada. Representative: David M. Johnson. Alternate: James George.

China. Representative: Tingfu F. Tsiang. Alternate: Hsioh-Ren Wei.

Colombia. Representative: Francisco Urrutia. Alternate: Lieutenant-General Gabriel Paris (to 19 March), Colonel Marco A. Villamizar (from 19 March).

Denmark. Representative: William Borberg. Alternate: Birger Dons Moeller.

France. Representative: Henri Hoppenot, later Jules Moch.

Lebanon. Representative: Charles Malik.

New Zealand. Representative: Leslie Knox Munro. Alternate: Alfred Raymond Perry.

Turkey. Representative: Selim Sarper (from 27 January). Alternate: Adil Derinsu.

USSR. Representative: Andrei Y. Vyshinsky. Alternate: Semyon K. Tsarapkin (to 16 November), A. A. Sobolev (from 16 November).

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Gladwyn Jebb (to 16 March), Sir Pierson Dixon (from 16 March). Alternate: P. M. Crosthwaite.

United States. Representative: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Deputy Representatives: Morehead Patterson, James J. Wadsworth.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

Canada. Representatives: Lester B. Pearson, Norman Robertson.

France. Representative: Jules Moch.

USSR. Representative: Yakov A. Malik.

United Kingdom. Representative: Selwyn Lloyd.

United States. Representative: Morehead Patterson.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council, (see above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members are each composed of representatives of all the members of the Security Council.

AD HOC COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA⁷

Members: Australia, Belgium, United States.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION

ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE

Chief of Staff: Major-General Vagn Bennike (to 2 September), Major-General E. L. M. Burns (from 11 August).

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Frank P. Graham

On 1 April 1951, adjourned sine die, while continuing to hold itself at the disposal of the parties.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of 18 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term of office. The following were the members (for delegations to the Council, see APPENDIX IV) of the Council during 1954.

To serve until 31 December 1954: Argentina, Belgium, China, Cuba, Egypt, France.

To serve until 31 December 1955: Australia, India, Turkey, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

To serve until 31 December 1956: Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Norway, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom.

On 6 October 1954, the General Assembly re-elected Argentina, China, Egypt and France, and elected the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands, replacing Belgium and Cuba, to take office from 1 January 1955.

The officers of the Council during 1954 were: President: Juan I. Cooke (Argentina).

First Vice-President: Sir Douglas Copland (Australia).

Second Vice-President: Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia).

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Economic and Social Council are of five types:

Functional commissions and sub-commission.

Regional economic commissions.

Standing committees.

Special bodies.

Ad hoc committees.

The Council has, in addition, various sessional committees such as the Economic, Social, and Co-ordination Committees.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

The Council had the following nine functional commissions and one sub-commission during 1954.

Transport and Communications

Fiscal⁸

Statistical

Population

Social

Human Rights

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

Status of Women

Narcotic Drugs

International Commodity Trade⁹

The following were the members of the Commissions during 1954 with the representatives serving on those which met during the year.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Commission consists of 15 members elected by the Council.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: India, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, United Kingdom.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: China, Colombia, France, Norway, Pakistan.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Byelorussian SSR, Egypt, USSR, United States, Venezuela.

The Transport and Communications Commission did not meet during 1954.

On 5 August the Economic and Social Council re-elected India, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom and elected Chile, replacing Paraguay, for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1955.

FISCAL COMMISSION

The Commission consisted of 15 members elected by the Council.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Pakistan, Sweden, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, USSR.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: China, France, India, Turkey, United Kingdom.

The Fiscal Commission did not meet during 1954.

The Economic and Social Council by resolution 557C II (XVIII) of 5 August 1954 decided to abolish this Commission.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Commission consists of 15 members elected by the Council.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: Australia, China, Netherlands, USSR, United States.

⁸Discontinued during the year.

⁹Established during 1954.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: Canada, Cuba, India, Iran, Ukrainian SSR.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Denmark, France, Panama, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

The Economic and Social Council on 4 August re-elected Australia, China, the Netherlands, the USSR and the United States for a further three-year term beginning 1 January 1955.

The following were the representatives to the eighth session of the Commission, held from 5 to 22 April 1954:

Australia. Representative: S. R. Carver.

Canada. Representative: H. Marshall.

China. Representative: Choh-Ming Li.

Cuba. Representative: R. Masferrer.

Denmark. Alternate: Mrs. R. Skade.

France. Representative: R. Rivet, Vice-Chairman. Alternate: R. Dumas.

India. Representative: P. C. Mahalanobis, Chairman. Alternate: M. Mukherjee.

Iran. Representative: N. Samii. Alternate: A. Khejmouri.

Netherlands. Representative: Ph. J. Idenburg, Rapporteur. Alternate: J. Dijkgraaf.

Panama. Representative: Miss L. E. Quesada.

Ukrainian SSR. Representative: L. M. Koretsky.

USSR. Representative: T. V. Ryabushkin.

United Kingdom. Representative: H. Campion. Alternate: J. Stafford.

United States. Representative: S. A. Rice.

Yugoslavia. Representative: D. Vogeltnik. Alternate: A. Macura.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Commission consists of 15 members elected by the Council.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: Indonesia, Mexico, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: China, France, Iran, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Syria.

The Population Commission did not meet during 1954.

The Economic and Social Council on 5 August 1954 re-elected the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States and elected Costa Rica and India, replacing Indonesia and Mexico, for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1955.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Commission consists of 18 members elected by the Council.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: France, Greece, India, Philippines, USSR, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Norway, United Kingdom.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, China, Israel, Uruguay.

The Social Commission did not meet during 1954.

The Economic and Social Council on 4 August 1954 re-elected France, Greece, India, the Philippines, the

USSR and the United States for a further three-year term beginning 1 January 1955.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission consists of 18 members elected by the Council.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: Belgium, China, Lebanon, Poland, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: Egypt, France, India, Philippines, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Australia, Chile, Greece, Pakistan, Turkey, United States.

The Economic and Social Council on 5 August 1954 re-elected China, Lebanon, Poland and the United Kingdom and elected Mexico and Norway, replacing Belgium and Uruguay, for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1955.

The following were the representatives to the 10th session of the Commission, held from 23 February to 16 April 1954.

Australia. Representative: H. F. E. Whitlam. Alternate: K. H. Rogers.

Belgium. Alternate: J. Nisot.

Chile. Representative: Rudecindo Ortega. Alternate: Sergio Labarca.

China. Representative: Cheng Paonan. Alternate: Hu Chun.

Egypt. Representative: Mahmoud Azmi, Chairman. Alternate: Ashraf Ghorbal.

France. Representative: René Cassin, First Vice-Chairman. Alternate: P. Juvigny.

Greece. Representative: S. G. Roussos. Alternate: D. Carayannis.

India. Representative: Rajeshwar Dayal. Alternates: B. Rajan, P. K. Banerjee.

Lebanon. Alternate: E. Rizk.

Pakistan. Representative: A. Waheed. Alternates: A. H. B. Tyabji, Riaz Piracha.

Philippines. Representative: José D. Ingles, Rapporteur.

Poland. Representative: H. Birecki. Alternate: E. Kulaga.

Turkey. Representative: V. Asiroglu.

Ukrainian SSR. Representative: V. I. Sapozhnikov.

USSR. Representative: P. D. Morozov.

United Kingdom. Representative: S. Hoare. Alternate: Mervyn Brown.

United States. Representative: Mrs. Oswald B. Lord. Alternates: Philip D. Halpern, James F. Green.

Uruguay. Representative: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, Second Vice-Chairman. Alternates: César Montero Bustamante, Darwin Bracco.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission consists of 12 persons,¹⁰ elected by the Commission on Human Rights, subject to the consent of their Governments. Members serve in their individual capacity.

Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon).

¹⁰ One vacancy occurred in the Sub-Commission during 1954.

Mohamed Awad (Egypt).

Jorge Bocobo (Philippines).¹¹

P. Chatenet (France).¹²

Nikolai P. Emelyanov (USSR).

C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom).

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord (United States).¹¹

Hérard Roy (Haiti).

Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile).

Max Sörensen (Denmark).

Joseph Winiewicz (Poland).¹¹

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission consists of 18 members elected by the Council.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1954: Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Iran, Pakistan.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: Haiti, Lebanon, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Poland, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

The Economic and Social Council on 4 August re-elected the Byelorussian SSR, China and Pakistan and elected Argentina, Australia and Indonesia, replacing Burma, Chile and Iran, for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1955.

The following were the representatives to the eighth session of the Commission, held from 22 March to 9 April 1954:

Burma. Representative: Daw Ngwe Khin. Alternate: Ba Maung.

Byelorussian SSR. Representative: Mrs. Faina Novikova.

Chile. Representative: Miss Gabriela Mistral. Alternate: Miss Mónica González.

China. Alternate: Miss Grace Yang.

Cuba. Representative: Miss Uldarica Mañas. Alternate: Miss Ana Maria Perera.

Dominican Republic. Representative: Miss Minerva Bernardino, Chairman.

France. Representative: Madame Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux.

Haiti. Representative: Madame Fortuna Augustin Guéry.

Iran. Representative: Madame Safiyeh Firouz, Rapporteur.

Lebanon. Representative: Madame Laure Tabet.

Pakistan. Representative: Begum Anwar Ahmed.

Poland. Representative: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska, Second Vice-Chairman.

Sweden. Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel.

USSR. Representative: Mrs. Vera A. Fomina.

United Kingdom. Representative: Mrs. John Warde, First Vice-Chairman. Alternate: H. P. L. Attlee.

United States. Representative: Mrs. Lorena Hahn.

Venezuela. Representative: Mrs. Isabel Sánchez de

¹¹ These members were represented by alternates at the sixth session of the Sub-Commission, held from 4 to 29 January 1954: Mr. Bocobo by José D. Ingles; Mrs. Lord by Philip Halpern; and Mr. Winiewicz by Eugeniusz Kulaga.

¹² Did not attend session.

Urdaneta. Alternate: Mrs. Carlota Benitez de Socorro.
Yugoslavia. Representative: Madame Mitra Mitrovic.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 15 Members of the United Nations which are important producing or manufacturing countries or countries in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious problem. Ten Members of primary importance in these fields are appointed for an indefinite period until such time as they may be replaced by decision of the Council; the remaining five are appointed for three years.

Elected for an indefinite period: Canada, China, France, India, Peru, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 1956: Egypt, Greece, Iran, Mexico, Poland.

The following were the representatives to the ninth session of the Commission, held from 19 April to 14 May:

Canada. Representative: Colonel C. H. L. Sharman. Alternate: K. C. Hossick.

China. Representative: Chi-Kwei Liang.

Egypt. Representative: Amin Ismail.

France. Representative: C. Vaille, Chairman. Alternates: G. Amanrich, R. Gorse.

Greece. Representative: G. Panapoulos.

India. Representative: E. S. Krishnamoorthy, Rapporteur.

Iran. Representative: A. G. Ardalan.

Mexico. Representative: O. Rabasa. Alternate: R. Rosenzweig Diaz A.

Peru. Representative: C. Lazarte.

Poland. Representative: E. Kulaga. Alternate: J. Forsys.

Turkey. Representative: M. Ozkol. Alternate: S. Ağa.

USSR. Representative: V. V. Vasilyeva. Alternate: A. A. Fomin.

United Kingdom. Representative: J. H. Walker.

United States. Representative: H. J. Anslinger, Vice-Chairman.

Yugoslavia. Representative: D. Nikolic.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission was established by the Economic and Social Council on 5 August 1954 (resolution 557F (XVIII)).

Its main task is to examine measures designed to avoid excessive fluctuations in the prices of and the volume of trade in primary commodities, including measures aiming at the maintenance of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and the prices of manufactured goods in international trade, and to make recommendations. (For terms of reference, see resolutions 512A(XVII) and 557F(XVIII) under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, CHAPTER IV.)

The initial members of the Commission were elected by the Council on 23 November 1954, as follows:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Brazil,

Canada, Poland, United Kingdom, United States,¹³ Venezuela.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Egypt, France, India, Pakistan, Turkey, USSR.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, China, Denmark.

The Commission did not meet during 1954.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

There are three regional economic commissions:

Economic Commission for Europe

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

Economic Commission for Latin America

Their membership, principal subsidiary bodies and chief representatives attending sessions during 1954 were as follows:

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Members: Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy,¹⁴ Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

European countries not Members of the United Nations participating in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission are: Albania, Austria,¹⁵ Bulgaria, Finland,¹⁵ Hungary, Ireland,¹⁵ Portugal¹⁵ Romania, Switzerland.

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary organs:

Committee on Agricultural Problems

Coal Committee

Committee on Electric Power

Industry and Materials Committee

Inland Transport Committee

Committee on Manpower

Steel Committee

Timber Committee

Committee on the Development of Trade

Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and ad hoc working parties.

The following were the principal representatives to the ninth session of the Commission, held from 9 to 25 March 1954:

Chief Representatives

Albania: Shemsi Totozani.

Austria: Wilhelm Goertz.

Belgium: Max Suetens.

Bulgaria: Tzvetko V. Bantchev.

Byelorussian SSR: A. E. Gurinovich.

Czechoslovakia: Josef Ullrich, Chairman.

Denmark: J. O. Krag.

Finland: T. A. Wiherheimo.

¹³ Informed the Commission that it had decided not to designate a representative for the time being.

¹⁴ In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 517B(XVII) of 22 April, Italy became a member of the Commission on 19 July.

¹⁵ Under the same resolution, these States became eligible for membership.

France: Edgar Faure.
 Greece: Xenophon Zolotas, Vice-Chairman.
 Hungary: Imre Kutas.
 Italy: Emilio Colombo.
 Luxembourg: Pierre Elvinger.
 Netherlands: Baron C. A. Bentinck.
 Norway: Erik Brofoss.
 Poland: Juliusz Katz-Suchy.
 Romania: Bazil Serban.
 Sweden: Mrs. Karin Kock.
 Switzerland: Hermann Hauswirth.
 Turkey: H. F. Isik.
 Ukrainian SSR: P. V. Kriven.
 USSR: Pavel N. Kummykin.
 United Kingdom: Marquess of Reading.
 United States: Winthrop G. Brown.
 Yugoslavia: B. Crnobrnja.

Non-Members of the Commission

Australia: L. Corkery.
 Colombia: Luis Gonzalez Barros.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia (from 20 August 1954),¹⁶ Ceylon (from 10 December 1954),¹⁶ China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan (from 24 June 1954),¹⁶ Republic of Korea (from 20 October 1954),¹⁶ Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam (from 23 August 1954).¹⁶

Associate members: Hong Kong, Laos,¹⁷ Malaya and British Borneo, Nepal.¹⁷

The Commission has established the following subsidiary organs: (a) Committee on Industry and Trade and (b) Inland Transport Committee.

The Committee on Industry and Trade has standing sub-committees on iron and steel, on electric power, on mineral resources development, and on trade; and the Inland Transport Committee has inland waterway, railway and highway sub-committees. In addition there are various ad hoc working parties.

The following were the representatives attending the 10th session of the Commission, held from 8 to 18 February.

