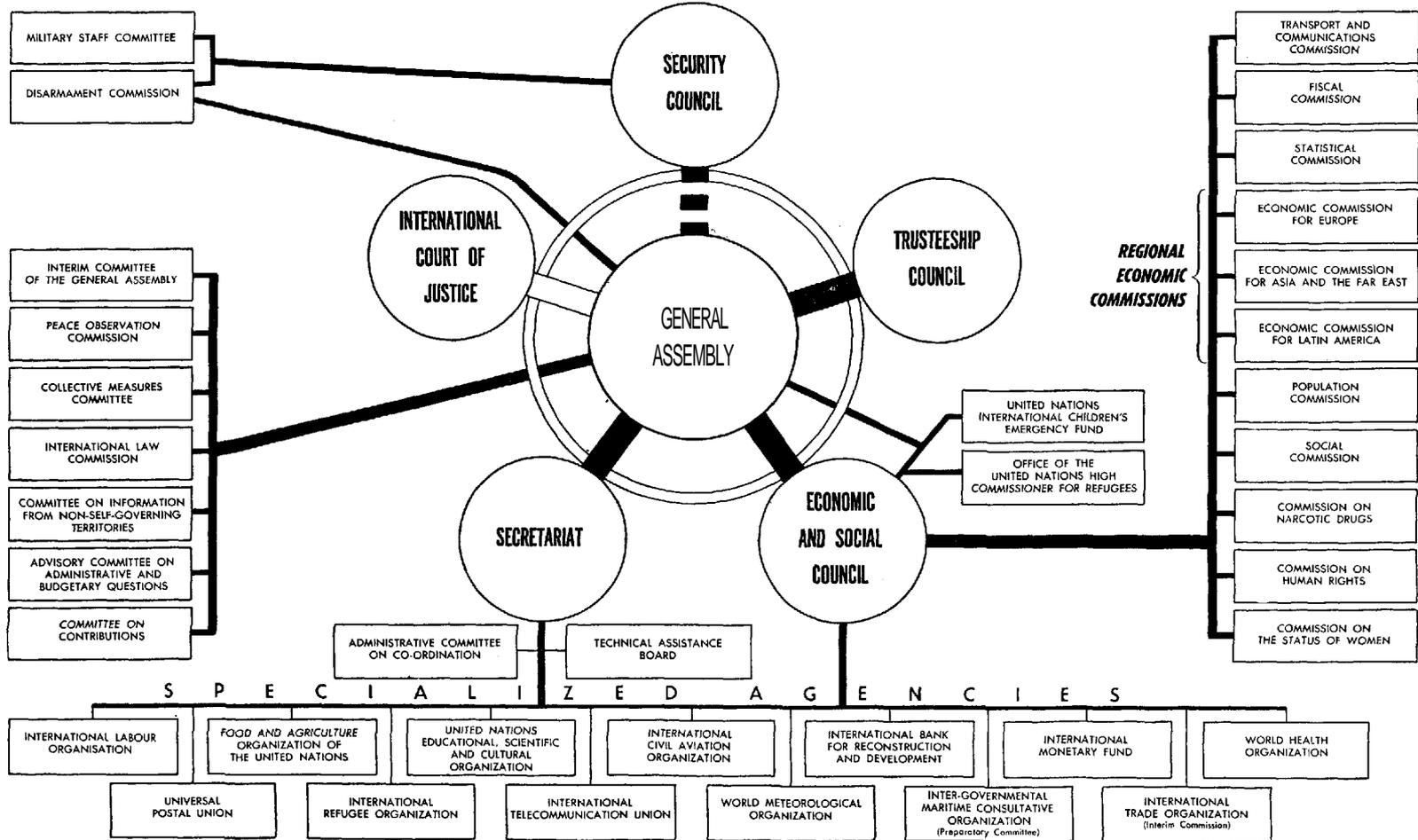


ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PRINCIPAL ORGANS AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES*



*For other subsidiary Bodies see Charts of Relevant Organs

II. Functions and Organization of the United Nations

A. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is the only one of the six principal organs of the United Nations which consists of all the Members of the United Nations. It is essentially a deliberative, supervisory and reviewing organ.¹

In broad terms, the Charter states that the General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs of the United Nations; and, subject to the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, (see 1.a, below) it may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, or to both, on any such questions or matters. The Assembly receives and considers annual and special reports from the Security Council, including an account of the measures that the Council had decided upon, or taken, to maintain international peace and security. The Assembly also receives and considers reports from other organs of the United Nations.

1. Functions and Powers

The functions and powers of the General Assembly fall into the following main categories: maintenance of international peace and security; promotion of international political, economic and social co-operation; operation of the International Trusteeship System and consideration of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories not placed under the System; organizational, administrative and budgetary functions.

a. MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, or to both.

The Charter, however, recognizes the special responsibilities of the Security Council as the organ of the United Nations entrusted with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Thus, Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter provides that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly is not to make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation, unless requested by the Council to do so.

The General Assembly may, in accordance with Article 11 of the Charter, discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations or by the Security Council, or by a State which is not a Member of the United Nations and which is a party to a dispute—if that State accepts in advance the obligations of pacific settlement provided for in the Charter. Subject to the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, it may make recommendations on such questions to the State or States concerned or to the Security Council. Any such question on which action is necessary is to be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly, either before or after discussion.

Subject also to Article 12, paragraph 1, 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, including situations resulting from violations of the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

In its resolution adopted on 3 November 1950 under the title "Uniting for peace,"² the General Assembly decided that if the Security Council,

¹ The Charter provisions with respect to the General Assembly are contained in Ch. IV, Arts. 9-22, and Arts. 1, 2, 4-7, 23, 24, 35, 60-64, 66, 85-88, 93, 96-98, 101, 105, 108 and 109. Arts. 4, 7-15, 32, 33 and 69 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice also contain provisions relating to the Assembly.

² Resolution 377(V); see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 193-95.

because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, a breach of the peace or an act of aggression, the Assembly shall consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security. These recommendations may include, in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, the use of armed force when necessary. The Assembly may meet for this purpose in emergency special session at the request of the Security Council on the vote of any seven members, or at the request of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

The Assembly at the same time established a Peace Observation Commission to observe and report on the situation in any area where there exists international tension the continuance of which is likely to endanger international peace and security. The Assembly also recommended that each Member of the United Nations maintain within its national forces elements so trained, organized and equipped that they could promptly be made available, in accordance with its constitutional processes, for service as United Nations units on recommendation of the Security Council or the Assembly.

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, notifies the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council, and similarly notifies the General Assembly (or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session) immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

b. PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CO-OPERATION

The General Assembly initiates studies and makes recommendations for the purpose of:

(1) Promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(2) Promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields, and

assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

The functions and powers of the United Nations with respect to international economic and social co-operation are vested in the General Assembly and, under the Assembly's authority, in the Economic and Social Council.³

c. OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

The functions and powers of the United Nations with regard to territories not designated as strategic⁴ that are placed under the International Trusteeship System, including the approval of the terms of Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment, are exercised by the General Assembly. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, assists the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.⁵

d. INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Members of the United Nations which are responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories not placed under the International Trusteeship System have undertaken, under Article 73e of the Charter, to transmit to the Secretary-General statistical and other technical information relating to economic, social and educational conditions in these Territories. The General Assembly considers the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of this information, and is assisted in this consideration by a special committee established by it for the purpose.⁶

e. ORGANIZATIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY FUNCTIONS

The General Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the members of the Economic and Social Council, and such members of the Trusteeship Council as may be necessary to ensure that its membership is equally divided between Members of the United Nations which administer Trust Territories and Members which do not. The General Assembly and the

³ See p. 48.

⁴ The functions of the United Nations relating to strategic area Trust Territories are exercised by the Security Council. See pp. 40-41.

⁵ See p. 85.

⁶ See p. 81.

Security Council, voting independently, elect the members of the International Court of Justice.

Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly appoints the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General makes an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations. He appoints the staff of the Secretariat in accordance with regulations established by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly considers and approves the budget of the United Nations and decides on the proportion of the budget to be paid by each Member. The Assembly considers and approves any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies and examines the administrative budgets of such agencies with a view to making recommendations to them.

Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly may: admit States to membership in the United Nations; suspend the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by any Member against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council; and expel from the United Nations any Member which has persistently violated the Principles of the Charter.

The General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the Security Council, determines the conditions on which a State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Assembly may ask the Court for an advisory opinion on any legal question, and it may authorize the other organs of the United Nations, as well as the specialized agencies, to request advisory opinions from the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

Any amendment to the Charter comes into force when it is adopted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly or of a General Conference called to amend the Charter, and is ratified by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

2. Voting and Procedure

The voting and procedure of the General Assembly are defined in the Charter as follows:

Each Member of the United Nations may send up to five representatives to the General Assembly, but each Member has only one vote.

Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting. These questions include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security; the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the members of the Economic and Social Council and the elective members of the Trusteeship Council; the admission of new Members; the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership; the expulsion of Members; questions relating to the operation of the Trusteeship System; and budgetary questions. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, are made by a majority of the Members present and voting.

A Member in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the United Nations has no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote, if the Assembly is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond that Member's control.

The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions, commencing, except when it decides otherwise, on the third Tuesday in September. Special sessions are convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council, or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations, or at the request of one Member if agreed to by a majority of the Members. Emergency sessions are called within 24 hours at the request of the Security Council on a vote of any seven members, or at the request of a majority of Members of the United Nations.⁷

The General Assembly adopts its own rules of procedure.

3. Structure

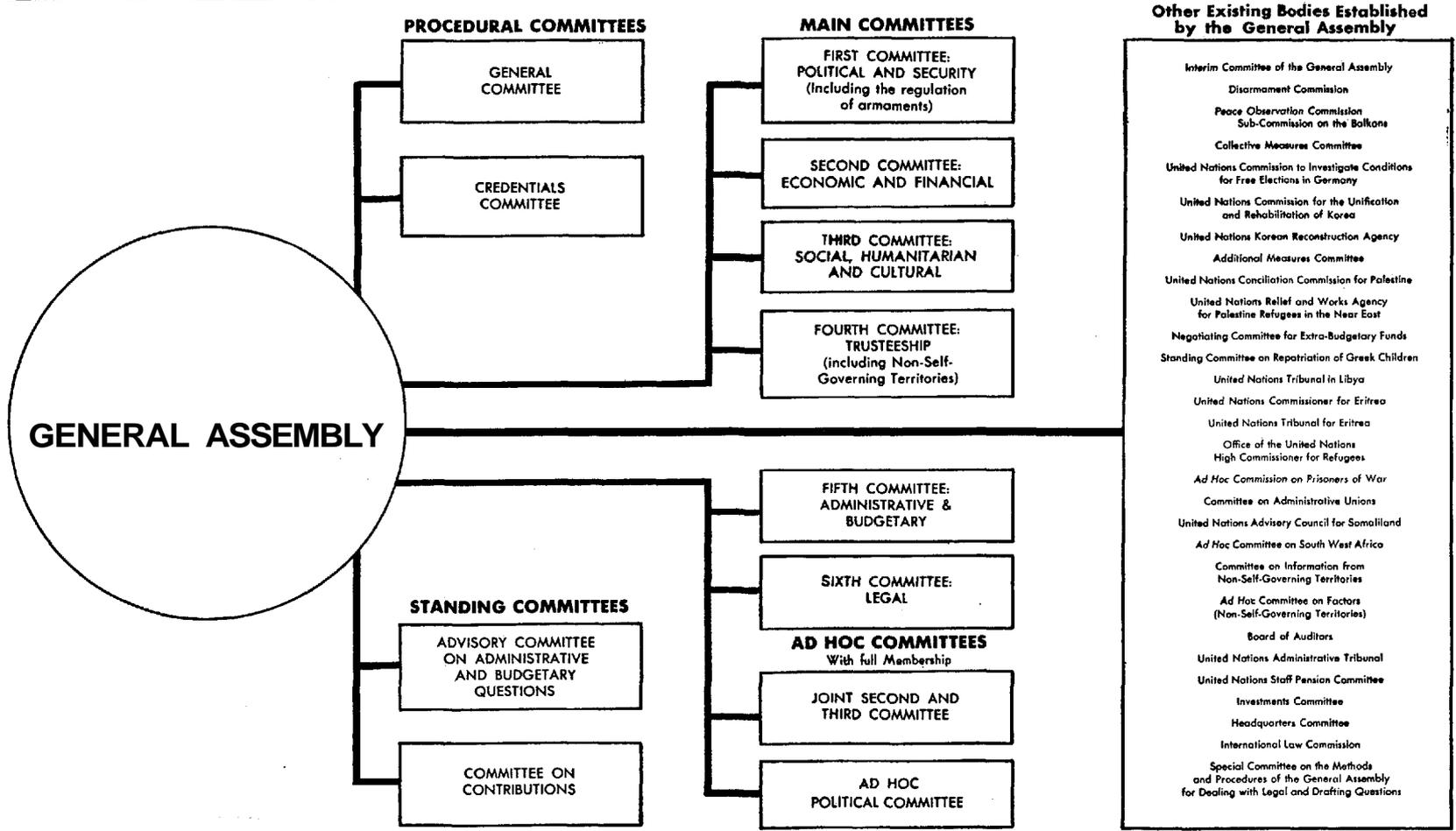
The rules of procedure of the General Assembly define its organizational structure, which may be outlined as follows:

At each session, the General Assembly elects a President and seven Vice-Presidents, who hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. If the President finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof,

⁷ In accordance with resolution 377(V), entitled "Uniting for peace".

STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SIXTH REGULAR SESSION



Other Existing Bodies Established by the General Assembly

- Interim Committee of the General Assembly
- Disarmament Commission
- Peace Observation Commission
- Sub-Commission on the Balkans
- Collective Measures Committee
- 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
- Additional Measures Committee
- 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
- Standing Committee on Repatriation of Greek Children
- United Nations Tribunal in Libya
- United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea
- United Nations Tribunal for Eritrea
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War
- Committee on Administrative Unions
- United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland
- Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa
- Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
- Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories)
- Board of Auditors
- United Nations Administrative Tribunal
- United Nations Staff Pension Committee
- Investments Committee
- Headquarters Committee
- International Law Commission
- Special Committee on the Methods and Procedures of the General Assembly for Dealing with Legal and Drafting Questions

he invites one of the Vice-Presidents to take his place. If the President is unable to perform his functions, a new President is elected for the unexpired term.

Under the Assembly's rules of procedure, three types of Committees are established: (1) Main Committees; (2) Procedural Committees; and (3) Standing Committees. The Assembly may also establish such other ad hoc and subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

a. MAIN COMMITTEES⁸

There are six Main Committees; each Member may be represented by one person on each Main Committee:

- 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

For the duration of the sixth session, the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Political Committee and a Joint Second and Third Committee. On both of these committees each Member was entitled to be represented. Joint meetings of the Fifth Committee and of the Joint Second and Third Committee were also held.

b. PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES⁹

There are two Procedural Committees: a General Committee and a Credentials Committee.

c. STANDING COMMITTEES¹⁰

There are two Standing Committees which carry out their functions both during and between the regular sessions of the Assembly: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions.

d. OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES¹¹

At the close of its sixth session, on 5 February 1952, the following subsidiary bodies were in existence:

1. Interim Committee of the General Assembly¹²
2. Disarmament Commission
3. Peace Observation Commission¹²
Sub-Commission on the Balkans
4. Collective Measures Committee¹²
5. United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany

6. United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea¹²
7. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency¹²
8. Additional Measures Committee
9. United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.¹²
10. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East¹²
11. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds
12. Standing Committee on Repatriation of Greek Children¹²
13. United Nations Tribunal in Libya¹²
14. United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea¹²
15. United Nations Tribunal for Eritrea
16. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees¹²
17. Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War¹²
18. Committee on Administrative Unions
19. United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland¹²
20. Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa¹³
21. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories¹⁴
22. Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories)¹⁴
23. Board of Auditors¹²
24. United Nations Administrative Tribunal¹²
25. United Nations Staff Pension Committee¹²
26. Investments Committee¹²
27. Headquarters Advisory Committee¹²
28. International Law Commission¹²
29. Special Committee on the Methods and Procedures of the General Assembly for Dealing with Legal and Drafting Questions

During the period under review, the following subsidiary bodies were discontinued, either through the completion of their mandate or by specific action by the General Assembly.

- Committee of Twelve
- Group on Cease Fire in Korea
- Good Offices Committee

⁸ For the terms of references of these Committees, see Y.U.N., 1950, p. 16.

⁹ For the constitution and terms of reference of these committees, see Y.U.N., 1950, p. 17; for their members in 1951, see p. 16.

¹⁰ For the constitution and terms of reference of these Committees, see Y.U.N., 1950, p. 17; for their members in 1951, see Annex II, pp. 33-34.

¹¹ For members and representatives serving on these bodies during 1951, see Annex II, pp. 34-38.

¹² For terms of reference of these bodies, see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 17-24. Changes in terms of reference during the period under review are given in the following pages.

¹³ Reconstituted by the Assembly at its sixth session.

¹⁴ See p. 83.

Negotiating Committee on Contributions to Programmes of Relief and Rehabilitation in Korea and Relief and Reintegration of Palestine Refugees¹⁵

United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

United Nations Commissioner in Libya

Special Committee on the Representation of China

Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction

The following is a summary of the functions of the new bodies established during the period under review, together with a summary of changes in the functions of existing bodies:

(1) Disarmament Commission

The Commission was established by the General Assembly on 11 January 1952 "under the Security Council". It reports both to the Assembly and to the Council.¹⁶

(2) Sub-Commission on the Balkans of the Peace Observation Commission

The Sub-Commission on the Balkans, which was established at the request of the General Assembly by the Peace Observation Commission on 23 January 1952, has authority, in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution of 7 December 1951:

(1) To dispatch observers to any area of international tension in the Balkans on the request of any State or States concerned, but only to the territory of States consenting to this;

(2) To visit such areas;

(3) To consider data submitted to it by its members or observers and report to the Peace Observation Commission and to the Secretary-General for the information of Members of the United Nations.

The Sub-Commission consists of representatives of five Member States designated by the Commission.¹⁷

(3) Collective Measures Committee

The Collective Measures Committee, which was established on 3 November 1950, was continued for a further year on 12 January 1952.

In consultation with the Secretary-General and such States as it finds appropriate, the Committee is to continue its studies and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council, before the seventh session of the General Assembly, on methods which might be used to maintain and strengthen international peace and security in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, taking account of collective self-defence and regional arrangements (Articles 51 and 52 of the Charter).

As requested by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is, with the approval of the Committee, to appoint a panel of military experts, available to Member States requesting technical advice with regard to the organization, training and equipment of elements within their national forces which could be made available for prompt service as United Nations units upon recommendation by the Security Council or the General Assembly.

The Committee consists of representatives of fourteen Member States designated by the General Assembly.¹⁸

(4) United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany

The Commission was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 1951 to carry out immediately a simultaneous investigation in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Berlin and in the Soviet Zone of Germany, to ascertain and report whether conditions in those areas were such as to make possible the holding of genuinely free and secret elections throughout the areas.

The Commission is to investigate, in so far as they affect the holding of free elections, the constitutional provisions in force in the areas and their application as regards the various aspects of individual freedom, the freedom of political parties to organize and carry out their activities, the organization and activities of the judiciary, police and other administrative organs.

The Commission is to report as soon as possible to the Secretary-General, for the consideration of the four Powers and the information of other United Nations Members, on the results of its efforts to make arrangements with all parties concerned for carrying out its work.

If it is able to make the necessary arrangements, the Commission is to report on the results of its investigations, and may include recommendations regarding further steps to bring about conditions necessary for holding free elections in those areas. If it is unable to make these arrangements, it is to make a further attempt to carry out its task when it is satisfied that the German authorities in the three areas will admit it. It was provided that, in any event, it was to report by 1 September 1952 on the results of its activities.