Members

Afghanistan: Abdul Wahab Haider.
 Australia: D. J. Munro.
 Burma: Tin Pe, Vice-Chairman.
 China: Sao-Chang Hsu.
 France: P. Abelin.
 India: C. C. Desai, Chairman.
 Indonesia: K. R. T. Sujono Hadinoto Judonegoro, Sumitro Djojohadikusumo.
 Netherlands: W. J. Cator.
 New Zealand: John McGuire.

¹⁶In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 517A(XVII) of 22 April 1954, these States became eligible for membership in the Commission.

¹⁷Under the same resolution Laos became a member in February 1955 and Nepal in June 1955.

Pakistan: Masood Sadiq.
 Philippines: Felipe Mabilangan.
 Thailand: Sunthorn Hongladarom.
 USSR: M. A. Menshikov.
 United Kingdom: Alan Alves Dudley.
 United States: Philip K. Crowe.

Associate Members

Cambodia: Var Kamel.
 Ceylon: Peter Oliver Fernando.
 Hong Kong: Dhun Ruttonjee.
 Japan: Ichiro Ohta.
 Korea: Chung W. Cho.
 Laos: Princess Souvanna Phouma.
 Malay and British Borneo: Dato Nik Kamil bin Haji Mahmud.
 Vietnam: Huynh-Tuong-Tan.

Non-Members of the Commission

Canada: J. M. Thurrott.
 Yugoslavia: B. Japundzic, V. Mesaric.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

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

The Commission has established a Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America.

This Committee has established a Sub-Committee on the Unification of Central American Tariff Nomenclature, subsequently renamed the Sub-Committee on Central American Trade.

The following were the representatives attending the sixth session of the Commission from 8 to 10 February:

Argentina: Ismael de la Cruz Guerrero.
 Bolivia: Fernando Iturralde Chinel.
 Brazil: Henrique Rodrigues Valle.
 Chile: Guillermo del Pedregal Herrera, Chairman.
 Colombia: Pedro Rueda Martinez.
 Costa Rica: Porfirio Morera Batres.
 Cuba: Ramiro Hernandez Portela, First Vice-Chairman.
 Dominican Republic: Nilo H. Soto.
 Ecuador: Carlos Puig Villazar.
 El Salvador: José Avilés, Rapporteur.
 France: Jacques Coiffard.
 Guatemala: Ramiro Ordóñez Paniagua.
 Haiti: Arnaud N. Merceron.
 Honduras: Virgilio R. Gálvez.
 Mexico: José de J. Núñez y Domínguez.
 Netherlands: P. A. Kasteel.
 Nicaragua: Alfredo Hernández Camus.
 Panama: Carlos Ycaza Vásquez.
 Paraguay: Mario Mallorquín.
 Peru: Jorge Lorente de Patron.
 United Kingdom: Charles N. Stirling.
 United States: William Sanders.
 Uruguay: Hugo V. de Pena, Second Vice-Chairman.
 Venezuela: Hernán Gonzáles Vale.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Council has four standing committees:
 Technical Assistance Committee of the Council
 Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies
 Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
 Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL
 This Committee is composed of the members of the Council.

**COMMITTEE ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH
 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES**

The Committee consists of the President of the Council, as Chairman, and 11 members of the Council. The Committee did not meet during 1954.

**COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
 ORGANIZATIONS**

The Committee consists of the President, serving as Chairman, ex officio, and seven members elected by the Council:

The members serving on this Committee in 1954 were: Belgium, China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

On 5 November 1954 the Council re-elected China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela and elected the Netherlands, replacing Belgium, as members of the Committee for 1955.

**INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF
 CONFERENCES**

Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SPECIAL BODIES

Under this heading may be placed the following:
 Permanent Central Opium Board
 Drug Supervisory Body
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
 Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements
 Technical Assistance Board

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Board consists of eight persons appointed in an individual capacity for five years by the Economic and Social Council.

Its members in 1954 were:

Román Sánchez (Chile).
 Paul Reuter (France), Vice-President.
 M. E. Rehman (India).
 Fouad Abou Zahar (Lebanon).
 Emilio D. Espinosa (Philippines).¹⁸
 Hans Fischer (Switzerland).
 Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), President.

¹⁸ Resigned at the end of June.

Herbert L. May (United States).
 Chi-Kwei Liang (China).¹⁹

DRUGS SUPERVISORY BODY

The Supervisory Body consists of four experts. Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Colonel C. H. L. Sharman (Canada), President. Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board: Herbert L. May (United States). Appointed by the World Health Organization: Hans Fischer (Switzerland), Vice-President, Sedet Tavat (Turkey).

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Executive Director: Maurice Pate.

Executive Board

The Executive Board consists of the members of the Social Commission and eight other States elected by the Economic and Social Council.

The members for 1954 were: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: A. R. Lindt (Switzerland).

First Vice-Chairman: Awni Khalidy (Iraq).

Second Vice-Chairman: Cleantho de Paiva Leite (Brazil).

Third Vice-Chairman: Erik Dons (Norway).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: V. A. Hamdani (Pakistan).

The Economic and Social Council on 5 August elected the Dominican Republic and Japan to replace the retiring members of the Board, Peru and Thailand. In re-electing on 4 August the retiring members of the Social Commission, the Council automatically re-elected them as members of the Board.

The Executive Board has established the following subsidiary organs.

Programme Committee

Sub-Committee on Fund Raising

Committee on Administrative Budget

In addition there is a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

Consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations.

Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld, Chairman.

Director-General of ILO, David A. Morse.

Director-General of FAO, Philip V. Cardon.

Director-General of UNESCO, Luther H. Evans.

Director-General of WHO, Marcolino G. Candau.
 President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Eugene R. Black.

Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, Ivar Rooth.

Secretary-General of ICAO, Carl Ljungberg.

¹⁹ Elected a member by the Council on 16 December.

Director of UPU, Fritz Hess.

Secretary-General of ITU, Marco Aurelio Andrada.
Acting Secretary-General of WMO, G. Swoboda.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Consists of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads, or their representatives, of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of technical assistance (United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, WMO).²⁰
Executive Chairman: David Owen.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

Edgar A. Cohen, Chairman, nominated by the Contracting Parties to GATT.
Georges Peter, appointed for his experience with non-agricultural primary commodities.
Walter Muller, appointed for his experience on production and international marketing of primary commodities.

Robert C. Tetro, nominated by FAO.

AD HOC COMMITTEES**COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS²¹**

E. Baticle (French).
A. A. Billberg (Swedish).
V. E. Haninger (United States).
M. K. Maitra (Indian).
H. E. Watts (British).

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON IRON ORE

Fernand Blondel (French), Chairman.
Carl E. Dutton (United States).
Maharajapuram Sitaram Krishnan (Indian).
Benjamin Leiding Valdes (Chilean).
Gilbert C. Monture (Canadian).
Frederick G. Percival (United Kingdom).
Martin Wiberg (Swedish).

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council consists of the following:
Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories;

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between Members which administer Trust Territories and Members which do not.

The following were the members of the Council during 1954:

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Permanent Members of the Security Council not Administering Trust Territories: China, USSR. Elected to serve until 31 December 1955: El Salvador, Syria.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Haiti, India.

(For delegations to the Council, see APPENDIX IV.)

The officers of the Council during 1954 were:

THIRTEENTH SESSION

President: Leslie Knox Munro (New Zealand).
Vice-President: Miguel Rafael Urquía (El Salvador).

FOURTEENTH SESSION

President: Miguel Rafael Urquía (El Salvador).
Vice-President: Leon Pignon (France).

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Trusteeship Council are: Standing committees; Ad hoc committees; Visiting missions.

The Bank and the Fund, though they do not participate in the Expanded Programme and are not titular members of the Board, are represented at its meetings and co-operate fully with the promotion of the objectives of the Programme.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Trusteeship Council has two Standing Committees.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS
Members: China, Haiti, New Zealand, United States.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
Members to end of 13th session: Australia, Belgium, El Salvador, Syria, USSR, United Kingdom.
Elected at closing meeting (525th) of 13th session to serve to end of 15th session: Belgium, France, India, Syria, USSR, United Kingdom.

AD HOC COMMITTEES

The following ad hoc committees met during 1954:

COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

Chairman: Max Dorsinville (Haiti).
Members: China, France, Haiti, India, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE INDIGENOUS INHABITANTS OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES IN THE WORK OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
Chairman: Rafael Eguizabal (El Salvador).
Members: El Salvador, Syria, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

Chairman: Avtar Singh (India).
Members: Belgium, India, Syria, United States.

Appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with Council resolution 468G(XV).

VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORIES IN
EAST AFRICA, 1954

Rafael Eguizabal (El Salvador),

R. Jaipal (India),
John Stanhope Reid (New Zealand), Chairman,
Mason Sears (United States).

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Court consists of 15 judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently.

The judges of the Court serving during 1954, in order of precedence, with the year their term of office ends, were as follows:

Judge	End of Term	Nationality
Sir Arnold Duncan McNair, President	1955	British
José Gustavo Guerrero, Vice-President	1955	Salvadorean
Alejandro Alvarez	1955	Chilean
Jules Basdevant	1955	French
Green H. Hackworth	1961	United States
Bohdan Winiarski	1958	Polish
Milovan Zoricic	1958	Yugoslav
Helge Klaestad	1961	Norwegian
Abdel Hamid Badawi	1958	Egyptian
John E. Read	1958	Canadian
Hsu Mo	1958	Chinese
Levi Fernandes Carneiro	1955	Brazilian
E. C. Armand-Ugon	1961	Uruguayan
Feodor Ivanovich Kozh- evnikov	1961	USSR
Mohammad Zafrulla Khan	1961	Pakistani
Registrar. Julio López Oliván. Deputy-Registrar. Jean Garnier-Coignet.		

Mr. Zafrulla Khan was elected²² on 7 October 1954 by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Benegal Rau (Indian). Mr. Zafrulla Khan's term of office will expire on 5 February 1961.

On the same day²² the Assembly and the Security Council elected the following judges for the regular nine-year term of office to replace those judges retiring on 5 February 1955: Jules Basdevant (French), Roberto Cordova (Mexican), José Gustavo Guerrero (Salvadorean), Hersch Lauterpacht (British) and Lucio M. Moreno Quintana (Argentinian).

Japan, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, which are parties to the Court's Statute but not Members of the United Nations, took part in the elections in the General Assembly. San Marino, which was also entitled to take part in the elections, was not represented.

CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE

(As elected by the Court on 6 May 1954)
Members: President Sir Arnold Duncan McNair

For lists of candidates nominated by national groups, see A/2668 and Corr.1 and Add.1,2 and

Vice-President Guerrero.

Judges Basdevant, Hackworth, Hsu Mo.

Substitutes: Judges Klaestad and Badawi.

PARTIES TO THE COURT'S STATUTE

All Members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-member States have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Switzerland, Liechtenstein, San Marino (on 18 February 1954), Japan (on 2 April 1954).

STATES ACCEPTING COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court for the period for which they still have to run) were in force at the end of the year: Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay,²³ Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

ORGANS AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY OPINIONS FROM THE COURT

Authorized in the Charter to request opinions on any legal questions: General Assembly, Security Council.

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Interim Committee of the General Assembly, International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization.

A/2695 and Add. 1-4; for elections see records of 493rd plenary meeting of the Assembly and 681st meeting of the Security Council.

Paraguay's declaration was made without limitation.²³ It was withdrawn by Paraguay by a decision of 26 April 1938.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

(As of 31 December 1954)²⁴

Secretary-General: Dag Hammarskjöld.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: Andrew W. Cordier.

Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters: W. Martin Hill.
Chief, General Assembly Section: Per Lind.
Principal Officer: Miss Gertrude Dixon.
Principal Officer: Bruce R. Turner.INDEPENDENT UNITS
(REPORTING TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE)
Health Service. Medical Director: Dr. Szeming Sze.
Inspection Service. Director: Frode Hansen.BUREAU OF FINANCE
Principal Director: H. C. Andersen.
Deputy Director: Laurence Michelmore.
Chief of Budget Division: Paul Coidan.
Chief of Accounts Division: Henry H. Busfield.BUREAU OF PERSONNEL
Director: Alfred G. Katzin.
Deputy Director: John McDiarmid.DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
Assistant Secretary-General: Ilya S. Tchernychev.
Principal Director: Dragoslav Protitch.
Director of General Political Division: Alfonso Garcia Robles.DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
Assistant Secretary-General: Guillaume Georges-Picot.
Principal Director: Roy Blough.
Acting Director, Division of Economic Development: Ansgar Rosenborg.
Acting Director, Division of Economic Stability: Folke Hilgerdt.
Director, Fiscal Division: Henry Bloch.
Director, Statistical Office: W. R. Leonard.
Deputy Director, Statistical Office: P. J. Loftus.
Director, Division of Transport and Communications: Branko Lukac.
Secretary of the Economic and Social Council: Mehdi Vakil.ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
Executive Secretary: Gunnar Myrdal.
Deputy Executive Secretary: M. Lavrichenko.
Director, Research and Planning Division: Hal B. Lary.
Director, Industry Division: H. W. A. Waring.ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
Executive Secretary: P. S. Lokanathan.
Chief, Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development: Shen-Yi.ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Executive Secretary: Raul Prebisch.
Assistant Director: Louis N. Swenson.
Director, Mexico Office: Victor Urquidi.TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
Director-General: Hugh L. Keenleyside.
Deputy Director-General: Gustavo Martinez Cabanas.
Director of Programme Division: Arthur Goldschmidt.
Director of Public Administration Division: H. J. Van Mook.DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS
Assistant Secretary-General: Guillaume Georges-Picot.
Acting Principal Director: John P. Humphrey.
Director of Division of Social Welfare: Miss Julia Henderson.
Director of Division of Human Rights: John P. Humphrey.
Deputy Director of Division of Human Rights: Egon Schwelb.
Director of Division of Narcotic Drugs: Gilbert E. Yates.
Acting Director of Population Division: John D. Durand.DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
Assistant Secretary-General: Victor Hoo.
Principal Director and Director of Division of Trusteeship: Ralph J. Bunche.
Director of Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Wilfrid Benson.
Deputy Director of Division of Trusteeship: Bozidar Aleksander.
Deputy Director of Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Arnold V. Kunst.DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Assistant Secretary-General: Benjamin A. Cohen.
Principal Director: Tor Gjesdal.
Director of External Services: V. J. G. Stavridi.
Director of Management and Circulation Division: G. J. Janecek.
Director of Press and Publications Bureau: Wilder Foote.
Deputy Director of Press and Publications Bureau: Henri Fast.
Director of Radio Division: Peter Aylen.
Director of Films and Visual Information Division: Jan Gunnar Lindstrom.