The Commission consists of representatives of five Member States designated by the General Assembly.¹⁹

(5) Additional Measures Committee

The Additional Measures Committee, composed of the members of the Collective Measures Committee, was established on 1 February 1951 to consider, as a matter of urgency, additional measures to be employed to meet the aggression in Korea and to report to the General Assembly. The Committee was informed that Burma and Yugoslavia would be unable to participate in its work.

The Committee was authorized to defer its report if the Good Offices Committee, also created on 1 February 1951, reported satisfactory progress in its efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Korea.²⁰

Following its report, which recommended an embargo on the shipment of arms, ammunition and material of military or strategic value to areas under the control of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and of the North Korean authorities, the Committee was asked by the Assembly, on 18 May 1951, to report on the effectiveness of the embargo and the desirability of continuing, extending or relaxing it. It was also asked to continue its consideration of addi-

¹⁵ For the Negotiating Committee established at the Assembly's sixth session, see p. 15.

¹⁶ For details concerning this Commission, see p. 42.

¹⁷ For members, see Annex II, p. 34.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ For establishment of these two Committees, see pp. 224-25.

tional measures to meet the aggression in Korea, but was authorized to defer its report if the Good Offices Committee reported satisfactory progress.

The Committee ceased its activities when armistice negotiations started in Korea.

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

The Agency was established by the General Assembly on 8 December 1949, at its fourth session, to provide relief and work for Palestine refugees.

The programme was broadened by the General Assembly on 2 December 1950, at its fifth session, and on 26 January 1952, at its sixth session, into one of helping refugees to become self-supporting, without prejudice to their political rights to repatriation or to compensation.

The Agency is assisted in this task by the World Health Organization and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which have technical supervision of the health and education programmes. It has received the co-operation of other specialized agencies, particularly in the field of technical assistance, and has received a substantial contribution in supplies from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

The funds available to the Agency in its three-year programme, which envisages an expenditure of \$50 millions for relief and \$200 millions for rehabilitation, derive from voluntary contributions of governments. This sum is additional to the contributions made by local governments in direct aid and services.

The Agency is administered by a director with the advice and assistance of an Advisory Commission. This Commission consists of the representatives of four Member States designated by the General Assembly and has power to add not more than three additional members from contributing governments. The Director is appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the governments represented on the Advisory Commission.²¹

(7) Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary funds

The Negotiating Committee was established in December 1951 to consult, during the sixth session of the Assembly, with Member and non-member States as to the amounts which governments may be willing to contribute on a voluntary basis towards each programme approved by the Assembly for which funds are not available through the regular budget of the United Nations and for which the Negotiating Committee is specifically requested by the Assembly to obtain voluntary contributions from governments. It was subsequently authorized to continue its activities after the close of the session for such period as might be required.

The Assembly specifically asked the Committee to obtain voluntary contributions for:

(a) the three-year programme of relief and reintegration of Palestine refugees for the period beginning 1 July 1951.

(b) the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries.

(c) the programme for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea.

The Committee was asked to bear in mind:

(a) the need to maintain the identity and integrity of each programme;

(b) the need to obtain, as soon as possible, pledges and payments of contributions to each programme;

(c) the need to secure the widest possible and most equitable participation in the programmes;

(d) the desirability of ensuring that any contribution in kind is of a nature which meets the requirements of the programme;

(e) the degree of assistance which can continue to be rendered by the specialized agencies, non-member States, and other contributors.

The Committee consists of the representatives of seven Member States appointed by the President of the General Assembly.²²

(8) United Nations Tribunal for Eritrea

The Tribunal is to:

(a) give, on request, to Italy and the Administering Power, or, when Eritrea becomes an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia, to the appropriate authority under the Federal Act, such instructions as may be required to give effect to the Assembly's resolution concerning economic and financial provisions relating to Eritrea,²³ resulting from the decision that Eritrea should constitute an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown.

(b) decide all disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the resolution.

The Tribunal is composed of three persons selected by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for their legal qualifications from the nationals of three different States not directly interested.

(9) Committee on Administrative Unions

The Committee was established by the General Assembly on 18 January 1952 to meet three weeks before the seventh regular session of the Assembly and to make a preliminary examination of the Trusteeship Council's special report, which is to contain a complete analysis of each of the administrative unions to which a Trust Territory is a party and of the status of the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration arising out of their membership in the French Union; and to present its observations thereon to the Assembly's seventh session.

It is composed of four Member States designated by the General Assembly.²⁴

(10) Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories²⁵

(11) Ad Hoc Committee on factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories)²⁵

(12) Special Committee on the Methods and Procedures of the General Assembly, for Dealing with Legal and Drafting Questions

The Committee was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 1951 to consider the docu-

²¹ For the Director and members of the Advisory Commission, see p. 35.

²² For members, see Annex II, p. 35.

²³ See pp. 282-85.

For members, see Annex II, p. 101.

²⁵ For details concerning these Committees, see under Non-Self-Governing Territories, pp. 81-82.

ments, draft resolutions and amendments submitted to the Assembly's Sixth Committee on this question, as well as the records of the Committee's debates at the sixth session, to study the question further and to report to the General Assembly at its seventh session.

It consists of representatives of fifteen Member States designated by the General Assembly.²⁴

4. Sessions and Officers

a. FIFTH SESSION

The fifth regular session of the General Assembly, which opened on 19 September 1950 in New York, where its work was undertaken, was formally brought to a close on 5 November 1951 at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris. The only Main Committee to meet from 1 January to 5 November 1951 was the First Committee.

The officers of the fifth session who served during this period²⁶ were:

President: Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)

Vice-Presidents:²⁷

AUSTRALIA	UNITED KINGDOM
CHINA	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	VENEZUELA
USSR	

FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez (Colombia)

Vice-Chairman: Fernand van Langenhove (Belgium)

Rapporteur: Thor Thors (Iceland).

The Credentials Committee was composed of representatives of Belgium (Chairman) Chile, India, Mexico, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

b. SIXTH SESSION

The sixth session of the General Assembly was held at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris, from 6 November 1951 to 5 February 1952.

The following were the officers of the Assembly during this session:

President: Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)

Vice Presidents:²⁷

CHINA	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	UNITED STATES
IRAQ	YUGOSLAVIA
USSR	

FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: Finn Moe (Norway)

Vice-Chairman: Carlos Blanco (Cuba)

Rapporteur: Thor Thors (Iceland)

SECOND COMMITTEE

Chairman: Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)

Vice-Chairman: Frantisek Vavricka (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Ernest G. Chauvet (Haiti)

THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mrs. Ana Figueroa (Chile)

Vice-Chairman: Fernand Dehousse (Belgium)

Rapporteur: Karim Azkoul (Lebanon)

FOURTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Max Henriquez-Ureña (Dominican Republic)

Vice-Chairman: José D. Ingles (Philippines)

Rapporteur: Hermod Lannung (Denmark)

FIFTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: T. A. Stone (Canada)

Vice-Chairman: Miguel Albornoz (Ecuador)

Rapporteur: Rafik Asha (Syria)

SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Manfred Lachs (Poland)

Vice-Chairman: Víctor M. Pérez Perozo (Venezuela)

Rapporteur: Djalal Abdoh (Iran)

Ad Hoc POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Selim Sarper (Turkey)

Vice-Chairman: Sven Grafström (Sweden)

Rapporteur: Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa (Nicaragua)

JOINT SECOND AND THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Shared by the Chairmen of the Second and Third Committees

Rapporteur: Altaf Husain (Pakistan)

The General Committee, in accordance with the rules of procedure, 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.

The Credentials Committee was composed of representatives of Bolivia (Chairman), the Byelorussian SSR, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, New Zealand and Norway.

5. Participants in the General Debate

Representatives of 51 Member States took part in the general debate at the opening of the Assembly's sixth session. The debate began at the 335th plenary meeting on 8 November and ended with an address by the Secretary-General at the 348th plenary meeting on 16 November.

At the 337th plenary meeting on 9 November, the Assembly was addressed by the Directors General of the International Labour Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, and at the 338th plenary meeting on the same day by the Directors General

²⁶ A full list of the officers of the Assembly during the fifth session is given in Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 24-25.

²⁷ The chairmen of the respective delegations fill these posts.

of the Universal Postal Union and the International Telecommunication Union.

The following were the Member States taking part in the general debate:

Country	Meeting	Date	Country	Meeting	Date
			Honduras	337	9 Nov.
			India	344	14 Nov.
			Indonesia	346	15 Nov.
			Iran	344	14 Nov.
			Iraq	340	12 Nov.
			Israel	346	15 Nov.
Argentina	346	15 Nov.	Lebanon	345	15 Nov.
Australia	338	9 Nov.	Liberia	347	16 Nov.
Belgium	344	14 Nov.	Netherlands	335	8 Nov.
Bolivia	339	12 Nov.	New Zealand	337	9 Nov.
Brazil	335	8 Nov.	Nicaragua	346	15 Nov.
Burma	347	16 Nov.	Pakistan	343	14 Nov.
Byelorussian SSR	346	15 Nov.	Panama	344	14 Nov.
Canada	339	12 Nov.	Paraguay	343	14 Nov.
Chile	340	12 Nov.	Peru	339	12 Nov.
China	340	12 Nov.	Phillipines	348	16 Nov.
Colombia	343	14 Nov.	Poland	340	12 Nov.
Costa Rica	346	15 Nov.	Syria	347	16 Nov.
Cuba	337	9 Nov.	Turkey	345	15 Nov.
Czechoslovakia	347	16 Nov.	Ukrainian SSR	345	15 Nov.
Denmark	343	14 Nov.	Union of South Africa	344	14 Nov.
Dominican Republic	345	15 Nov.	USSR	336	8 Nov.
Ecuador	344	14 Nov.	"	348	16 Nov.
Egypt	347	16 Nov.	United Kingdom	339	12 Nov.
El Salvador	344	14 Nov.	United States	335	8 Nov.
Ethiopia	346	15 Nov.	Uruguay	343	14 Nov.
France	348	16 Nov.	Venezuela	345	15 Nov.
Greece	340	12 Nov.	Yemen	348	16 Nov.
Haiti	338	9 Nov.	Yugoslavia	345	15 Nov.