The Under-Secretaries and officers of equivalent status under the Secretary-General's reorganization plan, approved by the General Assembly during 1954, see under ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS, CHAPTER I, which went into effect on 1 January 1955, are given at the end of this section.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES

Athens. Acting Director: Sinan A. Korle.
 Belgrade. Director: Milan Hofman.
 Bogota. Officer-in-Charge: Luis Zalamea.
 Buenos Aires. Director: Marco A. Gandasequi.
 Cairo. Director: Rahat Bokhari.
 Copenhagen. Director: Viggo A. Christensen.
 Geneva. Director: Jerzy Szapiro.
 Karachi. Director: A. M. Ashraf.
 London. Director: George Ivan Smith.
 Mexico City. Director: Rafael A. Fusoni.
 Monrovia. Director: B. Leitgeber.
 Moscow. Acting Director: Sergey G. Bratchikov.
 New Delhi. Director: James B. Orrick.
 Paris. Director: David Blickenstaff.
 Prague. Director: Arnost Bares.
 Rio de Janeiro. Director: Paul Vanorden Shaw.
 Santiago. Information Officer: Antonio Ramos Oliveira.
 Shanghai. Officer-in-Charge: Mrs. Elizabeth Tong.
 Bangkok. Information Officer: William Tanzer.
 Jakarta. Information Officer for Indonesia: Olav Rytter.
 Manila. Information Officer for the Philippines: Martin A. Arostegui.
 Sydney. Officer-in-Charge: Miss Abigail Clancy.
 Teheran. Officer-in-Charge: Miss G. Khajeh.
 Washington. Director: Paul V. Johansen.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Principal Director in Charge of the Legal Department (also Director of Immunities and Treaties): Constantin Stavropoulos.
 Director of General Legal Division: Oscar Schachter.
 Director of Division for the Development and Codification of International Law: Yuen-Li Liang.
 Deputy Director of Division of Immunities and Treaties: W. W. Cox.

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: Shamaldharee Lall.
 Director of Library: R. Borba de Moraes.
 Director of Bureau of Documents: Georges Peissel.
 Chief of Publishing Service: Daniel D. DeWalt.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Director: David B. Vaughan.
 Director of Communication and Record Service: Byron F. Wood.
 Chief of Purchase and Transportation Service: F. A. Mapes.
 Chief of Buildings and Management Service: Frank M. Begley.
 Chief of Field Operations Service: Carey Seward.

EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA

Director Representing the Secretary-General: Adrian Pelt.

TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION
IN PALESTINE

Chief of Staff: Major-General E. L. M. Burns.
 Political Adviser: Henri Vigier.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

HEADQUARTERS

Executive Director: Maurice Pate.
 Deputy Executive Director: Eric J. R. Heyward.
 Deputy Executive Director: B. Borcic.
 Chief, Administrative Division: John T. Birkhead.
 Comptroller: Stanley Sroka.
 Chief of Supply Division: Edmund T. Bridgwater.
 Public Relations Officer: Mrs. Patricia Hartwell.
 Chief Reports Officer: John J. Charnow.
 Milk Conservation Co-ordinator: Donald R. Sabin.

UNICEF REGIONAL OFFICES

Regional Director, Asia Region: Spurgeon M. Keeny.
 Regional Director, Africa, Eastern Mediterranean, and Europe: Charles Egger.
 Regional Director, The Americas: Robert L. Daveé.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Executive Chairman: David Owen.
 Senior Director: William McCaw.
 Director of Administrative Management and Field Services Division: James Keen.
 Director of Programme and Financial Management: Narhar G. Abhyankar.

FIELD PERSONNEL

Resident Representative (Haiti): Raoul Aglion.
 Special Representative (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay): Miguel A. Alborno.
 Acting Resident Representative (Indonesia): Anthony Balinski.
 Resident Representative (Bolivia): Sune L. Carlson.
 Representative (Yugoslavia): Myer Cohen.
 Liaison Officer (India): J. N. Corry.
 Resident Representative (Iran): Marcel DeBaer.
 Representative (Turkey): Charles Weitz.
 Officer-in-Charge (Colombia and Ecuador): Adriano Garcia.
 Resident Representative (Israel): C. Hart Schaaf.
 Resident Representative (Brazil): Henri Laurentie.
 Resident Representative (Pakistan): Sir Alexander MacFarquhar.
 Liaison Officer in Beirut (Jordan, Lebanon and Syria): Dudley Marsack.
 Regional Representative (Mexico, Central America and Panama): Raymond Etchats.
 Liaison Officer (Australia and New Zealand): John R. Minter.
 Resident Representative (Egypt): Manuel Perez-Guerrero.
 Resident Representative (Libya): Thomas A. Power.
 Officer-in-Charge (Philippines): H. G. Keith.
 Acting Resident Representative (Afghanistan): W. Makowski.

Resident Representative (Burma): A. J. Wakefield.
Acting Resident Representative (Iraq): A. B. Trowbridge.

**UNITED NATIONS
KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY**

KOREA HEADQUARTERS

Agent-General: Lieutenant General John B. Coulter, USA (Retired).
Assistant Agent-General: George S. Hall.
Executive Officer, Office of the Agent-General: Brigadier General H. E. Eastwood, USA (Retired).
Chief, Programmes and Reports Division: Eugene Reed.
Chief, Office of Budget and Management: Verda Welch.
Comptroller: James McLean.
Chief, Office of Personnel: Francis J. Murray.
Chief, Operations Division: Thomas Jamieson.
Chief, Public Information Division: J. King Gordon.
Chief, Supply Division: Cyril Perry.

AMERICAN REGIONAL OFFICE

Chief of Office: John L. Thurston.
Chief, Division of Liaison: David L. Rolbein.
Chief, Division of Procurement: Brigadier General Andrew C. Tychem, USA (Retired).

TOKYO LIAISON AND PROCUREMENT OFFICE

Chief of Office: Richard Quill.

LONDON LIAISON AND PROCUREMENT OFFICE

Chief of Office: Colonel David Logan Gray.
European Representative: Sir Arthur N. Rucker.

**UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST**

Director: Henry R. Labouisse.
Deputy Director: Leslie J. Carver.
General Counsel: Jean Lalive.
Assistant Director, Department of Common Services: Frank P. Marriott.
Assistant Director, Department of Refugee Services: B. E. R. de la Sabliere.
Assistant Director, Department of Rehabilitation: W. E. F. Conrad.
Chief, Economics Division: Norman Burns.

Comptroller: Elmer E. Feistel, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Director: Sherwood G. Moe.
Special Assistant to the Director for Public Relations: John C. Fistere.

**UNDER-SECRETARIES AND OFFICERS OF
EQUIVALENT STATUS FROM 1 JANUARY 1955**

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Executive Office of the Secretary-General. Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General: Andrew W. Cordier.
Office of Legal Affairs. The Legal Counsel. Constantin A. Stavropoulos.
Office of the Controller. Controller: H. C. Andersen.
Office of Personnel. Director of Personnel: J. A. C. Robertson.
Office of the Under-Secretaries without Department. Under-Secretaries: Ralph J. Bunche, Ilya S. Tchernychev.

**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND
SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS**

Under-Secretary: Dragoslav Protitch.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: Philippe de Seynes.
Deputy Under-Secretary: Martin Hill.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION
FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

Under-Secretary: Benjamin Cohen.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Under-Secretary: Ahmed S. Bokhari.

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

Under-Secretary: Victor Hoo.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Director: David B. Vaughan.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Director-General: Hugh L. Keenleyside.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Executive Director: Maurice Pate

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Executive Chairman: David Owen.

APPENDIX III

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS DURING 1954

MATTERS CONSIDERED DURING THE NINTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

21 SEPTEMBER — 17 DECEMBER 1954

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of India.	Plenary meeting 473.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meetings 473, 515.
3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee. ²⁵	Plenary meetings 473, 495, 514. Resolution 807(IX).
4. Election of President.	Plenary meeting 473.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.	First Committee meetings 683, 684. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 1, 2. Second Committee meetings 288, 289. Third Committee meetings, 543, 544. Fourth Committee meetings 396, 397. Fifth Committee meetings 430, 431. Sixth Committee meetings 395, 396. Plenary meeting 474.
6. Election of Vice-Presidents.	Plenary meeting 474.
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.	Plenary meeting 476.
8. Adoption of the agenda.	General Committee meetings 92-101. Plenary meetings 476-478, 492, 495, 497, 504, 505, 506, 513. Resolution 902(IX). ²⁶
9. Opening of the general debate.	Plenary meetings 475, 476, 479-492.
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	
11. Report of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 503. Resolution 905(IX).
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Second Committee meetings 335-340, 342. Third Committee meetings 586-599. Fifth Committee meetings 481, 482. Plenary meetings 511-513. Resolutions 829, 830, 834-837(IX).
13. Report of the Trusteeship Council. ²⁷	Fourth Committee meetings 434-449, 451, 461. Fifth Committee meeting 481. Plenary meeting 512. Resolutions 853-859 (IX).
14. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 492.
15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meeting 492.
16. Election of members of the International Court of Justice:	Plenary meeting 493.
(a) Election of a member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Benegal Rau;	
(b) Election of five members of the Court.	

²⁵ In connexion with this item, see records of plenary meeting 473 and resolution 903 (IX) on Question of the Representation of China.

²⁶ Completion of the work of the ninth session of the General Assembly.

²⁷ The Fourth Committee considered requests for hearings in connexion with this item and also with Items 35 and 52 at its meetings 397-401, 409-411, 413, 414, 424, 426, 431, 433, and 435.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
17. The Korean question:	
(a) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;	First Committee meetings 736-745. Plenary meeting 510. Resolution 811(IX).
(b) Report of the United Nations Agent General for Korean Reconstruction.	Second Committee meetings 340-342. Plenary meeting 511. Resolution 828(IX).
18. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.	Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 28-38. Plenary meeting 503. Resolution 818(IX).
19. Methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter: report of the Collective Measures Committee.	First Committee meetings 703-706. Plenary meeting 497. Resolution 809(IX).
20. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments: report of the Disarmament Commission. ²⁸	First Committee meetings 685-702. Plenary meeting 497. Resolution 808(IX).
21. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.	General Committee meeting 92. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 17-27. Plenary meeting 501. Resolution 817(IX).
(a) Report of the Committee of Good Offices;	
(b) Admission of Laos and Cambodia.	
22. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: report of the United Nations Good Offices Commission.	General Committee meeting 92. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 8-16. Fifth Committee meeting 449. Plenary meetings 476-497. Resolution 816(IX).
23. The question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa: report of the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in the Union of South Africa.	General Committee meeting 92. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 42-47. Fifth Committee meeting 481. Plenary meetings 476, 511. Resolution 820(IX).
24. Appointment of members of the Peace Observation Commission.	Plenary meeting 510. Resolution 907(IX).
25. Economic development of under-developed countries:	Second Committee meetings 290-314, 322-333, 337. Fifth Committee meetings 471, 472. Plenary meeting 510. Resolutions 822-826(IX).
(a) Question of the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development: summary by the Secretary-General of comments of Governments on the report of the Committee of Nine, report of Mr. Raymond Scheyven and report of the Economic and Social Council;	
(b) Question of the establishment of an international finance corporation: report of the Economic and Social Council;	
(c) International flow of private capital for the economic development of under-developed countries;	
(d) Land reform.	
26. Programmes of technical assistance: report of the Economic and Social Council.	Second Committee meetings 315-323. Fifth Committee meeting 468. Plenary meeting 502. Resolution 831(IX).
27. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.	Third Committee meetings 545-548, 550-556. Plenary meeting 495. Resolution 832(IX).
28. Freedom of information: report of the Economic and Social Council.	Third Committee meetings 599-613, 615, 616. Plenary meeting 514. Resolutions 839-841(IX).
29. Question of organizing an international professional conference to prepare the final text of an International Code of Ethics for the use of information personnel: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee meetings 612, 613. Plenary meeting 514. Resolution 838(IX).

²⁸ Agenda Items 20 and 68 were considered simultaneously.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
30. Forced labour: report of the Economic and Social Council.	Third Committee meetings 613, 615, 617-620. Plenary meeting 514. Resolution 842(IX).
31. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:	Fourth Committee meetings 410-424, 439. Plenary meeting 498. Resolutions 845-848(IX).
(a) Information on economic conditions;	
(b) Information on other conditions;	
(c) Transmission of information;	
(d) Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.	
32. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:	Fourth Committee meetings 423, 427-434, 439. Plenary meetings, 498, 499. Resolutions 849-850(IX).
(a) Communication from the Government of Denmark concerning Greenland;	
(b) Other communications.	
33. Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.	Fourth Committee meetings 433, 439. Plenary meetings 498, 499.
34. Question of South West Africa: report of the the Committee on South West Africa.	Fourth Committee meetings 399-409, 424-427, 433, 434, 462, 463. Plenary meetings 494, 495, 500, 501, 512. Resolutions 844, 851, 852, 904(IX).
35. The Togoland unification problem: special report of the Trusteeship Council. ²⁹	Fourth Committee meetings 449-468. Fifth Committee meeting 483. Plenary meeting 512. Resolution 860(IX).
36. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:	
(a) United Nations, for the financial year ended 31 December 1953;	Fifth Committee meetings 431, 434. Plenary meeting 496. Resolution 862(IX).
(b) United Nations Children's Fund, for the financial year ended 31 December 1953;	Fifth Committee meetings 431, 432, 434. Plenary meeting 496. Resolution 863(IX).
(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the financial year ended 30 June 1954;	Fifth Committee meetings 467, 470. Plenary meeting 504. Resolution 879(IX).
(d) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, for the financial year ended 30 June 1954;	Fifth Committee meetings 467, 470. Plenary meeting 504. Resolution 880(IX).
(e) United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund, for the period 1 March 1952 to 31 December 1953.	Fifth Committee meetings 432, 440, 444, 445. Plenary meeting 496. Resolution 864(IX).
37. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1954.	Fifth Committee meetings 472, 477. Plenary meeting 512. Resolution 881(IX).
38. Budget estimates for the financial year 1955.	Fifth Committee meetings 435-458, 466, 467, 471-474, 477, 478, 480, 482-484. Plenary meeting 515. Resolutions 890-894(IX).
39. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:	Fifth Committee meetings 444, 445. Plenary meeting 496. Resolutions 865-870(IX).
(a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;	
(b) Committee on Contributions;	
(c) Board of Auditors;	
(d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;	

²⁹ Agenda Items 35 and 52 were considered simultaneously. The Fourth Committee considered requests for hearings in connexion with these items

and also with Item 13 at its meetings 397-401, 409-411, 413, 414, 424, 426, 431, 433 and 435.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal; (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.	
40. Headquarters of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee meetings 467, 473. Plenary meeting 504. Resolution 877(IX).
41. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.	Fifth Committee meetings 461-464, 472. Plenary meeting 504. Resolution 876(IX).
42. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.	Fifth Committee meetings 432, 433, 440, 444. Plenary meetings 496, 497. Resolution 861(IX).
43. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Fifth Committee meetings 481, 482. Plenary meeting 512. Resolution 884(IX).
44. Review of audit procedures of the United Nations and the specialized agencies: reports of the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Fifth Committee meetings 443, 445. Plenary meeting 496. Resolution 871(IX).
45. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account.	Fifth Committee meeting 482. Plenary meeting 512. Resolution 885(IX).
46. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:	
(a) Annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.	Fifth Committee meetings 448, 466. Plenary meeting 504. Resolutions 872-874(IX).
(b) Acceptance by the specialized agencies of the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in matters involving applications alleging non-observance of the regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: report of the Secretary-General.	
(c) Admission of staff members of the Interim Committee for the International Trade Organization to membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board;	
(d) Revision of the administrative rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.	
47. System of allowances to members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or other organs of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Fifth Committee meetings 433, 434, 442, 443, 450, 467. Plenary meeting 504. Resolution 875(IX).
48. Awards of compensation made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.	Fifth Committee meetings 474-482, 484. Plenary meeting 515. Resolution 888(IX).
49. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixth session.	Fifth Committee meetings 471, 472. Sixth Committee meetings 397-402, 420-425. Plenary meeting 504. Resolutions 896, 897(IX).
50. International criminal jurisdiction: report of the 1953 Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction.	Sixth Committee meetings 426-430. Plenary meeting 512. Resolution 898(IX).
51. Question of defining aggression: report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression.	Sixth Committee meetings 403-420, 424, 433, 434. Plenary meetings 478, 504. Resolution 895(IX).

Agenda Item

52. The future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.³⁰
53. Organization of the Secretariat.
54. Personnel policy of the United Nations.
55. Translation of some official documents of the General Assembly into the Arabic language in accordance with rule 59 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.
56. The Morocco question.
57. The Tunisia question.
58. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.
59. Status of women in private law: customs, ancient laws and practices affecting the human dignity of women.
60. Amendment to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly: proposal for a new rule concerning corrections of vote.
61. The question of West Irian (West New Guinea).
62. Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus.
63. Complaint by the Union of Burma regarding aggression against it by the Government of the Republic of China.
64. Draft articles on the continental shelf.
65. Economic development of fisheries and question of fishery conservation and regulation.
66. Establishment of a world food reserve.
67. International co-operation in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy: report of the United States.

Additional Agenda Item

68. Conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction.³¹
69. Prohibition of propaganda in favour of a new war.
70. Complaint of acts of aggression against the People's Republic of China and responsibility of the United States Navy for those acts.

³⁰ Agenda Items 35 and 52 were considered simultaneously. The Fourth Committee considered requests for hearings in connexion with these items and also with Item 13 at its meetings 397-401, 409-411, 413, 414, 424, 426, 431, 433 and 435.

Consideration and Action Taken

- Fourth Committee meetings 449-468. Fifth Committee meeting 483. Plenary meeting 512. Resolution 860(IX).
- Fifth Committee meetings 435-443, 445-450, 459, 460, 484. Plenary meeting 515. Resolutions 886, 887(IX).
- Fifth Committee meetings 469-472, 482. Plenary meeting 512. Resolutions 882, 883(IX).
- Fifth Committee meetings 435, 465, 466, 470. Plenary meeting 504. Resolution 878(IX).
- First Committee meetings 745-748. Plenary meeting 514. Resolution 812(IX).
- First Committee meetings 743, 753, 754. Plenary meeting 514. Resolution 813(IX).
- Third Committee meetings 557-573, 575-586. Plenary meeting 504. Resolution 833(IX).
- Third Committee meetings 620-622. Plenary meeting 514. Resolution 843(IX).
- Sixth Committee meetings, 438, 439. Plenary meeting 512. Resolution 901(IX).
- General Committee meeting 92. First Committee meetings 726-736. Plenary meetings 477, 509.
- General Committee meeting 93. First Committee meetings 749-752. Plenary meetings 477, 514. Resolution 814(IX).
- Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 3-7. Plenary meeting 496. Resolution 815(IX).
- General Committee meeting 93. Sixth Committee meetings 430-435. Plenary meetings 478, 512. Resolution 899(IX).
- General Committee meeting 93. Fifth Committee meetings 482, 483. Sixth Committee meetings 435-438. Plenary meetings 478, 512. Resolution 900(IX).
- Second Committee meetings 328, 329, 333-335, 337, 339. Fifth Committee meeting 482. Plenary meeting 511. Resolution 827(IX).
- General Committee meeting 94. First Committee meetings 707-725. Fifth Committee meetings 471, 472. Plenary meeting 503. Resolution 810(IX).
- General Committee meeting 95. First Committee meetings 685-702. Plenary meetings 492, 497. Resolution 808(IX).
- General Committee meeting 96. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 38-41. Plenary meetings 495, 510. Resolution 819(IX).
- General Committee meetings 96-97. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 48-50. Plenary meetings 495, 497, 514.

³¹ Agenda Items 20 and 68 were considered simultaneously.

Additional Agenda Item

71. Complaint of violation of the freedom of navigation in the area of the China seas.
72. Complaint of detention and imprisonment of United Nations military personnel in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.
73. Commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the United Nations in 1955.

Consideration and Action Taken

General Committee meetings 95-97. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 51-55. Plenary meetings 492, 495, 497, 514. Resolution 821 (IX).

General Committee meeting 99. Plenary meetings 505-509. Resolution 906(IX).

General Committee meeting 101. Fifth Committee meeting 484. Plenary meetings 513, 515. Resolution 889(IX).

NOTE: At meetings 566, 567 and 575 of the Third Committee, the Assembly discussed the question of aid to flood victims, which was not specifically on its agenda.

GENERAL DEBATE

The General Debate at the opening of the Assembly's ninth session began at the 475th plenary meeting on 23 September and finished at the 492nd plenary meeting on 6 October 1954. Representatives of the following 42 countries took part, speaking at the meetings as listed:

Country	Meeting	Date
Argentina	488	4 Oct.
Australia	479	27 Sept.
Bolivia	490	5 Oct.
Brazil	486	1 Oct.
Burma	485	1 Oct.
Byelorussian SSR	488	4 Oct.
Canada	475	23 Sept.
Chile	475	23 Sept.
China	480	27 Sept.
Colombia	479	27 Sept.
Costa Rica	476	24 Sept.
Cuba	483	29 Sept.
Czechoslovakia	489	5 Oct.
Ecuador	485	1 Oct.
Egypt	491	6 Oct.
Ethiopia	485	1 Oct.
France	487	4 Oct.
Greece	484	30 Sept.
Guatemala	486	1 Oct.
India	492	6 Oct.
Indonesia	484	30 Sept.
Iraq	479	27 Sept.
Israel	491	6 Oct.

Country	Meeting	Date
Liberia	490	5 Oct.
Netherlands	480	27 Sept.
New Zealand	482	28 Sept.
Norway	476	24 Sept.
Pakistan	482	28 Sept.
Panama	483	29 Sept.
Peru	476	24 Sept.
Philippines	479	27 Sept.
	492	6 Oct.
Poland	488	4 Oct.
Syria	489	5 Oct.
Thailand	481	28 Sept.
Ukrainian SSR	490	5 Oct.
Union of South Africa	483	29 Sept.
USSR	484	30 Sept.
United Kingdom	487	4 Oct.
United States	475	23 Sept.
Uruguay	481	28 Sept.
Venezuela	487	4 Oct.
Yugoslavia	489	5 Oct.

The General Assembly was also addressed by the following distinguished guests:

Mr. William V. S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia, at the 496th plenary meeting on 29 October.

Mr. Pierre Mendès-France, President of the Council of Ministers of France, and Chairman of the French delegation, at the 498th plenary meeting on 22 November.

MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND MATTERS CONSIDERED DURING 1954

Meeting	Subject	Date	Meeting	Subject	Date
655	The Palestine question: complaint by Syria against Israel concerning work on the west bank of the River Jordan in the demilitarized zone.	21 Jan.		of restrictions on the passage of ships trading with Israel through the Suez Canal; (ii) interference by Egypt with shipping proceeding to the Israeli port of Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba.	
656	Same as above.	22 Jan.	659	Same as above.	15 Feb.
657	The Palestine question: adoption of the agenda.	4 Feb.	660	Same as above.	24 Feb.
658	The Palestine question: (a) complaint by Israel against Egypt concerning (i) enforcement by Egypt	5 Feb.	661	Same as above.	12 Mar.
			662	Same as above.	23 Mar.
			663	Same as above.	25 Mar.

Meeting	Subject	Date	Meeting	Subject	Date
664	Same as above.	29 Mar.		the President of the Security Council.	
665	The Palestine question: adoption of the agenda.	8 Apr.	676	Guatemalan question: adoption of the agenda.	25 May
666	Same as above.	12 Apr.	677	The date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.	28 Jul.
667	Same as above.	22 Apr.	678	Consideration of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (closed meeting).	18 Aug.
668	Same as above.	27 Apr.	679	Letter dated 8 September 1954 from the representative of the United States addressed to the President of the Security Council.	10 Sept.
669	Same as above.	3 May	680	Same as above.	10 Sept.
670	The Palestine question: (a) complaint by Lebanon on behalf of Jordan of flagrant breach of article III, paragraph 2, of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, etc. (for full title of agenda item see record of the meeting); (b) complaint by Israel against Jordan concerning the repudiation by Jordan of its obligations under the General Armistice Agreement, etc. (for full title of agenda item see record of the meeting).	4 May	681	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Benegal Rau. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.	7 Oct.
671	Same as above.	12 May	682	The Palestine Question: complaint by Israel against Egypt concerning (a) enforcement by Egypt of restrictions on the passage of ships trading with Israel through the Suez Canal.	14 Oct.
672	Letter dated 29 May 1954 from the acting permanent representative of Thailand to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council.		683	Same as above.	3 Nov.
673	Same as above.	16 May	684	Same as above.	3 Nov.
674	Same as above.	18 May	685	Same as above.	11 Nov.
675	Cablegram dated 19 June 1954 from the Minister for External Relations of Guatemala addressed to	20 May	686	Same as above	7 Dec.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS 17th AND 18th SESSIONS

17TH SESSION 30 MARCH—30 APRIL 1954

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1954.	Plenary meeting 755.
2. Adoption of the sessional agenda.	Plenary meetings 755-757.
3. Economic development of under-developed countries:	
(a) Report of the group of experts on international price relations;	Economic Committee meetings 142-145, 149-151, 156. Plenary meetings 762, 764-769, 791. Resolution 512A(XVII).
(b) Reports by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 427(XIV), paragraph 7, and General Assembly resolution 623(VII);	Economic Committee meetings 142-145, 149-151, 156. Plenary meetings, 762, 764-769, 791.
(c) International flow of private capital for the economic development of under-developed countries;	Economic Committee meetings 146-149, 151-153, 157. Plenary meetings 762, 764-769, 791. Resolution 512B(XVII).
(d) Land reform: report by the Secretary-General on the replies of governments to the questionnaire on land reform; report by the Secretary-General on agricultural co-operation.	Economic Committee meetings 154-156, 158, 159. Plenary meetings 762, 764-769, 791. Resolution 512C(XVII).
4. Reports of the International Monetary Fund:	Plenary meetings 771, 772. Resolution 513(XVII).
(a) Annual report of the Fund;	
(b) Report of the Fund under Council resolution 483C(XVI).	

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
5. Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Plenary meetings 775, 778, 779. Resolution 514 (XVII).
6. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.	Plenary meetings 776, 777. Resolution 516(XVII).
7. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America.	Plenary meetings 790, 791. Resolution 515(XVII).
8. Question of admission to membership in the regional economic commissions of States not Members of the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 779-781. Resolution 517(XVII).
9. Report of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements on the question of a study group on steel.	Economic Committee meetings 141, 142. Plenary meeting 791. Resolution 519(XVII).
10. Transport and Communications:	
(a) Protocol on a Uniform System of Road Signs and Signals: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 468D(XV), paragraph 6(a);	Plenary meeting 757. Resolution 518A(XVII).
(b) Pollution of sea water: report by the Secretary-General on developments since the adoption of Council resolution 468B(XV);	Plenary meeting 757. Resolution 518B(XVII).
(c) Situation with respect to ratification of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization: report by the Secretary-General on developments since the adoption of Council resolution 468C(XV).	Plenary meeting 757. Resolution 518C(XVII).
11. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: report of the Technical Assistance Committee.	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 58-66. Plenary meetings 760, 761. Resolution 521 (XVII).
12. Freedom of Information:	
(a) Report of the Rapporteur on Freedom of Information;	Social Committee meetings 261-268, 274. Plenary meetings 769-774, 788. Resolutions 522A-J(XVII).
(b) Encouragement and development of independent domestic information enterprises;	Social Committee meetings 266-268, 271-274. Plenary meetings 769-774, 789. Resolution 522K(XVII).
(c) Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 423(XIV).	Economic Committee meetings 157, 158. Plenary meetings 769-774, 789. Resolution 522L(XVII).
13. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.	Plenary meetings 785, 788. Resolution 523(XVII).
14. Forced labour: reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour.	Plenary meetings 782-787. Resolution 524(XVII).
15. Slavery:	
(a) Report by the Secretary-General on consultations concerning the desirability of a supplementary convention on slavery and its possible contents;	Social Committee meetings 274-276. Plenary meeting 789. Resolution 525(XVII).
(b) Supplementary report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 475(XV), paragraph 8.	
16. Statelessness:	
(a) Draft protocol relating to the status of stateless persons;	Social Committee meetings 269-271. Plenary meeting 784. Resolution 526(XVII).
(b) Problem of statelessness: consolidated report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 352(XII) and memorandum by the Secretary-General on the action taken by the International Law Commission.	
17. Recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations.	Social Committee meetings 257-260. Plenary meeting 784. Resolution 527(XVII).
18. Studies on internal migration. ³²	Plenary meeting 758.

³² The Council decided to refer this question to the Population Commission.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
19. Form of reports of specialized agencies: report by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination under Council resolution 497D(XVI).	Plenary meeting 758. Resolution 528(XVII).
20. Non-governmental organizations:	
(a) Applications and re-applications for consultative status;	Council NGO Committee meetings 133-137. Plenary meetings 758, 759. Resolution 529A(XVII).
(b) Review of non-governmental organizations;	Council NGO Committee meetings 134, 135, 137. Plenary meetings 763, 764. Resolution 529B(XVII).
(c) Hearings and applications for hearings.	Council NGO Committee meetings 138-140. Plenary meeting 761.
21. Organization and operation of the Council and its commissions.	Plenary meeting 756. Consideration postponed to 18th session.
22. Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.	Plenary meetings 756, 757. Resolution 530(XVII).
23. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 791.
24. Financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 791.
25. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the 18th session of the Council.	Plenary meeting 791.
Additional Agenda Item	
26. Removal of obstacles to international trade and means of developing international economic relations.	Plenary meeting 756. Consideration postponed to 18th session.
27. Draft convention on the enforcement of international arbitral awards.	Council NGO Committee meeting 135. Plenary meetings 756, 761, 763. Resolution 520(XVII).