6. Matters on the Agenda of the General Assembly

a. MATTERS CONSIDERED DURING THE 1951 MEETINGS OF THE FIFTH REGULAR SESSION

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken ²⁸
70. Complaint by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding aggression against China by the United States of America	First Committee meetings 439-441. Plenary meeting 328
71. The Question of Formosa	First Committee meeting 442. Debate on the question adjourned indefinitely
75. Complaint by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding the violation of Chinese air space by the air force of the United States of America and the machine-gunning and bombing of Chinese territory by that air force, and against the bombardment and illegal inspection of a merchant ship of the People's Republic of China by a military vessel of the United States	First Committee meetings 439-441. Plenary meeting 328
76. Intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea	First Committee meetings 419-438, 443, 444. Plenary meetings 327, 330. Resolutions 498, 500(V)
Place of meeting of the sixth regular session of the General Assembly	Plenary meetings 328, 329. Resolution 499(V)
Question of the representation of China in the United Nations	Plenary meeting 332. Resolution 501(V)
Examination of credentials	Plenary meeting 332

²⁸ For meetings at which these items were considered during 1950, see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 25-30.

b. MATTERS CONSIDERED DURING THE SIXTH REGULAR SESSION

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Iran	Plenary meeting 333
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation	Plenary meeting 333
3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee	Plenary meetings 333, 351
4. Election of the President	Plenary meeting 333
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers	First Committee meetings 445, 446. Ad Hoc Political Committee meeting 1. Second Committee meetings 145, 146. Joint Second and Third Committee meeting 57. Third Committee meetings 346, 347. Fourth Committee meetings 200, 201. Fifth Committee meetings 284, 285. Sixth Committee meetings 251, 252. Plenary meeting 334
6. Election of Vice-Presidents	Plenary meeting 334
7. Adoption of the agenda	General Committee meetings 75-78. Plenary meetings 341, 342, 353-355
8. Opening of the general debate	Plenary meetings 335-340, 343-348
9. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization	
10. Report of the Security Council	Ad Hoc Political Committee meeting 54. Plenary meeting 370. Resolution 514(VI)
11. Report of the Economic and Social Council	Second Committee meetings 181-188. Joint Second and Third Committee meetings 57, 58, 59 ²⁹ -64, ²⁹ 65, 66. Third Committee meetings 348-357, 411-417. Fifth Committee meetings 312 ²⁹ -315, ²⁹ 321, ²⁹ 331, ²⁹ 341. Plenary meetings 365, 371, 373-375. Resolutions 525-528, 532-537, 540-542(VI)
12. Report of the Trusteeship Council	Fourth Committee meetings 219-221, 225-241, 247. Fifth Committee meetings 329, 337. Plenary meeting 361. Resolutions 552-559(VI)
13. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council	Plenary meetings 349, 353, 356
14. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council	Plenary meetings 349, 350
15. Election of members of the International Court of Justice:	Plenary meeting 350
(a) Election of a member of the Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. J. P. de Barros e Azevedo	
(b) Election of five members of the Court in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Statute	
16. International control of atomic energy: report of the Committee of Twelve (established by General Assembly resolution 496(V))	First Committee meetings 447-461, 463-471. Plenary meeting 358. Resolution 502(VI)
17. The problem of the independence of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea ³⁰	First Committee meetings 486, 507, ³¹ 508. ³¹ Joint Second and Third Committee meetings 67, ³¹ 68. ³² Plenary meeting 375. Resolution 507(VI)
18. 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 462, 476-486. Plenary meeting 359. Resolution 503(VI)
19. Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece:	
(a) Report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans;	Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 1-6, 58. Plenary meeting 351. Resolution 508(VI)

²⁹ Joint meetings of the Joint Second and Third Committee and the Fifth Committee.

³⁰ See also agenda item 27.

³¹ Joint meetings of the First Committee and the Joint Second and Third Committee.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(b) Repatriation of Greek children: reports of the Secretary-General and of the international Red Cross organizations	Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 6, 7, 33, 34, 55—58. Fifth Committee meeting 339. Plenary meetings 351, 371. Resolution 517(VI)
20. Libya:	Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 48-54. Plenary meeting 370. Resolution 515(VI)
(a) Annual report of the United Nations Commissioner in Libya;	
(b) Annual reports of the Administering Powers in Libya	
21. Libya. Problem of war damages: report of the Secretary-General	Second Committee meetings 189, 190. Plenary meeting 366. Resolution 529(VI)
22. The appropriate adjustment of the frontiers between Egypt and the former Italian colony of Libya, with particular reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of Annex XI of the Treaty of Peace with Italy	Ad Hoc Political Committee meeting 54. Plenary meeting 370. Resolution 516(VI)
23. Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of China and to the peace of the Far East, resulting from Soviet violations of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of 14 August 1945 and from Soviet violations of the Charter of the United Nations	General Committee meeting 75. First Committee meetings 502-506. Plenary meeting 369. Resolution 505(VI)
24. Palestine:	Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 33-41. Fifth Committee meetings 327, 336-338. Plenary meetings 364, 365. Resolution 512(VI)
(a) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine;	
(b) Assistance to Palestine refugees: report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 33—47. Fifth Committee meetings 336, 337. Plenary meetings 364, 365. Resolution 513(VI)
25. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa	General Committee meeting 75. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 27-32. Plenary meeting 360. Resolution 511(VI)
26. Economic development of under-developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council:	Second Committee meetings 147-180. Plenary meeting 360. Resolutions 521-523(VI)
(a) Financing of economic development of under-developed countries;	Second Committee meetings 147-156, 161-168. Plenary meeting 360. Resolution 520(VI)
(b) Land reform;	Second Committee meetings 147-156, 176-180. Plenary meeting 360. Resolution 524(VI)
(c) Technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed countries	Second Committee meetings 147-160, 179. Plenary meeting 360. Resolutions 518, 519(VI)
27. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea: report of the United Nations Agent-General for Korean Reconstruction ³²	First Committee meetings 507, ³¹ 508. ³¹ Joint Second and Third Committee meetings 67, ³¹ 68. ³¹ Plenary meeting 375. Resolution 507(VI)
28. Co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies:	Joint Second and Third Committee meetings 59 ³³ -64. ³³ Fifth Committee meetings 312 ³³ -315, ³³ 321, ³³ 323, 331. ³³ Plenary meeting 373. Resolutions 533, 534(VI)
(a) Administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and development of common services: report of the Secretary-General;	
(b) Concentration of effort and resources: report of the Economic and Social Council	
29. Draft International Covenant on Human Rights and measures of implementation: report of the Economic and Social Council	Third Committee meetings 358-372, 387-411. Plenary meetings 374, 375. Resolutions 543-549(VI)
30. Refugees and stateless persons:	Third Committee meetings 373-386. Plenary meeting 371. Resolution 538 A (VI)
(a) Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees;	
(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council	
31. Problems of assistance to refugees: reports of the International Refugee Organization and of the High Commissioner for Refugees	Third Committee meetings 373-386. Fifth Committee meeting 328. Plenary meeting 371. Resolution 538 B (VI)

³¹ Joint meetings of the First Committee and the Joint Second and Third Committee.

³² See also agenda item 17.

³³ Joint meetings of the Joint Second and Third Committee and the Fifth Committee.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
32. Information on the implementation of Trusteeship Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General	Fourth Committee meetings 244-247. Plenary meeting 361. Resolution 560(VI)
33. Rural economic development of the Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council	Fourth Committee meetings 242, 247. Plenary meeting 361. Resolution 561(VI)
34. Abolition of corporal punishment in Trust Territories: reports of Administering Authorities	Fourth Committee meetings 243, 244, 247. Plenary meeting 361. Resolution 562(VI)
35. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council	Fourth Committee meetings 246-248. Plenary meeting 361. Resolution 563(VI)
36. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:	Fourth Committee meetings 205-211, 214-219, 241, 242, 247. Plenary meetings 352, 361. Resolutions 551, 564-569(VI)
(a) Economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter;	
(b) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter; report of the Secretary-General	
(c) Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter; report of the Special Committee	
37. Election of two members of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter ³⁴	Fourth Committee meetings 218, 226, 227. Plenary meeting 361
38. Question of South West Africa:	Fourth Committee meetings 203, 204, 207, 219, 222-225, 228, 244, 246-248. Plenary meetings 361, 362. Resolution 570(VI)
(a) Implementation, of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa	
(b) Examination of any report on the administration of the Territory of South West Africa which may be submitted by the Government of the Union of South Africa: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa	
39. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:	
(a) United Nations, for the financial year ended 31 December 1950	Fifth Committee meetings 285, 293, 294, 298. Plenary meetings 352, 358. Resolutions 571, 607(VI)
(b) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, for the financial year ended 31 December 1950	Fifth Committee meeting 285. Plenary meeting 352. Resolution 572(VI)
(c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1950	Fifth Committee meeting 301. Plenary meeting 352. Resolution 573(VI)
(d) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, from date of inception to 30 June 1951	Fifth Committee meeting 301. Plenary meeting 352. Resolution 574(VI)
40. Supplementary estimates for 1951: report of the Secretary-General	Fifth Committee meetings 304, 316, 320. Plenary meeting 356. Resolution 575(VI)
41. Budget estimates for the financial year 1952:	Fifth Committee meetings 286-305, 311, 316-320, 322-329, 336-341. Plenary meetings 357, 373. Resolutions 583-586, 592-595(VI)
(a) Budget estimates prepared by the Secretary-General;	
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	
42. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:	Fifth Committee meeting 319. Plenary meeting 356. Resolutions 576-581(VI)
(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	
(e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;	
(f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee	