18TH SESSION 29 JUNE—6 AUGUST 1954

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the sessional agenda.	Plenary meeting 792.
2. World economic situation:	Economic Committee meetings 160-167. Plenary meetings 799-805, 827. Resolution 531 (XVIII).
(a) Consideration of the world economic situation.	
(b) Full employment:	
(i) Consideration of replies from governments to the questionnaire on full employment;	
(ii) Reconversion after the rearmament period (Council resolution 483B (XVI));	
(iii) Measures to prevent possible inflation at high levels of economic activity (Council resolution 483A(XVI));	
(c) Removal of obstacles to international trade and means of developing international economic relations.	
3. Economic development of under-developed countries:	
(a) Financing of economic development:	Economic Committee meetings 166-169. Plenary meetings 810, 812, 813, 816, 818, 827, 828. Resolutions 532A and B(XVIII).
(i) Question of establishing a special fund for grants-in-aid and for low interest long-term loans (General Assembly resolution 724B(VIII));	
(ii) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on the question of creating an international	

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
finance corporation (Council resolution 428B(XVI) and General Assembly resolution 724C.I.(VIII));	
(b) Integrated economic development: reports by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 461(XV);	Economic Committee meetings 168, 169. Plenary meetings 816, 828. Resolution 532C(XVIII).
(c) Methods to increase world productivity (Council resolution 416E(XIV)).	Economic Committee meetings 168, 169. Plenary meetings 816, 828. Resolution 532C(XVIII). Plenary meetings 820, 822, 823. Resolution 533(XVIII).
4. International co-operation with respect to water resource development (Council resolution 417(XIV)).	
5. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe.	Plenary meetings 825, 826, 828, 829. Resolution 535(XVIII).
6. Transport and Communications:	
(a) Report by the Secretary-General on the results of the London Conference on Pollution of Sea Water (Council resolution 518B(XVII));	Plenary meeting 794. Resolution 537A(XVIII).
(b) Report by the Secretary-General on the United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles and for Tourism.	Plenary meeting 795. Resolution 537B(XVIII).
7. Report of the Statistical Commission (eighth session).	Plenary meeting 793. Resolution 536(XVIII).
8. Technical assistance:	
(a) Regular Programme of Technical Assistance (General Assembly resolutions 200(III), 418(V) and 723(VIII));	Plenary meeting 793. Resolution 542A(XVIII).
(b) Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance: report of the Technical Assistance Committee (General Assembly resolution 722(VIII)).	Technical Assistance Committee meetings 67-79. Plenary meeting 820. Resolution 542B(XVIII).
9. United Nations Children's Fund:	
(a) Reports of the Executive Board;	
(b) Report by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 802(VIII).	Plenary meetings 794, 795. Resolution 543(XVIII).
10. Report of the Commission on Human Rights (10th session).	Social Committee meetings 286-292. Plenary meetings 819, 820. Resolution 545(XVIII).
11. Report by the Secretary-General on the advisability of convening a conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination (Council resolution 502C(XVI)).	Plenary meeting 824. Resolution 546(XVIII).
12. Status of women:	
(a) Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (eighth session);	Social Committee meetings 277-280. Plenary meeting 805. Resolution 547(XVIII).
(b) Draft convention on the nationality of married women: letter dated 7 August 1952 from the Chairman of the International Law Commission to the Secretary-General.	
13. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights (draft resolution A in document E/L.601 postponed from session) [Council decisions of 29 and 30 April 1954].	Plenary meeting 819.
14. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (General Assembly resolution 727(VIII)).	Social Committee meetings 283-285. Plenary meeting 814. Resolution 549(XVIII).
15. World calendar reform.	Plenary meeting 819. Resolution 555(XVIII).
16. Question of calling a United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East.	Plenary meeting 818. Resolution 556(XVIII).

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
17. Narcotic drugs: (a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (ninth session); (b) United Nations Narcotics Laboratory (Council resolution 477(XV)); (c) Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board; ³³ (d) Problem of the coca leaf (Council resolution 436E(XIV)).	Social Committee meetings 281, 282. Plenary meeting 805. Resolution 548(XVIII).
18. Report of the International Labour Organisation.	Plenary meetings 807-809. Resolution 550(XVIII).
19. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 809, 811, 814, 815. Resolution 534(XVIII).
20. Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.	Plenary meetings 821, 822. Resolution 551 (XVIII).
21. Report of the World Health Organization.	Plenary meeting 802. Resolution 552(XVIII).
22. Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization.	Plenary meetings 814, 815. Resolution 538(XVIII).
23. Report of the Universal Postal Union.	Plenary meeting 795. Resolution 539(XVIII).
24. Report of the International Telecommunication Union.	Plenary meeting 823. Resolution 540(XVIII).
25. Report of the World Meteorological Organization.	Plenary meeting 817. Resolution 541 (XVIII).
26. Co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies: (a) Reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; (b) Review of 1955 programmes (Council resolution 497C(XVI)).	Co-ordination Committee meeting 133. Plenary meetings 806, 807, 829. Resolution 553(XVIII).
27. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea: General Assembly resolution 410(V), section A, paragraphs 5 (d) and 13.	Plenary meeting 828. Resolution 544(XVIII).
28. Non-governmental organizations: hearings and applications for hearings (rules 84, 85 and 86 of the rules of procedure).	Council NGO Committee meetings 143-145. Plenary meetings 795, 798, 829.
29. Organization and operation of the Council and its commissions and amendment of rule 82 of the rules of procedure of the Council (Council resolutions 414(XIII), 442(XIV), 443(XIV), 445 I (XIV), 512A(XVII) and 530(XVII), and General Assembly resolution 735(VIII)). ³⁴	Co-ordination Committee meetings 115-132. Plenary meeting's 796-798. 829. Resolution 557(XVIII).
30. Calendar of conferences for 1955 (Council resolution 174 (VII) and General Assembly resolution 694(VII)).	Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences meeting 34. Plenary meeting 830.
31. Elections: (a) Election of one third of the membership of the functional commissions of the Council; (b) Election of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (General Assembly resolutions 417(V) and 802(VIII)).	Plenary meetings 827, 828. Plenary meeting 828.
32. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council. ³⁵	Plenary meeting 830.
33. Financial implications of actions of the Council (rule 34 of the rules of procedure).	Plenary meeting 830.
34. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly:	Plenary meeting 830.

³³ See also plenary meeting 821 on Appointment of a Member of the Permanent Central Opium Board.

³⁴ See also resumed 18th session.

³⁵ During the resumed 18th session, at plenary meeting 834, the Council confirmed further nominations.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
35. Work of the Council in 1955: ³⁶ (a) Basic programme for 1955 (rule 9 of the rules of procedure); (b) Provisional agenda for the first regular session of 1955 (rule 11 of the rules of procedure).	To be considered at the resumed 18th session (see below).
36. Disposal of items arising out of the ninth regular session of the General Assembly. ³⁷	To be considered at the resumed 18th session (see below).
Supplementary Agenda Item	
37. Application from the Romanian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.	Plenary meetings 795, 805. Resolution 554(XVIII).
38. Application from the Bulgarian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. ³⁸	Plenary meeting 824. Consideration postponed to the resumed 18th session.

RESUMED 18TH SESSION 5 NOVEMBER-16 DECEMBER 1954

Agenda Item	
1. Election of members of the Committee on International Commodity Trade (Council resolution 557F(XVIII)) [29]. ³⁹	Plenary meetings 831, 832.
2. Application from the Bulgarian People's Republic for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [38].	Plenary meeting 831. Resolution 559(XVIII).
3. Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (rule 82 of the rules of procedure as revised at the 18th session) [29].	Plenary meeting 831.
4. Appointment of a member of the Permanent Central Opium Board (Council decision of 30 July 1954).	Plenary meetings 831, 834.
5. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council [32].	Plenary meeting 834.
6. Question of the terms of reference of the Economic, Employment & Development Commission: report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 557CI(XVIII) [29].	Plenary meeting 834. Resolution 558(XVIII).
7. Disposal of items arising out of the ninth regular session of the General Assembly [36].	Plenary meeting 834.
8. Work of the Council in 1955 [35]: (a) Basic programme for 1955: allocation of items to sessions; (b) Establishment of dates for opening debate on items allocated to the March session.	Plenary meetings 833, 834.
Supplementary Agenda Item	
9. Application from the People's Republic of Albania for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [39].	Plenary meetings 831, 832.

³⁶ Considered under Item 8 of the agenda for the resumed 18th session.

³⁷ Considered under Item 7 of the agenda for the resumed 18th session.

³⁸ Considered under Item 2 of the agenda for the resumed 18th session.

³⁹ The numbers in square brackets refer to the numbers of the items as they appeared in the agenda for the 18th session.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AT ITS 13th AND 14th SESSIONS

13TH SESSION 28 JANUARY-25 MARCH 1954

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 484.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meetings 484, 524.
3. Examination of annual reports. ⁴⁰	
(a) Tanganyika, 1952;	Plenary meetings 507-513, 524.
(b) Ruanda-Urundi, 1952;	Plenary meetings 510-518, 524, 525.
(c) Cameroons under British administration, 1952;	Plenary meetings 485-488, 490, 491, 503, 525.
(d) Cameroons under French administration, 1952;	Plenary meetings 488-496, 519, 520, 525.
(e) Togoland under British administration, 1952;	Plenary meetings 493-500, 520, 525.
(f) Togoland under French administration, 1952.	Plenary meetings 498-505, 521.
4. Examination of the petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.	Standing Committee on Petitions meetings 97-151. Plenary meetings 484-505, 507-521, 524, 525. Resolutions 868-996(XIII).
5. Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, 1952.	Plenary meetings 485-505, 519-521. Resolution 867 (XIII).
6. Arrangements for a periodic visiting mission to Trust Territories in East Africa.	Plenary meetings 511, 524.
7. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: reports of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions. ⁴¹	Standing Committee on Administrative Unions meetings 45-53. Plenary meetings 503, 520, 524, 525.
8. General procedure of the Trusteeship Council: reports of the Standing Committee on Petitions.	Plenary meeting 519. Further consideration postponed to 14th session.
9. Participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territories in the government of those Territories and in the work of the Trusteeship Council: report of the Committee on Participation of the Indigenous Inhabitants of the Trust Territories in the Work of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meetings 522-524.
10. General Assembly resolutions 655(VII) and 758(VIII): Hearing of petitioners from the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration.	Plenary meetings 488-496, 520.
11. General Assembly resolution 750(VIII): The Togoland Unification Problem.	Plenary meetings 505-507. Further consideration adjourned to the 14th session.
12. General Assembly resolution 752(VIII): Attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence.	Plenary meetings 517-519. Resolution 866(XIII).
13. General Assembly resolution 753(VIII): Educational advancement in Trust Territories: offers by Member States of study and training facilities.	Plenary meeting 517.
14. General Assembly resolution 754(VIII): Dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.	Plenary meeting 517.
15. General Assembly resolution 756(VIII): Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meeting 517.
16. General Assembly resolution 757(VIII): Petitions from the Ngoa-Ekele Community, Cameroons under French administration, concerning adjustment of their land complaint.	Plenary meeting 517. Consideration postponed to 14th session.

⁴⁰ Supplementary information for the examination of annual reports considered at plenary meeting 522.

⁴¹ Appointment of members of Standing Committee

on Administrative Unions and of Committee on Rural Economic Development of Trust Territories, plenary meeting 484.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
17. General Assembly resolution 789(VIII): Control and limitation of documentation.	Plenary meeting 484. Consideration postponed to 14th session.
18. Economic and Social Council resolution 504F (XVI): Political rights of women.	Plenary meeting 517.

14TH SESSION 2 JUNE-16 JULY, 1954

1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 526.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meeting 550.
3. Election of the President and the Vice-President.	Plenary meeting 526.
4. Examination of annual reports of Administering Authorities on the Administration of Trust Territories:	
(a) Somaliland under Italian administration, year 1953;	Plenary meetings 528-536, 549, 550, 562. Resolutions 1000, 1001(XIV).
(b) Western Samoa, year 1953;	Plenary meetings 542-549, 551, 560, 562.
(c) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1953;	Plenary meetings 537-542, 544, 545, 559, 562.
(d) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1953;	Plenary meetings 535-540, 560, 562.
(e) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1953.	Plenary meetings 550-557, 561, 562.
5. Examination of the petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.	Standing Committee on Petitions meetings 152-156, 159-167, 169-200. Plenary meetings 527-542, 544, 545, 548-550, 556, 559, 561, 562. Resolutions 1003-1083(XIV).
6. Arrangements for a periodic visiting mission to Trust Territories in East Africa.	Plenary meetings 527, 548. Resolution 999(XIV).
7. Administrative Unions affecting the Trust Territories: reports of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.	Standing Committee on Administrative Unions meetings 54, 55. Plenary meetings 558-560.
8. General procedure of the Trusteeship Council:	
(a) Report of the Standing Committee on Petitions;	Standing Committee on Petitions meetings 157-159, 168, 169, 171. Plenary meeting 528. Resolution 998 (XIV).
(b) Supplementary information for the examination of annual reports: proposal by Syria.	Plenary meeting 528. Resolution 997(XIV).
9. Report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories.	Committee on Rural Economic Development meeting 13. Plenary meeting 558.
10. General Assembly resolution 750(VIII): The Togoland Unification Problem.	Plenary meetings 558, 562. Resolution 1002(XIV).
11. General Assembly resolution 752(VIII) and Trusteeship Council resolution 866(XIII): Attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence: report of the Secretary-General.	Plenary meetings 527, 528, 556, 558, 559.
12. General Assembly resolution 757(VIII): Petitions from the Ngoa-Ekele Community, Cameroons under French administration, concerning adjustment of their land complaints.	Plenary meeting 556.
13. General Assembly resolution 789(VIII): Control and limitation of documentation.	Plenary meetings 527, 528, 547, 548.
14. General Assembly resolution 751(VIII): Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: Interim report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire.	Plenary meeting 550.
15. Educational advancement in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General on offers of fellowships, scholarships and internships for inhabitants of Trust Territories made in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 557(VI) and 753(VIII).	Plenary meeting 550.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
16. Provision of information on the activities of the United Nations in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Trusteeship Council resolution 36(III) and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII).	Plenary meeting 550.
17. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 562.
18. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 562.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE DURING 1954

CASES BEFORE THE COURT

Case of the Monetary Gold removed from Rome in 1943 (Preliminary Question).

Electricité de Beyrouth Company case.

Nottebohm case (fixing of time-limits only).

Treatment in Hungary of aircraft and crew of the United States (two cases brought by the United States, one against Hungary and one against the USSR).

REQUESTS FOR ADVISORY OPINIONS

Effect of awards of compensation made by the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations.

Voting procedure on questions relating to reports and petitions concerning the Territory of South-West Africa (fixing of time limits only).

OTHER MATTERS

Election of members of the Chamber of Summary Procedure.

Administrative matters.

APPENDIX IV

DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCILS⁴²

DELEGATIONS TO THE NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Afghanistan. Representatives: Sardar Mohammed Naim, Mohammed Kabir Ludin, Abdul Hamid Aziz, Mir Najmouddin Ansari, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak. Alternates: Abdul Karim Hakimi, Fakir Nabi Alefi, Mohammed Younos Rafik.
- Argentina. Representatives: Jerónimo Remorino, Juan I. Cooke, Rodolfo Muñoz, Fernando García Olano, César A. Bunge. Alternates: Gabriel Gálvez, Cecilio J. Morales, Leonardo Cafiero, Miss Elsa I. Chamorro Alamán.
- Australia. Representatives: R. G. Casey,⁴³ Sir Percy Spender, Sir Douglas Copland, J. D. L. Hood, W. D. Forsyth. Alternates: Alfred Stirling, P. J. Clarey, A. Fairhall, A. H. Loomes, D. W. McNicol.
- Belgium. Representatives: P. H. Spaak,⁴⁴ F. van Langenhove, F. van Cauwelaert, J. Van der Schueren, M. A. Pierson. Alternates: Pierre Ryckmans, H. Moreau de Melen, E. G. Machtens, L. D'Haeseleer, Joseph Nisot.
- Bolivia. Representatives: Hernan Siles Zuazo, Germán Quiroga-Galdo, Julio Zuazo Cuenca, Renán Castillo Justiniano, Santiago Jordán. Alternates: Alberto Canedo Fernández, Carlos Johnson.
- Brazil. Representatives: Ernesto Leme, Gilberto Amado, Heitor Lyra, Abelardo Bueno Do Prado, Henrique de Souza Gomes. Alternates: Jayme de Barros, Ottolmy Strauch.
- Burma. Representatives: Sao Hkun Hkio, James Barrington, Thakin Chit Maung, Hla Kyaing, Htun Tin. Alternates: Tun Shein, Hla Aung, Ba Htay.
- Byelorussian SSR. Representatives: K. V. Kiselyov, Pavel E. Astapenko, M. T. Lynkov, K. N. Abushkevich, A. P. Us.
- Canada. Representatives: Lester B. Pearson, Paul Martin, C. B. Howard, David M. Johnson, G. D. Weaver. Alternates: L. Cardin, K. G. Montgomery, Charles Stein, K. P. Kirkwood, S. D. Hemsley.
- Chile. Representatives: José Maza, Rudecindo Ortega, Guillermo Perez De Arce, Javier Lira Merino, Aníbal Zúñiga Fuentealba. Alternates: Arturo Olavarría Gabler, Luís Melo Lecaros, Victor Vergara.
- China. Representatives: George K. C. Yeh, Tingfu F. Tsiang, Shih-Shun Liu, C. L. Hsia, Liu Chieh. Alternates: Yu Tsune-Chi, Ho Feng-Shan, Shuhsi Hsu, Chih-Mai Chen, Chiping H. C. Kiang.
- Colombia. Representatives: Evaristo Sourdis, Francisco Urrutia, Carlos Echeverri-Cortes, Alfredo Carbonell, Misael Pastrana. Alternates: Eduardo Carrizosa, Ricardo Anaya, Gustavo Gaviria, Jaime Canal Rivas, Alberto Suárez-Borrero.
- Costa Rica. Representatives: Fernando Fournier,⁴⁵ Benjamin Nunez, Elsa Orozco, Rodrigo Madrigal, Rafael Carrillo. Alternates: Alberto Cañas,⁴⁵ Raul Trejos, José F. Carballo, Maria Lilia Montejo, Luis F. Jimenez.
- Cuba. Representatives: Gonzalo Güell, Carlos Blanco, Francisco V. García Amador, José Miguel Ribas, Mrs. Maria Teresa de la Campa. Alternates: Miss Maria Prieto, Miss Uldarica Mafias, Manuel Secades, Juan O'Naghten, Miss Silvia Shelton.
- Czechoslovakia. Representatives: Vaclav David,⁴⁶ Jiri Nosek, Frantisek Vavricka, Karel Perfelka, Oldrich Kaisr. Alternates: Vladimir Pavlicek, Jaroslav Pscolka, Zdenek Trhlik, Pavel Winkler, Prisbyslav Pavlik.
- Denmark. Representatives: Hans C. Hansen,⁴⁷ Alsing E. Andersen,⁴⁸ Kristen Amby, Henry L. W. Jensen, Hermod Lannung. Alternates: William Borberg,⁴⁷ Karl I. Eskelund, Birger T. Dons-Moeller, Finn T. B. Friis, Miss Esther Ammundsen.
- Dominican Republic. Representatives: Tulio Franco Franco, Joaquin E. Salazar, Miss Minerva Ber-

⁴² For members and addresses of permanent missions to the United Nations, see Permanent Missions to the United Nations, issued monthly.

⁴³ In the absence of R. G. Casey, Alfred Stirling was designated to act as representative.

⁴⁴ In the absence of P. H. Spaak, Pierre Ryckmans was designated to act as representative.

⁴⁵ Alberto Cañas replaced Fernando Fournier from 25 October.

⁴⁶ In the absence of Vaclav David, Gertruda Sekaninova-Cakrtova was designated to act as representative.

⁴⁷ In the absence of Hans C. Hansen, William Borberg was designated to act as representative.

⁴⁸ In the absence of Alsing E. Andersen, Ernst Christiansen was designated to act as representative.

- nardino, Oscar Robles-Toledano, Rafael O. Galvan. Alternate: Luis Romanacce-Chalas.
- Ecuador. Representatives: José Vicente Trujillo, Leopoldo Benítez Vinuesa, Pedro Concha Enríquez, Arturo Meneses Pallares, Marcos Uscocovich. Alternates: Gonzalo Apunte Caballero, Pericles Gallegos.
- Egypt. Representatives: Mahmoud Azmi, Omar Loutfi, Abdel Meguid Ramadan. Alternates: Abdel Moneim El-Tanamli, Ali Kamel Fahmy, Gen. Mahmoud Riad.
- El Salvador. Representatives: Carlos Azúcar Chávez, Miguel Rafael Urquía, Antonio Alvarez Vidaurre, Carlos Serrano-García, Roberto Quiros. Alternates: Rafael Eguizabal, Rafael Glower Valdivieso.
- Ethiopia. Representatives: Yilma Deressa, Zaude Gabre Heywot. Alternates: Addimou Tesemma, Araya Oqbaegzy, Ketema Yifru, Solomon Tekle.
- France. Representatives: Pierre Mendès-France, Guérin du Bosq de Beaumont, Roland de Moustier, Jules Moch, Henri Hoppenot. Alternates: Emile Roche, Daniel Mayer, Marcel Plaisant, Paul Bacon, Maurice Bourges-Maunoury.
- Greece. Representatives: Stephanos Stephanopoulos,⁴⁹ Alexis Kyrou, Theodoros Havinis,⁴⁹ George Coustas,⁴⁹ Christian X. Palamas. Alternates: Mrs. Lina Tsaldaris,⁴⁹ Jean Spiropoulos,⁴⁹ Constantin A. Triantaphyllakos,⁴⁹ Costa P. Caranicas, Stavros G. Roussos.
- Guatemala. Representatives: Adrian Recinos, Luís Beltranena-Sinibaldi, Julio Asencio Wunderlich, Gabriel Biguria, Emilio Arenales. Alternates: Luis Aycinena Salazar, Graciela Quan, Luís Beltranena Valladares, Victor Manuel Calderon.
- Haiti. Representatives: Luc E. Fouché, Max H. Dorsinville, Ernest G. Chauvet, Pierre L. Hudicourt, Elie Villard. Alternates: Antonio Vieux, Herard Roy.
- Honduras. Representatives: Tiburcio Carias, Jr. Romeo Agüero, Jorge Fidel Durón, Ramón Valladares, Jr.
- Iceland. Representatives: Thor Thors, Kristinn Gudmundsson, Vilhjalmur Thor, Johann Th. Josefsson, Hans G. Andersen. Alternates: Kristjan Albertsson, Thorarinn Thorarinnsson, Hannes Kjartansson.
- India. Representatives: V. K. Krishna Menon,⁵⁰ Ali Yawar Jung, P. N. Saprú, C. P. Mathew, Purshottam Trikumdas.⁵⁰ Alternates: Arthur Samuel Lall, Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon, Sadath Ali Khan, D. K. Borooah, K. S. Hegde.
- Indonesia. Representatives: R. Sunario,⁵¹ Abu Hanifah, Moearto Notowidigdo, Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro, R. Supomo. Alternates: Usman Sastroamidjojo, Zairin Zain, Achmad Natanagara, Miss Laili Roesad, Mrs. Artati Marzuki.
- Iran. Representatives: Nasrollah Entezam, Ali Gholi Ardalan, Ghassem Ghassemzadeh, Abdollah Farouhar. Alternates: Mohsen Merat Esfandiary, Mahmoud Mir Fakhrai, Djavad Kowsar, Hassan Ali Mansour, Fereydoun Adamiyat.
- Iraq. Representatives: Mohamed Fadil Al Jamali, Youssif Al Gaylani, Awni Khalidy, Abdul Kerim Gailani. Alternates: Hashim Hilli, Adnan Pachachi, Ata Abdul Wahab, Nathir A. Umari, Mrs. Bedia Afnan.
- Israel. Representatives: Abba Eban,⁵² Ishar Harari, David Hachohen, Jacob Robinson, Moshe Tov. Alternates: Michael Comay,⁵² Maurice Fischer, Mordecai Kidron, Mrs. Zena Harman, Arthur Liveran.
- Lebanon. Representatives: Charles Malik, Khalil Takieddine, Georges Hakim, Karim Azkoul, Edward Rizk. Alternates: Alif Gebara, Khalil Itani.
- Liberia. Representatives: Henry Ford Cooper, J. Dudley Lawrence, Cecil D. B. King, Mrs. Angie E. Brooks, W. Fred Gibson. Alternates: Roland H. Cooper, George B. Stevenson.
- Luxembourg. Representatives: Joseph Bech, Hugues Le Gallais, Jean-Pierre Kremer, Georges Heisbourg. Alternate: Jean Rettel.
- Mexico. Representatives: Luís Padilla Nervo, Rafael de la Colina, Luciano Joubanc-Rivas, Armando C. Amador. Alternates: Rafael Nieto, Gabriel Lucio, Jorge Castañeda.
- Netherlands. Representatives: E. N. van Kleffens,⁵³ D. J. von Balluseck, L. J. C. Beaufort, C. L. Patijn, C. W. A. Schurmann. Alternates: J. de Kadt, W. F. de Gaay Fortman, B. V. A. Röling, Jonkheer W. H. J. van Asch van Wijck, J. P. Bannier.
- New Zealand. Representatives: Leslie Knox Munro, Foss Shanahan, J. S. Reid. Alternates: A. R. Perry, J. V. Scott, J. Shepherd, Miss Alison Souter.
- Nicaragua. Representatives: Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, Julio C. Quintana, Col. Julio C. Morales.
- Norway. Representatives: Halvard Lange, Finn Moe, C. J. Hambro, Hans Engen, Christian Oftedal. Alternates:⁵⁴ Erling Wikkborg, Hans Borgen, Mrs. Aase Lionaes, Konrad Nordahl, Thore Boye.
- Pakistan. Representatives: Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, Mohammad Mir Khan, Princess Abida Sultan, A. K. M. Fazlul Quader Chowdhury, Nazir Ahmad. Alternates: S. M. Hassan, Malik Sher Ahmad Noon, S. N. Nandy, Fida Muhammad Khan, Viqar Ahmed Hamdani.
- Panama. Representatives: José Ramon Guizado, Eusebio A. Morales, Ernesto Zubieta, Roberto de la Guardia, Ernesto de la Ossa.

⁴⁹ Mrs. Lina Tsaldaris, Jean Spiropoulos, and Constantin A. Triantaphyllakos were designated to act as representatives in the absence of Messrs. Stephanopoulos, Havinis, and Coustas.

⁵⁰ Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit and Mr. Trikumdas served, respectively, as representative and alternate for the opening session.

⁵¹ Upon the departure of Dr. R. Sunario, Roeslan Abdulgani was designated to act as representative.

⁵² In the absence of Abba Eban, Michael Comay was designated to act as representative.

⁵³ J. M. A. H. Luns, Minister for Foreign Affairs, ex officio led the delegation during his presence in New York.

⁵⁴ Erik Dons was designated to act as alternate in the absence of any of the alternates.

- Paraguay. Representatives: Hipólito Sánchez Quell, Guillermo Enciso Velloso, Pacifico Montero de Vargas, Raul Sapena Pastor, Fernando Caballero Marsal.
- Peru. Representatives: Victor A. Belaunde, Juan Bautista de Laval, Fernando Berckemeyer, Carlos Holguín. Alternates: Manuel Felix Maurtua, José Antonio Encinas.
- Philippines. Representatives: General Carlos P. Rómulo, Felixberto M. Serrano, Francisco Delgado, Arturo Tolentino, Jacobo Z. Gonzales. Alternates: José D. Inglés, Mauro Mendez, Victorio D. Carpio, Privado G. Jiménez, Delfín García.
- Poland. Representatives: Stanislaw Skrzyszewski, Jozef Winiewicz, Juliusz Katz-Suchy, Henryk Birecki, Mrs. Maria Wierna. Alternates: Dominik Horodynski, Henryk Altman, Boleslaw Jelen, Bohdan Lewandowski.
- Saudi Arabia. Representatives: Asad Al-Faqih, Ahmed Abdul Jabbar. Alternates: Jamil M. Baroody, Aouney W. Dejany, Omar K. Haliq, Omar A. Khadra.
- Sweden. Representatives: Osten Uden, Rickard Sandier, Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom,⁵⁵ Knut Ewerlof,⁵⁵ Ake Holmback. Alternates: Rolf Holzman, Oscar Thorsing, Sten Wahlund,⁵⁵ Valter Aman,⁵⁵ Miss Brita Elmen.⁵⁵
- Syria. Representatives: Faris El-Khoury. Ahmed Shukairi, Rafik Asha, Salah Eddine Tarazi, Najmuddine Rifai.
- Thailand. Representatives: Prince Wan Waithayakon, Khemjati Punyaratabhan, Pote Sarasin, Prince Wongsanuvatra Devakul, Thanat Kholman. Alternates: Mom Chao Plerng Nabadol Rabibhadana, Charun P. Israngkun, Banthern Amatyakul.
- Turkey. Representative: Selim Sarper. Alternates: Adil Derinsu, Hamdi Ozgurel, Necmettin Tuncel, Vahap Asiroglu.
- Ukrainian SSR. Representatives: L. F. Palamarchuk, I. A. Tolkunov, I. Z. Shtokalo, Mrs. N. E. Krutikova, S. A. Slipchenko. Alternates: S. P. Demchenko, V. I. Sapozhnikov.
- Union of South Africa. Representatives: G. P. Jooste, W. C. du Plessis, J. R. Jordaan, L. Wessels, R. H. Coaton. Alternates: D. B. Sole, M. I. Botha, J. S. F. Botha, D. A. V. Fischer, J. J. Theron.
- USSR. Representatives: Andrei Y. Vyshinsky,⁵⁶ Yakov A. Malik, G. N. Zarubin, A. A. Sobolev,⁵⁶ A. M. Kuchkarov. Alternates: G. F. Saksin, P. D. Morozov, A. P. Morozov, Vera A. Fomina.
- United Kingdom. Representatives: Sir Anthony Eden, Selwyn Lloyd, Henry Hopkinson, Sir Pierson Dixon, Mrs. Walter Elliot. Alternates: Lord Fairfax of Cameron, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Sir Alec Randall, W. D. Ormsby-Gore, P. M. Crosthwaite.