³⁴ Title changed to Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
43. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board	Fifth Committee meetings 323, 324. Plenary meeting 360. Resolution 587(VI)
44. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions	Fifth Committee meetings 306-310. Plenary meeting 357. Resolution 582(VI)
45. Permanent staff regulations of the United Nations: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	Fifth Committee meetings 330, 332-336, 338. Plenary meeting 372. Resolution 590(VI)
46. Headquarters of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	Fifth Committee meetings 329, 338. Plenary meeting 372. Resolution 589(VI)
47. United Nations telecommunications system: report of the Secretary-General	Fifth Committee meetings 305, 323. Plenary meeting 360. Resolution 588(VI)
48. Draft Declaration on Rights and Duties of States: report of the Secretary-General	Sixth Committee meetings 253-257. Plenary meeting 352. Resolution 596(VI)
49. Report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its third session, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reservations to multilateral conventions; (b) Question of defining aggression; (c) Review of the Statute of the International Law Commission with the object of recommending revisions thereof to the General Assembly 	Plenary meeting 368. Resolution 601(VI) Sixth Committee meetings 264-278. Plenary meeting 360. Resolution 598(VI) Sixth Committee meetings 278-295. Plenary meeting 368. Resolution 599(VI) Sixth Committee meetings 295-297. Plenary meeting 368. Resolution 600(VI)
50. Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice	Sixth Committee meetings 264-278. Plenary meeting 360. Resolution 598(VI)
51. Designation of non-member States to which a certified copy of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes shall be communicated by the Secretary-General for the purpose of accession to this Act: report of the Secretary-General	Sixth Committee meetings 298, 299. Plenary meeting 369. Resolution 603(VI)
52. Regulations to give effect to article III, section 8, of the Headquarters Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America: report of the Secretary-General	Sixth Committee meeting 301. Plenary meeting 369. Resolution 604(VI)
53. Ways and means for making the evidence of customary international law more readily available: report of the Secretary-General	Sixth Committee meetings 297-301. Plenary meeting 369. Resolution 602(VI)
54. Development of a twenty-year programme for achieving peace through the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	Plenary meetings 367, 368. Resolution 608(VI)
55. Question of the full participation of Italy in the work of the Trusteeship Council	Fourth Committee meetings 212, 213, 217. Plenary meetings 351, 352. Resolution 550(VI)
56. Request of the Government of China for revision of the Chinese text of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Sixth Committee meetings 268, 303. Plenary meeting 369. Resolution 605(VI)
57. Relations with the World Meteorological Organization	Joint Second and Third Committee meeting 57. Plenary meeting 356. Resolution 531(VI)
58. Draft Protocol relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	Third Committee meeting 417. Plenary meeting 373. Resolution 539(VI)
59. Application of the Headquarters Agreement to representatives of non-governmental organizations	Sixth Committee meetings 301-303. Plenary meeting 369. Resolution 606(VI)
60. Admission of new Members, including the right of candidate States to present proof of the conditions required under Article 4 of the Charter	First Committee meetings 494-501, 506. Plenary meetings 369, 370. Resolution 506(VI)
61. Questions concerning the liquidation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation	Fifth Committee meeting 338. Plenary meeting 373. Resolution 591(VI)
62. Economic and financial provisions in respect of Eritrea arising out of paragraph 19 of Annex XIV of the Treaty of Peace with Italy	Second Committee meetings 190-192. Fifth Committee meeting 336. Plenary meeting 366. Resolution 530(VI)

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
63. Consideration of the Assembly's methods and procedures for dealing with legal and drafting questions	Sixth Committee meetings 256-263, 266. Plenary meeting 356. Resolution 597(VI)
64. Installation of the Assistant Secretary-General, Department of Social Affairs	Plenary meeting 349
65. Appointment of an impartial international commission under United Nations supervision to carry out a simultaneous investigation in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Berlin, and in the Soviet Zone of Germany in order to determine whether existing conditions there make it possible to hold genuinely free elections throughout these areas	General Committee meeting 76. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 15-26. Fifth Committee meeting 320. Plenary meeting 356. Resolution 510(VI)
66. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments	General Committee meeting 77. First Committee meetings 447-461, 463, 464-471. Plenary meeting 358. Resolution 502(VI)
67. Measures to combat the threat of a new world war and to strengthen peace and friendship among the nations	General Committee meeting 77. First Committee meetings 487-493. Plenary meeting 363. Resolution 504(VI)
68. Complaint of hostile activities of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Governments of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Albania, as well as the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland, against Yugoslavia	General Committee meeting 77. Ad Hoc Political Committee meetings 8-14. Plenary meeting 355. Resolution 509(VI)
Additional Items	
69. Complaint of aggressive acts of the United States of America and its interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, as instanced by the appropriation of 100 million dollars to finance the recruitment of persons and the organization of armed groups in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and a number of other democratic countries as well as outside the territory of those countries	General Committee meeting 78. First Committee meetings 472-475. Plenary meeting 358
70. Election of one member of the Trusteeship Council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Argentina	Plenary meeting 356
The following items were also proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the sixth regular session:	
Status of claims for injuries incurred in the service of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 365(IV) of 1 December 1949): item 48 of provisional agenda	On the General Committee's recommendation, (A/1950) the Assembly at its 342nd plenary meeting decided to delete this item
Draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind: item 50 (c) of the provisional agenda	On the General Committee's recommendation, the Assembly at its 342nd plenary meeting decided to exclude this sub-paragraph from the agenda of the sixth session and include it in the provisional agenda of the seventh session
Complaint of violation by France in Morocco of the Principles of the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights: item proposed by Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen (A/1894, A/1898/Rev.1, A/1904, A/1918, A/1908, A/1909)	On the recommendation of the General Committee, the Assembly at its 354th plenary meeting adopted, by a roll-call vote of 28 to 23, with 7 abstentions, a proposal to defer consideration of placing this item on the agenda ³⁵
The representation of China in the United Nations: item proposed by the USSR (A/1941)	The Assembly at its 342nd plenary meeting adopted, by 37 votes to 11, with 4 abstentions, the General Committee's recommendation to reject the request for the inclusion of this item on the agenda of the sixth session ³⁶

³⁵ See pp. 358-59.

³⁶ See pp. 265-66.

7. Constitutional and Organizational Questions

a. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

(1) Election of Three Non-Permanent Members to the Security Council

At its 349th, 353rd and 356th plenary meetings on 6, 13 and 20 December, the General Assembly elected Chile, Pakistan and Greece as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term beginning 1 January 1952 to replace Ecuador, India and Yugoslavia, retiring members.

On the first ballot, the following votes were cast:

Chile	57	Australia	1
Pakistan	55	Argentina	1
Greece	30	Colombia	1
Byelorussian SSR	26	El Salvador	1
Philippines	3		

Chile and Pakistan, having obtained the required two-thirds majority, were thus elected on the first ballot.

Eighteen further ballots were held for the third place; three ballots were confined to Greece and the Byelorussian SSR and the next three were open ballots, alternatively, in accordance with the Assembly's rules of procedure.³⁷ On the twentieth ballot, Greece was elected, receiving 39 votes, against 16 received by the Byelorussian SSR.

(2) Election of Six Members to the Economic and Social Council

At its 349th and 350th plenary meetings on 6 December, the Assembly elected Argentina, Cuba, France, China, Egypt and Belgium as members of the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office, beginning 1 January 1952, to replace Belgium, Chile, China, France, India and Peru, retiring members.

Argentina, Cuba, France and China were elected on the first ballot. The voting was as follows:

Argentina	56	India	3
Cuba	53	Chile	1
France	53	Costa Rica	1
China	45	Dominican Republic ...	1
Belgium	38	Ethiopia	1
Egypt	35	Liberia	1
Australia	28	Norway	1
Burma	26	Thailand	1

On the second ballot, which was restricted to the four countries which had received the most votes but were not elected, Egypt was elected, receiving 41 votes. Two further ballots were held between Belgium and Australia, the two countries

receiving the next largest number of votes. After the first of these ballots was inconclusive, the representative of Australia declared that his country wished to withdraw its candidature. On the second ballot Belgium was elected, receiving 47 votes against 5 cast for Australia.

(3) Election of One Member of the Trusteeship Council

At its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December the General Assembly elected El Salvador to be a member of the Trusteeship Council from 1 January-31 December 1952, to replace Argentina, which resigned on 18 December, effective 1 January 1952. One ballot was held, El Salvador receiving 49 votes, Liberia 5 and Pakistan 1.

(4) Election of Members to the International Court of Justice

The General Assembly at its 350th plenary meeting and the Security Council³⁸ at its 567th meeting, held concurrently on 6 December, conducted elections: (1) to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Judge J. Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo; and (2) to fill the five regular vacancies which would occur on the expiration of the terms of office of Judges Isidro Fabela Alfaro (Mexico), Green H. Hackworth (United States), Charles De Visscher (Belgium), Helge Klaestad (Norway) and Sergei Borisovitch Krylov (USSR). Liechtenstein and Switzerland participated in the elections in the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 264-(III).³⁹

Mr. Levi Fernandes Carneiro (Brazil) was first elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge J. Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo. In the voting in the General Assembly, Mr. Fernandes Carneiro received 60 votes, and Mr. Ugon (Uruguay) and Mr. Accioly (Brazil) one vote each. In the Security Council, Mr. Fernandes Carneiro received an absolute majority of 11 votes. Before the voting in the Assembly, the Indian representative explained that Sir Benegal Rau was not a candidate for this vacancy although he was a candidate for one of the regular vacancies.

³⁷ See Rule 94 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.2).

³⁸ For the voting in the Security Council, see p. 45.

³⁹ This resolution provides that a State which is a party to the Statute of the Court but not a Member of the United Nations shall participate in the Assembly in the election of judges in the same way as Members of the United Nations.

The General Assembly and the Security Council then proceeded to the elections to fill the five regular vacancies.