⁵⁵ Mrs. Agda Rossel and Messrs. Jarl Hjalmarson, Torsten Bengtson, Rolf Edberg and Arthur Widen were designated to act, respectively, as representatives and alternates in the absence of Mrs. Lindstrom, Messrs. Ewerlof, Wahlund and Aman, and Miss Elmen.

⁵⁶ Died on 22 November and replaced by A. A. Sobolev.

United States. Representatives: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,⁵⁷ H. Alexander Smith, C. D. Jackson, J. W. Fulbright, Charles H. Mahoney. Alternates: James J. Wadsworth, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, A. M. Ade Johnson, James P. Nash, Roger W. Straus.

Uruguay. Representatives: Francisco Gamarra, Mateo Marques-Castro, Enrique Rodríguez-Fabregat, Gilberto Pratt de Maria, Luis L. Daviere. Alternate: César Montero-Bustamante.

Venezuela. Representatives: Santiago Pérez-Pérez, Eduardo Plaza, Victor Manuel Pérez-Perozo, Lorenzo Mendoza Fleury. Alternates: Victor M. Rivas, Francisco Alfonso-Ravard.

Yemen. Representatives: Abdurrahman Abulsamad Abou-Taleb, Ahmad Zabarrah, Tawfik Chamandi, Mohamed Ahmed El-Jirafi. Alternates: Mohamed Ben Abdel Samad Abou-Taleb, Yehya Ben Ahmed Elmidwahi.

Yugoslavia. Representatives: Koca Popovic, Leo Mates, Joza Brilej, Ivo Vejvoda, Mrs. Vida Tomšić. Alternates: Franc Kos, Mustafa Vilovic, Djura Nincic, Aleksander Bozovic.

DELEGATIONS OF NON-MEMBER NATIONS MAINTAINING PERMANENT OBSERVERS OFFICES AT HEADQUARTERS

Austria: Heinrich Haymerle.

Finland: Artturi Lehtinen, Tuure Mentula, Kaarlo Henrik Muranen.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Hans E. Riesser, Richard Paulig, Edgar Reichel, Guenther von Well, Johannes Haas-Reye.

Italy: Gastone Guidotti, Guerino Roberti, Marco Francisci Di Baschi.

Japan: Renzo Sawada, Hideo Kitahara, Umeo Kagei.

Korea: You Chan Yang, Colonel Ben C. Limb, Pyo Wook Han, Yung Kyoo Kang.

Switzerland: Auguste Lindt, Denis Grandjean.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE Judge Green Hackworth, J. López Oliván.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO). Representatives: R. Ago, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, G. P. Delaney, N. H. Tata, David A. Morse. Alternate: C. W. Jenks.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): F. L. McDougall, Gove Hambidge, Harold Vogel, Miss Alicia Banos.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Rene Maheu, Douglas H. Schneider, M. S. Adiseshiah, Solomon V. Arnaldo, A. F. Gagliotti, P. C. Terenzio, Gerald Carnes, Miss Elise Salade.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Edward Warner, F. H. Copes van Hasselt, C. Ljungberg, B. T. Twigt.

⁵⁷ John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, served as senior representative *ex officio* during his presence at the session.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Eugene R. Black, Enrique López-Herrarte.
 International Monetary Fund: Gordon Williams.
 World Health Organization (WHO): Marcolino G.

Candau, P. M. Kaul, R. L. Coigny, M. S. Ingalls, Mrs. S. Meagher.
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Francis Colt de Wolf
 World Meteorological Organization (WMO): F. W. Reichelderfer, P. H. Kutschenreuter.

REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Brazil: Ernesto Leme, Hugo Gouthier, Jayme de Barros.
 China: Tingfu F. Tsiang, Shuhsi Hsu, Chipping H. C. Kiang.
 Colombia: Francisco Urrutia, Carlos Echeverri-Cortes, Eduardo Carrizosa.
 Denmark: William Borberg, Birger T. Dons Moeller.
 France: Henri Hoppenot, Charles Lucet, Pierre Ordonneau.
 Lebanon: Charles Malik, Edward Rizk.

New Zealand: Leslie Knox Munro, A. R. Perry.
 Turkey: Selim Sarper, Adil Derinsu (from 24 June 1954).
 USSR: Andrei Y. Vyshinsky,⁵⁸ Semyon K. Tsarapkin.
 United Kingdom: Sir Gladwyn Jebb (to 4 March 1954), Sir Pierson Dixon (from 22 March 1954), P. M. Crosthwaite.
 United States: Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., James J. Wadsworth, John C. Ross.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

17th SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina. Representative: Juan Isaac Cooke. Alternates: Fernando García Olano, César A. Bunge.
 Australia. Representative: Sir Douglas Berry Copland. Alternates: Allan H. Loomes, Keith G. Brennan.
 Belgium. Representative: E. P. De Winter. Alternates: Fernand Baudhuin, Jacques Spaey, Jacques van Offelen, Maurice Lambilliotte, Robert Fenaux, Jules Woulbroun.
 China. Representative: C. L. Hsia. Alternate: Paonan Cheng.
 Cuba. Representative: Emilio Nuñez-Portuondo. Alternates: José Miguel Ribas, Uldarica Mafias.
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jirí Nosek; Deputy Representative: Jaroslav Pšcolka. Alternates: Gejza Mencer, Pribyslav Pavlik, Jaroslav Rybár.
 Ecuador. Representative: José Vicente Trujillo.
 Egypt. Representative: Mahmoud Azmi. Alternate: El Sayed Abdel Moneim El-Tanamli.
 France. Representative: Pierre Abelin. Alternates: Georges Boris, André Armengaud.
 India. Representative: R. R. Saksena. Alternates: S. N. Mishra, G. R. Kamat, A. S. Lall, Narayan Prasad.
 Norway. Representative: Hans Engen. Alternates: Miss Asslaug Aasland, Erik Dons, Kaare Salvesen, Olaf Solli.
 Pakistan. Representative: Tafazzal Ali. Alternates: Quazi M. Isa, M. Mir Khan, Akbar Adil.
 Turkey. Representative: Selim Sarper. Alternates: Hamdi Özgürel, Necmettin Tuncel, Vahap Asiroglu.
 USSR. Representative: Semyon K. Tsarapkin. Alternates: V. B. Spandaryan, G. F. Saksin.

United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Pierson Dixon. Alternates: Sir Alec Randall, C. A. G. Meade.
 United States. Representative: Preston Hotchkis. Deputy Representative: Walter Kotschnig.
 Venezuela. Representative: Santiago Pérez-Pérez. Alternate: Victor Manuel Pérez-Perozo.
 Yugoslavia. Representative: Joza Brilej. Deputy Representative: Franc Kos. Alternates: Janez Stanovnik, Ratko Pleic.

OBSERVERS FROM STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Brazil: Osvaldo Orico, J. O. De Meira Penna, David Silveira Da Mota, Jr.
 Costa Rica: Raul Trejos Flores.
 Chile: Luis Melo Lecaros.
 Greece: Theodore Pyrlas.
 Indonesia: Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro, Mr. Nuradi, B. A. Masfar.
 Israel: M. R. Kidron, Arthur Liveran, Mrs. Zena Harman.
 Iraq: Nathir A. Umari.
 Netherlands: H. Jonker, N. van Dijn.
 Philippines: Narciso G. Reyes.
 Poland: Henryk Birecki.
 Uruguay: Darwin Bracco.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO). Representative: R. A. Métall. Alternates: G. Dunand, R. E. Manning, R. Roux.
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Representative: F. L. McDougall. Alternates: Gerda Blau, Harold Vogel, Miss Alicia Baños.

⁵⁸ Died on 22 November 1954; replaced by Arkady A. Sobolev.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Douglas Schneider, Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Solomon V. Arnaldo, J. Behrstock, G. Carnes, A. Gagliotti.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). E. R. Marlin, E. M. Lewis, J. Hutchison.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Eugene R. Black, Enrique López-Herrarte.

International Monetary Fund: Ivar Rooth, Gordon Williams.

World Health Organization (WHO): R. L. Coigny. Alternate: Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Francis Colt de Wolf.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): A. H. Nagle.

Preparatory Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO): Branko Lukac.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

League of Arab States: Omar Kamel Haliq.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (CATEGORY A)

International Chamber of Commerce: Morris S. Rosenthal, Anton D. Bestebreurtje, Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Miss Toni Sender.

International Co-operative Alliance: Mrs. Cedric Long.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers: Leslie A. Wheeler.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Gérard Thormann.

International Organization of Employers: C.E. Shaw.

Inter-Parliamentary Union: Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch.

World Federation of Trade Unions: Jan Dessau, Miss Elinor Kahn.

World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. C. Beresford Fox.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (CATEGORY B AND REGISTER)

Agudas Israel World Organization: Isaac Lewin, Salomon Goldsmith.

Anti-Slavery Society: C. W. W. Greenidge.

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. Eleanor S. Roberts.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Joseph E. Johnson, Miss Marian Neal, William G. Avirett, Miss Anne Winslow.

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: O. Frederick Nolde, Richard M. Fagley.

Committee for Economic Development: Wesley F. Rennie.

Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations: Moses Moskowitz.

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations: Saul Jofes.

Friends World Committee for Consultation: William R. Fraser.

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production: Noel Sargent, Earl F. Cruickshank, Miss Vada H. Hersch.

Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs, International Automobile Federation, International Touring Alliance: J. Maxwell Smith.

International Alliance of Women: Mrs. Charlotte B. Mahon, Miss Anne Guthrie, Mrs. Lois T. Ruml.

International Association of Penal Law: Sabin Manuila.

International Commission against Concentration Camp Practices: Théo Bernard, Mlle. Germaine Tillon.

International Conference of Catholic Charities: Louis C. Longarzo.

International Co-operative Women's Guild: Mrs. M. Bender.

International Council of Women: Mrs. John Eder, Mrs. Laura Dreyfus-Barney, Mrs. Barclay Parsons.

International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, International Institute of Administrative Sciences, International Union of Local Authorities: Charles S. Ascher.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. Esther W. Hymer.

International Federation of University Women: Miss Janet H. Robb, Miss Frances McGillicudy, Miss Frances Stillman.

International Federation of Women Lawyers: Miss A. Viola Smith, Miss Norah K. Donovan.

International Law Association: Clyde Eagleton.

International League for the Rights of Man: Max Beer, Roger N. Baldwin.

International Movement of Friendly Relations among Races and Peoples: Mrs. L. Van Kersbergen, Miss M. E. Wickes.

International Social Service: William T. Kirk, Miss Ruth Larned, Miss Margaret Leal.

International Society for the Welfare of Cripples: Donald L. Wilson, Norman Acton.

International Union for Child Welfare: Miss Mary A. Dingman.

International Union of Socialist Youth: James Farmer.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations: Mrs. Eleanor Roberts.

Nouvelles Equipes Internationales: Konrad Sieniewicz, Janusz Sleszynski.

Pan-Pacific Women's Association: Miss Josephine Schain.

Women's International Democratic Federation: Mrs. Dora Russell-Grace.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. Gertrude Bussey, Mrs. Gladys D. Walser.

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Mrs. C. M. Rittenhouse.

World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Helen S. Ascher, Mrs. H. Speyer.

World Federation of Democratic Youth: Alexander M. Nixon.
 World Jewish Congress: Maurice L. Perlzweig, Gerhard Jacoby, Nehemiah Robinson.
 World O. R. T. Union: Jacob Frumkin, Paul Bernick, Jack Rader.
 World Union for Progressive Judaism: Ronald L. Ronalds, Mrs. Eleanor S. Polstein, Reverend Dr. William F. Rosenblum.
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss M. Catherine Schaefer, Mrs. Alba Zizzamia.
 World Veterans Federation: Jacques Katel.
 World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: Owen E. Pence.
 World's Young Women's Christian Association: Miss Alice Arnold.
 Young Christian Workers: Miss Caroline Pezzullo, John P. Grady.

18th SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina. Representative: Juan L. Cooke. Alternates: Fernando García Olano, Mario R. Pico, Cecilio J. Morales, Leonardo Cafiero.
 Australia. Representative: Sir Douglas Berry Copland. Alternates: Ralph Lindsay Harry, Alan Philip Renouf, Gordon Albert Jockel.
 Belgium. Representative: Henri Janne. Alternates: A. Gilson, I. Smets, J. Van der Schueren, R. Feaux, J. Lerox, J. Désy, J. Woulbroun.
 China. Representative: C. L. Hsia. Alternate: Pan-an Cheng.
 Cuba. Representative: Emilio Nuñez-Portuondo. Alternates: Aurelio Fernández Concheso, José Miguel Ribas, Mrs. Maria Teresa de la Campa, Miss Uldarica Mañas.
 Czechoslovakia. Representative: Jiri Nosek. Alternates: Ladislav Novak, Vladimir Kaigl.
 Ecuador. Representatives: José Vicente Trujillo, Pedro Concha Enríquez.* Alternate: Ramon Vintimilia.
 Egypt. Representative: Mahmoud Azmi. Alternate: El Sayed Abdel Moneim El-Tanamli.
 France. Representative: Pierre Abelin. Alternates: Georges Boris, André Armengaud.
 India. Representatives: Sardar Swaran Singh, Arthur S. Lall.* Alternates: Dharma Vira, S. S. Bajpai, S. Sen, V. C. Vijaya Raghavan, Hashim Amir Ali, Avtar Singh.*
 Norway. Representative: Hans Engen. Alternates: Erik Brofoss, Arne Skaug, Wilhelm Thagaard, Kaare Salvesen.
 Pakistan. Representatives: Said Hasan, Mohammad Mir Khan. Alternates: Anwar Ali, R. A. Mahamadi, Akbar Adil, Hafizur-Rehman, Altaf Husain, V. A. Hamdani,* Riaz Piracha.*
 Turkey. Representative: Selim Sarper. Alternates: Hamdi Ozgurel, Hasan Isik, Necmettin Tuncel, Vahap Asiroglu.
 USSR. Representatives: P. N. Kумыkin, G. F. Saksin.* Alternate: A. P. Morozov.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Marquess of Reading. Alternates: Sir Alec Randall, Gerald Meade.
 United States. Representative: Preston Hotchkis. Deputy Representative: Walter M. Kotschnig.
 Venezuela. Representative: Victor Montoya. Alternates: Victor Manuel Rivas, Daniel Uzcategui-Ramírez.
 Yugoslavia. Representative: Joza Brilej. Alternates: Janez Stanovnik, Janvid Flere, Ratko Pleic.

OBSERVERS FROM STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
 Brazil: Alfredo T. Valladao, Olyntho Machado, Luiz Bastian Pinto.*

Canada: Hector Allard, R. E. Reynolds.
 Chile: H. Diaz Casanueva, Miss Leonora Kracht, Rudecindo Ortega.*
 Colombia: Luis Gonzalez Barros.
 Costa Rica: A. P. Donnadieu.
 Dominican Republic: Miss Minerva Bernardino.
 Indonesia: R. S. Prawirodirdjo, R. J. Natadiningrat, Miss Lailurusad, Dudomo Prawirodirdjo, Tjahjana Natadiningrat, Mohammed Choesin.
 Iran: Mahmoud Salehi.
 Israel: Menahem Kahany.
 Mexico: Emilio Calderón Puig, Juan Antonio Merigo, Armando C. Amador,* Julián Sáenz Hinojosa.*
 Netherlands: W. H. J. van Asch van Wijck, J. P. Bannier, F. R. A. Walraven.
 Poland: Roman Bogusz.
 Uruguay: Italo Eduardo Perotti.

OBSERVERS FROM STATES NON-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Albania: Shemsi Totozani.
 Bulgaria: Ivan Daskalov.
 Hungary: Simon Ferencz, Paul Racz.
 Italy: Andrea Ferrero, Giorgio Smoquina, Pietro Ghezzi Morganti, Reginaldo V. Munafó.
 Japan: Kensuke Sato, Toshiaki Muto, Fumio Tadokoro.
 Romania: Alexandru Lazareanu.
 Switzerland: Mr. Berthoud, Samuel Campiche.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO). Representative: David A. Morse. Alternates: Jef Rens, C. W. Jenks, Luis Alvarado.
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Sir Herbert Broadley, F. L. McDougall, Karl Olsen, A. G. Orbaneja, Miss G. Blau.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Luther H. Evans, René Maheu, Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Claude M. Berkeley, P. C. Terenzio.
 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): E. R. Marlin, E. M. Lewis.
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Enrique López-Herrarte.

* Added to delegation list at resumed 18th session.

* Added to delegation list at resumed 18th session.

International Monetary Fund: Gordon Williams.
 World Health Organization (WHO): M. G. Candau, P. Dorolle, Milton P. Siegel, H. S. Gear, V. A. Sutter, P. M. Kaul, P. Bertrand, Miss B. Howell.
 Universal Postal Union (UPU): Fritz Hess, Fulke Radice.
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Representative: Marco Aurelio Andrada. Alternates: Gerald C. Gross, Hugh Townshend.
 World Meteorological Organization (WMO): G. Swoboda, J. R. Rivet, J. L. Galloway, R. L. Munteanu, Kaare Langlo, V. J. Bahr.
 Preparatory Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO): Branko Lukac.
 Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ITO) and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): Eric Wyndham-White, Jean Royer.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

League of Arab States: Mohamed Aly Namazi.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (CATEGORY A)

International Chamber of Commerce: Jacques L'Huillier.
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Herman Patteet.
 International Cooperative Alliance: Marcel Boson.
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers: Roger Savary.
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Georges Eggermann, Gaston Tessier, Auguste Vanistendael, Robert Guex.
 International Organization of Employers: Ch. Kuntschen, Joseph Vanek.
 Inter-Parliamentary Union: A. de Blonay, A. Robinet de Clery.
 World Federation of Trade Unions: Giuseppe Casadei, Habid Delaggi, Jan Dessau, Tom Drinkwater, Miss Elinor Kahn, Chang Cheng Liu, Louis Sailant.
 World Federation of United Nations Associations: John A. F. Ennals, Mrs. C. Beresford Fox, L. Z. Nikweta, Peter Tucker.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (CATEGORY B)

Agudas Israel World Organization: Chief Rabbi A. Safran.
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: John Goormaghtigh, Miss Anne Winslow.
 Catholic International Union for Social Service: Miss A. M. Hertoghe, Miss Elsa Mendez, Mr. Oswald, Miss J. de Romer, Miss Steyaert.
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States: Earl F. Cruickshank.
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Elfan Rees.
 Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations: G. Warburg.

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Duncan Wood.
 Indian Council of World Affairs: M. N. Saha.
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production: Earl F. Cruickshank.
 International Abolitionist Federation: Th. de Felice, Mrs. M. Legrand-Falco, Mrs. M. Leroy-Boy.
 International Alliance of Women: Mrs. E. Choisy-Necker, Miss Marie Ginsberg, Mrs. Nina Spiller, Mrs. Ch. Prince.
 International Association of Penal Law: Mrs. H. Romnicio.
 International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons: Miss C. M. Harris.
 International Catholic Child Bureau: Michel Normand.
 International Catholic Migration Commission: Miss J. Billi, S. S. Falez.
 International Catholic Press Union: R. P. M. M. Cottier, A. Trachsel.
 International Commission against Concentration Camps Practices: Théo Bernard, Georges André, Henri Reumont.
 International Committee of Scientific Management: A. Chapuis, H. de Haan, H. Pasdermadjian.
 International Committee of the Red Cross: Fr. de Reynold, William Michel.
 International Conference of Catholic Charities: L'Abbé Paul Bouvier, Fernand Dubois, Rev. Père Leslie Bigot.
 International Council of Women: Mrs. Eunice Carter, Mrs. L. Dreyfus-Barney, Mrs. Jeanne Eder, Miss L. C. A. van Eeghen, Miss Renée Girod, Mrs. Mabel Jackson Haight.
 International Federation for Housing and Town Planning: Charles S. Ascher.
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Miss A. Muriset, Miss Nancy Travelletti.
 International Federation of Friends of Young Women: Mrs. E. Berthoud van Werveke, Mrs. M. Fiechter, Miss Val. Weibel, Mrs. Duncan Wood.
 International Federation of University Women: Mrs. M. Fiechter, Miss L. Heuskin.
 International Institute of Administrative Sciences: Charles S. Ascher.
 International Law Association: Samuel K. C. Kopper, Edmond Martin-Achard.
 International League for the Rights of Man: Basil Vlavianos.
 International Movement of Friendly Relations among Races and Peoples: Miss J. Teillet.
 International Statistical Institute: J. W. Nixon.
 International Touring Alliance: Paul Ossipow.
 International Union for Child Welfare: Miss L. Frankenstein, Mrs. J. M. Small, Georges Thélin.
 International Union of Family Organizations: François Delaby.
 International Union of Local Authorities: Charles S. Ascher.
 League of Red Cross Societies: Henry W. Dunning, Z. S. Hantchef, B. de Rouge.

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations: Miss Bowie, Mrs. Wible.
 Pax Romana: Mrs. A. M. Buensod, R. P. Jean de la Croix Kaelin, R. Sugranyes de Franch.
 Rotary International: Edouard Christin.
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. Gertrude Baer.
 World Assembly of Youth: Niels Andersen, Miss Helen Dale, Antoine Lawrence, Guthrie Moir.
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Miss A. M. Herthoge, Miss M. Plancherel, Miss M. Sarasin.
 World Jewish Congress: M. L. Perlzweig, G. M. Riegner.
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Mrs. Darbre, Miss de Lucy Fossarieu, Miss Pereiro-Pearson, Miss J. de Romer, Mrs. Klappenbach de Delpach.
 World Veterans Federation: Jacques Katel, R. Lenz.
 World's Young Women's Christian Association: Miss Alice Arnold, Miss Parimal Das, Miss Helen Roberts.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (REGISTER)

Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Charles Russell.
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses and Medico-Social Workers: Miss Vankeerberghen.
 International Council of Commerce Employers: A. Koch, W. Pfund.
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers: P. Villetorte.
 International Sociological Association: André de Maday.
 St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance: Mrs. M. Leroy-Boy.
 Union O. S. E.: M. Berenstein, L. Gurvic.
 World Calendar Association, International: Miss Elis. Achelis, James Avery Joyce, Daniel Sher.
 World Federation for Mental Health: Ed. E. Krapf.
 World Federation of Democratic Youth: Jacques Denis, Malcolm Nixon.
 World University Service: D. J. Aitken.

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

13th SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: W. D. Forsyth. Alternates: A. H. Loomes, J. D. Petherbridge.
 Belgium. Representative: Pierre Ryckmans. Alternate: Robert Scheyven.
 China. Representative: Shih-Shun Liu. Alternate: Liu Yu-Wan.
 El Salvador. Representative: Miguel Rafael Urquía, Alternates: Carlos Serrano-García, Rafael Eguizábal, Roberto E. Quiros.
 France. Representative: Léon Pignon.
 Haiti. Representative: Max H. Dorsinville.
 India. Representative: V. K. Krishna Menon. Alternates: Rajeshwar Dayal, Sadath Ali Khan.
 New Zealand. Representative: Leslie Knox Munro. Alternates: A. R. Perry, J. V. Scott.
 Syria. Representative: Rafik Asha. Alternates: Salah Eddine Tarazi, Najmuddine Rifai.
 USSR. Representative: Semyon K. Tsarapkin.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Alan Burns. Alternates: W. A. C. Mathieson, B. O. B. Gidden.
 United States. Representative: Mason Sears. Alternate: Benjamin Gerig.

NON-MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-MEMBER OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Italy.⁵⁹ Representative: Gastone Guidotti. Alternate: Guerino Roberti.

⁵⁹ Italy, though not a Member of the United Nations, as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, participated without vote in the Council's discussions concerning that Territory.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Belgium: Pierre Leroy (for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi).
 France: Georges Henry Becquey (for the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration); Apedo Amah (for the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration).
 United Kingdom: Brigadier E. J. Gibbons (for the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under British administration); H. de N. Ensor (for the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration); A. J. Grattan-Bellow (for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika).

OBSERVERS FROM STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina: Juan M. Campos Catelín.
 Brazil: Sergio Armando Frazão.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO). Representative: R. A. Métall. Alternate: R. Roux.
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Mrs. Alicia Baños.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Solomon V. Arnaldo.
 World Health Organization (WHO). Representative: R. L. Coigny. Alternate: R. Roux.

14th SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. Representative: W. D. Forsyth. Alternate: A. H. Loomes.

Belgium. Representative: Pierre Ryckmans. Alternate: Robert Scheyven.
 China. Representative: Shih-Shun Liu. Alternate: Liu Yu-Wan.
 El Salvador. Representative: Miguel Rafael Urquía. Alternates: Carlos Serrano-García, Rafael Eguizabal, Roberto E. Quirós.
 France. Representative: Leon Pignon.
 Haiti. Representative: Max H. Dorsinville.
 India. Representative: V. K. Krishna Menon.⁶⁰
 New Zealand. Representative: L. K. Munro. Alternates: A. R. Perry, J. V. Scott
 Syria. Representative: Rafik Asha. Alternates: Salah Eddine Tarazi, Najmuddine Rifai.
 USSR. Representative: Semyon K. Tsarapkin.
 United Kingdom. Representative: Sir Alan Burns. Alternate: B. O. B. Gidden.
 United States. Representative: Mason Sears.

**STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL**

Colombia:⁶¹ Edmundo de Holte-Castello.
 Egypt:⁶¹ Kamal Eddine Salah.
 Philippines:⁶¹ Salvador P. López.⁶²

Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal represented India until the arrival of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon on 17 June.

States Members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration.

Mr. Delfín R. García replaced Mr. Salvador P. López as the representative of the Philippines on 21 June.

NON-MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND NON-MEMBER OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
 Italy.⁶⁸ Representative: Gastone Guidotti. Alternate: Guerino Roberti.

**SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTERING
AUTHORITIES**

Australia: J. H. Jones (for the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru).
 New Zealand: P. K. Edmonds (for the Trust Territory of Western Samoa).
 United States: Frank E. Midkiff (for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).
 Italy: Enrico Martino and Marcello Mochi (for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration).

**OBSERVERS FROM STATES MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL**
 Argentina: Armando Bulacia.
 Brazil: Sergio Armando Frazão.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
 International Labour Organisation (ILO): G. Dunand.
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Mrs. Alicia Baños.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Solomon V. Arnaldo, Marcel Destombes.
 World Health Organization (WHO): R. L. Coigny, Mabel S. Ingalls.

⁶³ Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration.

APPENDIX V

INFORMATION CENTRES AND REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
59 Skoupha Street
Athens, Greece
Area covered: Greece, Israel, Turkey.

BANGKOK (see SHANGHAI)

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre
1, Bulevar Revolucije
(Post Office Box No. 157)
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Area covered: Yugoslavia.

BOGOTA. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones
Unidas
Calle 19, Numero 7-30—Septimo Piso
Bogota, Colombia
Area covered: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela.

BUENOS AIRES. Centro de Informacion de las
Naciones Unidas
Charcas 684, 3 F
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Area covered: Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay.

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Sharia El Shams
Imm. Tagher
Garden City
Cairo, Egypt
Area covered: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi
Arabia, Syria, Yemen; also Libya.

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard
Copenhagen V, Denmark
Area covered: Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden;
also Finland.

DJAKARTA (see SHANGHAI)

GENEVA. United Nations Information Centre
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Area covered: Poland; also Albania, Austria, Bul-
garia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Switz-
erland.

KARACHI. United Nations Information Centre
Opposite Merewether Tower, Bunder Road
(Post Office Box No. 5046)
Karachi 2, Pakistan
Area covered: Pakistan.

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London W.1, England
Area covered: British Dependencies (excepting Brit-
ish West African territories of the Gambia, the
Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone), Netherlands,
United Kingdom; also Eire.

MANILA (See SHANGHAI)

MEXICO CITY. Centro de Informacion de las
Naciones Unidas
Edificio Internacional
Paseo Reforma No. 1, Of. 505/9
Mexico D.F., Mexico
Area covered: Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Repub-
lic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico,
Nicaragua, Panama.

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre
24 Broad Street
(Post Office Box No. 282)
Monrovia, Liberia
Area covered: Liberia and the British West African
territories of the Gambia, the Gold Coast, Nigeria,
Sierra Leone.

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
15 Hohlovski Pereulok, Apartment 36
Moscow, USSR.
Area covered: Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR,
USSR.

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre
Theatre Communications Building
Connaught Place
New Delhi 1, India
Area covered: Burma, India; also Ceylon.

PARIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies
36, rue La Perouse
Paris 16eme, France
Area covered: Belgium, Belgian Congo, France,
French Overseas Dependencies, Luxembourg.

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre
Panska 5
Prague 2, Czechoslovakia
Area covered: Czechoslovakia.

RIO DE JANEIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Rua Mexico 11, Sala 1502
(Caixa Postal 1750)
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Area covered: Brazil.

SANTIAGO. Information Officer, Economic Commission for Latin America
Avenida Providencia 871
Santiago, Chile
Area covered: Chile.

SHANGHAI. United Nations Information Centre
29 Chungshan Road E-1
Shanghai, China
Area covered: China.

BANGKOK. Information Officer, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand
Area covered: Thailand.

DJAKARTA. Information Officer for Indonesia
76 Kebon Sirih
Djakarta, Indonesia
Area covered: Indonesia.

MANILA. Information Officer for the Philippines
United Nations Building
Padre Faura
(Post Office Box No. 2149)
Manila, Philippines
Area covered: Philippines.

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre
Stanton House
133 Pitt Street
(Box 4030, General Post Office)
Sydney, Australia
Area covered: Australia, New Zealand.

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre
Heshmat Dowleh
Khiaban Keyvan
Teheran, Iran
Area covered: Afghanistan, Iran.

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre
2000 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

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500, Buenos Aires.

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Gerold & Co., Graben 31, Wien, 1.

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N. V. Martinus Nijhoff, Lange Voorhout 9, 's-Gravenhage.

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United Nations Association of New Zealand, C.P.O. 1011, Wellington.

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Cankarjeva Založba, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