The result of the first ballot in the General Assembly was as follows:

Green H. Hackworth (United States)	43
Sergei Alexandrovitch Golunsky (USSR)	41
Enrique C. Armand Ugon (Uruguay)	41
Sir Benegal N. Rau (India)	32
Helge Klaestad (Norway)	29
Charles De Visscher (Belgium)	22
Ricardo Paras (Philippines)	15
E. Maung (Burma)	12
Eelco Nicolas van Kleffens (Netherlands)	4
Abdur Rahman (Pakistan)	3
Abraham H. Feller (United States)	2
Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj (Thailand)	2
Jean Spiropoulos (Greece)	2
Silverio Lainez (Honduras), Pedro Tuason (Philippines), Homero Viteri-Lafronte (Ecuador), Tomas Manuel Elio (Bolivia), Miguel Prado Solares (Guatemala), Casto Rojas (Bolivia), Vilhelm Topse-Jensen (Denmark) and Zeki Mesut Alsan (Turkey) each received one vote.	

Mr. Hackworth, Mr. Golunsky, Mr. Ugon and Sir Benegal Rau therefore received sufficient votes for election on the first ballot. After two further ballots, the second restricted to Mr. Klaestad (Norway) and Mr. De Visscher (Belgium), Mr. Klaestad received sufficient votes for election, with 43 votes to 15 cast for Mr. De Visscher.

Before the voting, the USSR representative explained that Judge Krylov, and the representative of Mexico explained that Mr. Cordova had withdrawn their candidatures. After the first ballot, the Netherlands representative stated that his delegation no longer wished to urge delegations to support the candidature of Mr. van Kleffens.

After the General Assembly had been informed that the five candidates chosen by it had received an absolute majority in the Security Council, they were declared elected.

Green H. Hackworth (United States), Sergei Alexandrovitch Golunsky (USSR), Enrique C. Armand Ugon (Uruguay), Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India) and Helge Klaestad (Norway) were therefore elected for nine-year terms of office beginning 6 February 1952.

(5) Vacancies in Membership of Subsidiary Organs of the General Assembly

(a) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

On the Fifth Committee's recommendation (A/2012), the General Assembly, at its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December, without objection, adopted resolution 576(VI), appointing Than-

assis Aghnides, Eduardo Carrizosa and I. V. Chechetkin for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1952. Retiring members of the Committee were Thanassis Aghnides, I. V. Chechetkin and C. L. Hsia.

(b) COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

On the Fifth Committee's recommendation (A/2013), the General Assembly at its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December, without objection, adopted resolution 577(VI), appointing René Charron, Arthur Samuel Lall, Josué Saenz and G. F. Saksin for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1952. Retiring members of the Committee were René Charron, P. M. Chernyshev, Seymour Jacklin and Josué Saenz. By the same resolution, the Assembly appointed Stuart Arthur Rice for a one-year term to commence on 1 January 1952, to fill the unexpired term of Elmer B. Staats, who had resigned.

(c) BOARD OF AUDITORS

On the Fifth Committee's recommendation (A/2014), the General Assembly at its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December 1951, without objection, adopted resolution 578(VI) reappointing the Auditor General of Denmark as a member of the Board for a three-year term commencing on 1 July 1952.

(d) UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

On the Fifth Committee's recommendation (A/2016), the General Assembly at its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December, adopted, without objection, resolution 580(VI), appointing Bror Arvid Sture Petren and Homero Viteri-Lafronte as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1952. Retiring members of the Tribunal were Roland Andrews Egger and Emilio N. Oribe.

(e) UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

On the Fifth Committee's recommendation (A/2017), the General Assembly at its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December, adopted, without objection, resolution 581(VI), appointing Keith Brennan and Warren B. Irons as alternate members of the Committee for a one-year term ending 31 December 1952, to fill the unexpired terms of Miss Carol C. Laise (United States) and A. Nass (Venezuela), who resigned.

(f) INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

On the Fifth Committee's recommendation (A/2015), the Assembly at its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December, without objection,

adopted resolution 579(VI), confirming the re-appointment by the Secretary-General of Leslie R. Rounds as a member of the Investments Committee for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1952.

In reply to a question raised by the representative of Brazil in the Fifth Committee as to whether in case of absence it was possible for an expert, elected in a personal capacity to one of the subsidiary bodies of the Assembly, to be replaced by a substitute, the Chairman read an opinion by the Legal Department of the Secretariat, to the effect that this was not permissible without Assembly concurrence under the existing General Assembly rules of procedure and resolutions. The procedure which had on occasion been adopted by the Committee on Contributions, by which members had appointed substitutes, did not have the effect of changing these rules and resolutions.

The representative of Brazil concurred in this opinion, but the representative of the USSR considered it undesirable that the Assembly should take a decision at once on this opinion, since, he stated, the appointment of substitutes had in the past been considered the normal procedure if an expert appointed by the Assembly had been unable to participate in the work of the subsidiary body.

(8) COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 332(IV) of 2 December 1949, the Fourth Committee at its 227th meeting, acting on behalf of the General Assembly, on 14 December elected Ecuador and Indonesia as members of this Committee to replace from 1 January 1952 Mexico and the Philippines, retiring members.

b. PROCEDURES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR DEALING WITH LEGAL AND DRAFTING QUESTIONS

On 5 October 1951 the United Kingdom requested that the item "Consideration of the Assembly's methods and procedures for dealing with legal and drafting questions" should be placed on the provisional agenda of the Assembly's sixth session (A/1897). On 20 October it transmitted an explanatory memorandum (A/1929), stating that, in its opinion, better and more objective consideration of certain items considered by the Assembly in the past could have been procured by some method which would have ensured that their legal aspects received adequate technical

study—either by the Sixth Committee, or a sub-committee thereof, or by an ad hoc legal committee set up for the purpose. It was thought desirable, in particular, that questions referred for an advisory opinion to the International Court of Justice should be drafted by the Sixth Committee or other appropriate legal body. It was also suggested that Assembly resolutions should be referred to one central drafting committee before their final adoption.

The question was considered at the Assembly's sixth session by the Sixth Committee at its 256th to 263rd meetings from 21 November-4 December and its 266th meeting on 8 December 1951.

The United Kingdom presented two draft resolutions to the Sixth Committee. One (A/C.6/L.175) was concerned with the Assembly's procedures for dealing with legal questions; the other (A/C.6/L.176) was concerned with the drafting of Assembly resolutions.

In the Sixth Committee's discussions on the draft resolutions, the majority of representatives welcomed the initiative of the United Kingdom in bringing these matters before the Assembly. They recognized that the Assembly's methods and procedures should be improved, and that legal questions should as a rule be referred to the Sixth Committee; but they felt that the remedies proposed in the draft resolutions were too complicated, impractical and time-consuming.

(1) Procedure for Dealing with Legal Matters

(a) UNITED KINGDOM DRAFT RESOLUTION

The first United Kingdom draft resolution (A.C.6/L.175) would: refer to the aim of the United Nations, expressed in the preamble to the Charter, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law could be maintained. It would state that this object could not be achieved unless the Assembly adopted regular and satisfactory methods and procedures for dealing with legal matters; that the Assembly had at present no regular or prescribed methods or procedures for dealing with such matters; and that it was desirable to establish them.

It therefore provided:

(1) Whenever the legal elements of any item appeared of equal importance with the non-legal, if not allocated exclusively to the Sixth Committee, it would be referred as to its legal aspects to the Sixth Committee and as to its non-legal aspects to the appropriate political, economic or other Committee. The final resolution would then be formulated at joint meetings of the two Committees. The legal elements of a predominantly non-legal item, if they affected the ultimate decision, should be referred either to the Sixth Committee or to an ad hoc legal sub-committee established for the purpose.

(2) The Sixth Committee should in any case be asked by the relevant Committee for advice, report on the legal aspects, and drafting of: requests to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion; proposals to refer a matter to the International Law Commission; and proposals entailing amendment of the Assembly's rules of procedure.

(3) It should be decided in principle that a body of legally-qualified experts should carry out or should review the drafting of: any regulation for adoption by the General Assembly; the terms of reference, functions and powers of fact-finding or other commissions set up by the Assembly; and any convention, declaration or other international instruments to be drafted by the Assembly itself.

(4) A legal committee of eleven members should be established to report to the Assembly's seventh session on the necessary amendments to the Assembly's rules of procedure, including provision for the objective determination of the legal or non-legal character of any item and the nature and degree of its legal content. This committee, it was proposed, would also report on the means by which practical effect could be given to the decision that drafting should be carried out or reviewed by legally-qualified experts.

(5) The Secretary-General should report annually, indicating the extent to which the Assembly or its Committees had succeeded in realizing the objectives aimed at and suggesting improvements in procedure.

(b) VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THE COMMITTEE

Some representatives, in particular those of Israel and the Netherlands, considered that the difficulty in furthering respect for the rule of law lay not in inadequate procedures but in a prevailing tendency toward the supremacy of political over legal considerations in international affairs. The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR stated that it was not procedural changes but observance of the Charter and of international law that was required.

Certain other representatives, including those of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iran, Pakistan and the Ukrainian SSR, felt that it was going too far to claim, as was stated in the preamble to the United Kingdom draft resolution, that conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties were dependent on the adoption of satisfactory procedures by the Assembly.

Many representatives, including those of Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, France, Iran, Israel, the Philippines, Sweden, the Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, referred to the difficulty of distinguishing, as was proposed in the United Kingdom draft resolution, between the political and legal aspects of a question. It was also pointed out, for example, by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, China, Egypt, France,

Indonesia, Iran, Israel, the Netherlands and the USSR, that members of the Sixth Committee, like members of the other Main Committees of the General Assembly sat as government representatives and not as impartial legal experts; they could not take a different line in the Sixth Committee from that taken by the members of their delegations in other Committees.

Various representatives, including those of Belgium, Bolivia, China, El Salvador, Israel, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Syria, the USSR and Venezuela, considered that more use should be made of the legal services of the Secretariat in questions of legal drafting or for legal advice. The representative of Brazil thought that drafting of regulations, and terms of reference, should be done by those qualified to consider the substance of the question and not by legal experts. The representatives of the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia considered that drafting could not be left to body of experts, but had to be done by the representatives of sovereign States.

A number of representatives, including those of Bolivia, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, the Philippines, Sweden, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, Uruguay and Venezuela, feared that the proposals might overburden the Sixth Committee, making it impossible for that Committee to complete its work. Some felt that it would give the Committee a preponderant position at the expense of the other Main Committees.

A number of representatives, including those of Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Indonesia, Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden and the United States, expressed themselves in favour of the United Kingdom proposal that the drafting of questions referred to the International Court of Justice and the International Law Commission as well as of alterations to the Assembly's rules of procedure should be done by the Sixth Committee.

In favour of the resolution, it was stated by the United Kingdom representative that some means should be found for giving separate and relatively objective treatment to the legal aspects of items on the agenda where these were important. Often only comparatively trifling items were allocated to the Sixth Committee, it was stated, while items involving serious legal elements were dealt with by other Committees on a mainly political basis. It was argued that there would not be any real difficulty in distinguishing and giving separate technical consideration to the

legal aspects of questions before the Assembly. In reply to the criticism that the procedure suggested was unwieldy, the example of the Joint Second and Third Committee was cited.

(c) PROPOSALS MADE IN THE COMMITTEE

Amendments to the first United Kingdom draft resolution (A/C.6/L.175) were proposed by Sweden (A/C.6/L.177), by Chile and Cuba (A/C.6/L.180), by Canada (A/C.6/L.181), by France (A/C.6/L.182) and by Belgium (A/C.6/L.183). In addition, a draft resolution by El Salvador (A/C.6/L.179) and part of a draft resolution by Venezuela (A/C.6/L.184) dealt with matters covered in the first United Kingdom draft resolution.

The Swedish amendment (A/C.6/L.177) would replace the first operative paragraph (referring to consideration of legal elements of agenda items) with a recommendation that whenever an item before a Main Committee has legal aspects or elements, or whenever a legal point arises in the course of the consideration of an item by a Main Committee, the legal elements should be referred to the Sixth Committee, through the President of the General Assembly, for advice and report. It would delete the provisions for drafting by legal experts. It would provide for a report by the special legal committee at the current instead of at the seventh session of the General Assembly. It would also delete from that committee's terms of reference recommendations concerning the determination of the legal and non-legal character of an item and concerning means by which instruments would be drafted by legal experts.

The joint Chilean-Cuban amendment (A/C.6/L.180) would replace in the preamble the reference to the preamble to the Charter by a statement that texts approved by the General Assembly, particularly those having a legal content, should be drafted in the clearest and most precise terms possible. It would also delete the paragraph stating that the Assembly had no regular procedures for dealing with legal matters.

In the operative part, it would delete the provision that whenever the legal elements of an agenda item appeared to be of equal importance with the non-legal, if the item had not been allocated exclusively to the Sixth Committee its legal aspects should be dealt with by the Sixth Committee and its non-legal aspects by the other Committee concerned. It would also delete from the list of texts to be drafted or revised by the proposed body of legal experts: regulations adopted by the General Assembly; the terms of reference, functions and powers of commissions, organs, tribunals or bodies created by the General Assembly; and declarations drawn up under the Assembly's auspices. It would further delete the provision for establishing a special legal committee.

The Canadian amendment (A/C.6/L.181) would replace the operative part of the draft with provisions whereby:

(1) whenever the legal elements of an agenda item appeared to be important, such item, if not already allocated to the Sixth Committee, would be referred to it for a report on the legal aspects before a recommendation was made to the General Assembly;

(2) before making recommendations to the General Assembly on requests for advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice, on proposals to refer a matter to the International Law Commission, on proposals concerning the amendment of the Assembly's rules of procedure, or on any convention, declaration, agreement or other international instrument drawn up on behalf of the General Assembly, the appropriate Committee would refer the item to the Sixth Committee for advice on the legal aspects and for drafting or review of the drafting;

(3) an eleven-member legal committee would report to the General Assembly at its seventh session on the necessary amendments to the rules of procedure.

The French amendment (A/C.6/L.182) would replace the first two paragraphs of the operative part with provisions whereby:

(1) whenever the legal elements of an agenda item appeared to the General Assembly to be of sufficient importance, the Assembly would allocate the item, or at least refer it for consideration of its legal elements, to the Sixth Committee;

(2) whenever during the consideration by a Committee of an item a legal point arose which the Committee regarded as sufficiently important, it would refer the point to the Sixth Committee for advice, such reference to be obligatory in the case of the examination and drafting of a request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice, of a proposal addressed to the International Law Commission, or of any amendment to the Assembly's rules of procedure;

(3) when any draft resolution was under consideration by the Assembly, the Secretary-General would inform the Assembly whether the Sixth Committee had had an opportunity to review the legal aspects of the draft. The French amendment would also delete the third paragraph referring to drafting by legal experts and would replace the provisions for a legal committee with a provision for specific amendments to the rules of procedure (to be drafted later).

The Belgian amendment (A/C.6/L.183) would exclude from the instruments to be drafted by a body of legal experts: regulations for adoption by the Assembly and the terms of reference, functions and powers of commissions, organs or bodies set up by the Assembly, with the exception of tribunals. It would replace the paragraph calling for a report by the Secretary-General by a request that he submit to the Assembly at its seventh session a report on: (1) any necessary amendments to the General Assembly's rules of procedure; and (2) any appropriate adjustments or improvements which should be made in the methods and procedures concerned.

The draft resolution by El Salvador (A/C.6/L.179) provided that, before the adoption of any resolution, the Sixth Committee should be consulted on the legal aspects of the matter so that it might state its opinion on them: (1) when it was proposed that the General Assembly or any of its Committees should request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice; (2) when questions were to be referred to the International Law Commission; (3) when there were proposals for amendment to the Assembly's rules of procedure or of any other regulation requiring the Assembly's approval; (d) when there was any proposal for the regulation of the work of the General Assembly and its Committees or of other United Nations organs.

The Venezuelan draft resolution (A/C.6/L.184) provided that the General Assembly should approve certain suggestions (made in an annex) as a useful guide for the Assembly and its Committees, and should request the Secretary-General to issue a new edition of Assembly's rules of procedure, annexing these suggestions to it.

The annex to the draft resolution stated that the Sixth Committee considered it most important that, whenever an item containing important legal aspects had been referred to a Committee other than the Sixth, the Committee considering it should refer it to the Sixth Committee for recommendations or suggestions on its legal aspects. It also considered it advisable that, when the discussion of an item in another Main Committee gave rise to an important legal point, the Sixth Committee should be similarly consulted. The Sixth Committee also felt that, when another Committee proposed to recommend a request for an advisory opinion, every effort should be made to refer the matter to the Sixth Committee for a report on the legal aspects and for drafting, or revision of the drafting, of the request.

The annex stated further that it was considered desirable that the Sixth Committee should be asked for its opinion on the legal content, desirability and timeliness of proposals to refer matters to the International Law Commission, and that it should consider any matter relating to a revision of the Assembly's rules of procedure. (For provisions in the annex concerning drafting of Assembly resolutions, see below.)

(2) Procedure for Dealing with Drafting Questions

The second United Kingdom draft resolution (A/C.6/L.176) provided that:

All draft resolutions adopted by any Committee of the General Assembly should, before being considered by a plenary meeting, be referred for review as to style, form and use of technical terms to a co-ordination committee, consisting of representatives of seven Member States chosen by the Assembly on the recommendation of the President for the duration of the session. This committee would not be competent to make changes in substance, though it could draw attention to ambiguities and discrepancies.

The report of the co-ordination committee on any draft resolution, it was proposed, would be circulated to the members, of the Main Committee concerned, and would be considered adopted if, after the lapse of three days from the date of circulation, the Chairman of the Committee had not received written notice of objection. In the event of any objection, the Committee would discuss the report and decide on a final text of the draft resolution.

The legal committee proposed in the first United Kingdom draft resolution would report on any necessary amendments to the rules of procedure, and the Secretary-General would be requested to furnish an annual report indicating the extent to which the Assembly or its Committees had succeeded in realizing the objectives aimed at, and suggesting improvements in procedure.

In favour of this draft resolution, it was argued that the passing of texts through such a co-ordination committee was an almost invariable practice of all international conferences and organizations.

Questions of substance would, it was felt, be adequately safeguarded by confining the proposed committee's terms of reference and by making provisions for a review of revised drafts by the Main Committee concerned. The representatives of Canada, Chile, Israel and Uruguay spoke in favour of the proposal.

Other representatives, however, felt that such a body was unnecessary; greater use, it was suggested, could be made of the services of the Secretariat in this connexion. Such a committee, it was felt, might unduly prolong Assembly sessions and it might be impossible to prevent its engaging in discussions of substance. Moreover, it was stated, the measure of agreement reached in draft resolutions often depended on their exact wording. Representatives opposing the creation of a co-ordination committee included those of Bolivia, the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Iran, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Syria, the USSR, the United States, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

In reply to a question by the representative of Chile, the Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs stated that, in the opinion of the Secretariat, such a committee would lengthen Assembly proceedings.

Amendments to this draft resolution were proposed by Sweden (A/C.6/L.178) and Iran (A/C.6/L.185). In addition, part of the annex to the Venezuelan draft resolution (A/C.6/L.184 see above) concerned this point.

The Swedish amendment (A/C.6/L.178) would, *inter alia*, replace the provision for a co-ordination committee with a provision that the rapporteur of each Main Committee, when drafting his report, should, in consultation with the Secretariat, study the text of a proposed resolution, and report on it to the Committee, suggesting any necessary changes in style, form and use of technical terms. It would delete the provision for an annual report by the Secretary-General.

The Iranian amendment (A/C.6/L.185) would substitute for the provision for a co-ordination committee a text providing that, in the ordinary course, the rapporteur of each Main Committee, in consultation with the competent officials of the Secretariat, should review the texts of draft resolutions as to their style and form and the use of technical terms, and suggest any necessary changes to the Committee.

The relevant part of the annex to the Venezuelan draft resolution (A/C.6/L.184) stated that the Sixth Committee considered that one of the most effective means of achieving consistency in style, form and the use of technical terms would be to have the rapporteur of each Main Committee, when drafting his report, study those points in consultation with competent officials of the Secretariat, and suggest to the Committee such changes as he deemed necessary.

(3) Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly

A number of representatives, including those of Belgium, Egypt, India, Israel, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Syria, the Union of South Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela, considered that further study should be given to the question.

The representatives of Australia, Chile and Colombia thought that some action should be taken at the current session. A Philippine suggestion to set up a sub-committee composed of those which had submitted amendments and draft resolutions was, however, withdrawn in favour of a Netherlands draft resolution (A/C.6/L.186). (As the Netherlands draft was adopted, a similar proposal by Colombia was not voted on.) In its operative part, the Netherlands draft resolution provided for the establishment of a special committee of eleven members to consider the documents, draft resolutions and amendments submitted to the Sixth Committee, as well as the records of its debates; to study the problem further; and to formulate recommendations for submission to the General Assembly at its seventh session. It would request the Secretary-General to carry out the appropriate studies, to collaborate with the special committee and to submit to it proposals for the handling of the problems involved.

The Netherlands accepted a joint amendment introduced by Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen (A/C.6/L.187).

This deleted two paragraphs of the preamble which had referred: (1) to the desirability of introducing adequate methods and procedures for dealing with legal questions; and (2) to the necessity of ensuring the greatest possible consistency in the style, form and language of General Assembly resolutions and accuracy in the use of technical terms they contained. Consequent drafting changes were made in the third paragraph of the preamble. In the operative part, it provided for a committee of fifteen (instead of eleven) members and would request the committee to submit a report to the General Assembly, instead of to formulate recommendations.

The Committee, at its 263rd meeting on 4 December 1951, agreed to vote first on the Netherlands proposal, as amended. It adopted the amended draft resolution in parts by votes varying from 41 to 9 to 46 to 5 and, as a whole, by 46 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions.

The membership of the proposed committee (see below) was decided at the Sixth Committee's 266th meeting on 8 December, on the proposal of the Chairman.

The draft resolution, as proposed by the Committee (A/2004/Rev.1), was adopted by the

General Assembly at its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December 1951, without discussion, by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The text of the resolution adopted (597(VI)) read:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that various ideas were expressed during the debate on the methods and procedures for dealing with legal and drafting questions, and in the draft resolutions and amendments submitted to the Sixth Committee concerning the scope of the problems, the methods for their solution and the nature of these methods, all of which testify to the complexity of the problems raised,

"Believing that in the circumstances further study of all the problems involved is necessary,

"1. Establishes a special committee of fifteen members consisting of one representative of each of the following Member States: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela, to meet at the Headquarters of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Special Committee to consider the documents, draft resolutions and amendments submitted to the Sixth Committee, as well as the records of its debates, to study the question further and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its seventh session;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out appropriate studies, to collaborate closely with the Special Committee and to submit to it, as he may consider appropriate, proposals for the handling of the problems dealt with in the present resolution."

c. LIMITATION OF DURATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

At its 340th meeting on 1 February 1952, the Fifth Committee, in its discussions on the budget estimates, considered a draft resolution submitted jointly by Burma, Cuba, Ecuador, Iceland and Norway (A/C5/L.173). This recommended the appointment of an ad hoc committee of nine members to study ways and means of limiting the duration of the regular sessions of the General Assembly, if possible, to not more than seven weeks.

Several representatives, in particular the representative of Uruguay, considered that so important a question should not be discussed as incidental to a general budget item. They questioned the competence of the Fifth Committee to discuss a question so far-reaching in its implications and affecting all Members of the Organization.

The representative of the Secretary-General drew the Committee's attention to General Assembly resolution 362(IV), by which the Secre-

tary-General was requested to carry out appropriate studies and to submit, at such times as he might consider appropriate, suitable proposals for improving the methods and procedures of the General Assembly and its Committees. That resolution, he stated, gave the Secretary-General authority to study the questions raised.

The representative of Brazil, supported by the representative of the Dominican Republic, orally proposed that the Fifth Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that the question "Measures to limit the duration of regular sessions of the General Assembly" should be included in the provisional agenda of its seventh regular session, and that meanwhile the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, and with the permanent delegations as well as directly with Member States which have no permanent delegations, should prepare a working paper with appropriate comments and recommendations,

to be circulated as early as possible in 1952 for consideration by Member Governments.

This proposal was accepted by the sponsors of the joint draft resolution. The Fifth Committee, by 27 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions, decided that the text of the Brazilian proposal should be included in its report and brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

This question (A/2022/Add.1) was considered by the General Assembly at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952. As the representatives of the USSR and Uruguay questioned the competence of the Fifth Committee in submitting such a proposal to the Assembly, the President called upon Members to vote on the proposal that the question "Measures to limit the duration of regular sessions of the General Assembly" should be included in the provisional agenda of its seventh regular session. This proposal was adopted by 44 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

ANNEX I. DELEGATIONS TO THE SIXTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY⁴⁰

AFGHANISTAN:

Representatives: Sarder Mohammad Naim, General Mahomed Omer; Alternates: Jalaladin Tarzi, Abdul Rahman Pajvak, Abdul Raouf, Abdul Hakim Tabibi, S. Kacem.

ARGENTINA:

Representatives: Hipólito Jesús Paz, Rodolfo Muñoz, General Juan Carlos Sanguinetti, Luís A. Arean, Mario Mende Brun; Alternates: Andrés Lescure, Ruben Dussaut, César A. Bunge, Carlos A. Cortina, Juan C. Beltramino.

AUSTRALIA:

Representatives: R. G. Casey,⁴¹ J. D. L. Hood, A. H. Tange, W. D. Forsyth; Alternates: William Anstey Wynes, B. C. Ballard, K. C. O. Shann, R. L. Harry, W. T. Doig.

BELGIUM:

Representatives: Paul van Zeeland, Fernand van Langenhove, Pierre de Smet, Adolphe Van Glabbeke, Fernand Dehousse; Alternates: Pierre Ryckmans, Mrs. Marguerite de Riemaecker, Désiré Lamalle, Baron Hervé de Grûben, Louis Scheyven.

BOLIVIA:

Representatives: Adolfo Costa du Rels, Luís Fernando Guachalla, Roberto Bilbao La Vieja, Ernesto Daza Ondarza, Luís Iturralde Chinel, Jorge Ortiz Linares.

BRAZIL:

Representatives: Mario de Pimentel Brandao, Joao Carlos Muniz, Waldemar Pedrosa, José Augusto Bezerra de Medeiros, Pedro da Costa Rego; Alternates: Gilberto Amado, Hermes Lima, Vasso Tristao Leitao da Cunha, Rui Ribeiro Couto, Mrs. Antonio Sánchez de Larragoiti.

BURMA:

Representatives: Myint Thein, James Barrington, M. Kyin, Sein Ban, Tun Shein; Alternates: Zaw Win, Duwa Zau Rip, Sin Koi, Hla Maung.

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:

Representatives: K. V. Kiselev, Pavel E. Astapenko, M. T. Koustov, I. P. Kouteinikov, M. E. Koussov.

CANADA:

Representatives: Lester B. Pearson, Stuart Garson, J. R. Hurtubise, Maurice Bourget, Mrs. R. J. Marshall; Alternates: Colin E. Bennett, T. A. Stone; D. M. Johnson, R. M. Macdonnell, Joseph F. Parkinson.

CHILE:

Representatives: José Maza, Hernán Santa Cruz, Manuel Trucco, Oscar Schnake Vergara, Mrs. Ana Figueroa; Alternates: Enrique Bernstein, Carlos Valenzuela, Fernando Donoso.

CHINA:

Representatives: Tingfu F. Tsiang, Shih-Shun Liu, Chieh Liu, Chao-Ying Shih, Tsune-Chi Yu; Alternates: Chun-Jien Pao, C. L. Hsia, Shuhsi Hsu, Hua-Cheng Wang, Mao-Lan Tuan.

COLOMBIA:

Representatives: Gonzalo Restrepo Jaramillo, Miguel Jimenez Lopez, Augusto Ramirez Moreno, Francisco Urrutia Holguín, Camilo de Brigard Silva;

⁴⁰ For officers of the General Assembly at the sixth session, see p. 16. For delegations to the fifth session of the General Assembly, continued during 1951, see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 34-38.

⁴¹ Replaced by Sir Keith Officer on 21 November 1951.

Alternates: Eduardo Carrizosa, Hernán Tovar Chaves, José María de Guzmán Noguera, Rodrigo Noguera Laborde, Ricardo Zuloaga Mejía.

COSTA RICA:⁴²

Representatives: Alfredo Volio Mata, Jorge Martínez Moreno, Fernando Pinto Echeverría, Romano Orlich.

CUBA:

Representatives: Aureliano Sánchez Arango, Ernesto Dihigo, Gonzalo Güell, Héctor de Ayala, Enrique Camejo Argudin; Alternates: Francisco Ichaso, Carlos Blanco, José Manuel Cortina, Andrés Vargas Gomez, Guy Perez Cisneros.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representatives: Mrs. Sekaninova-Cakrtova, Gustav Soucek, Vladimir Prochazka, Josef Ullrich, Emil Hrsel; Alternates: Frantisek Vavricka, Jiri Nosek, Arnost Tauber, Jiri Hajek, Karol Petrzelka.

DENMARK:

Representatives: Ole Bjorn Kraft, Alsing Andersen, Henry L. W. Jensen, Kristen Amby, Hermod Lannung; Alternates: William Borberg, C. A. C. Brun, B. Dons Moller, Mrs. Bodil Begtrup, Finn T. B. Friis.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Representatives: Max Henríquez-Ureña, Tulio Franco Franco, Porfirio Herrera Báez, Joaquin Salazar, Miss Minerva Bernardino; Alternates: Enrique de Marchena, Abedardo Nanita.

ECUADOR:

Representatives: Antonio Quevedo, Gonzalo Escudero, Rodrigo Jacome, Miguel Albornoz, Teodoro Bustamante; Alternates: Jorge Mantilla, Luis E. Jaramillo, Gonzalo Ponce.

EGYPT:

Representatives: Mohamed Salah - El - Din Pasha, Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, Adly Andraos Bey, Ahmed Galal Eldine Abdel-Razek Bey, Abdel Monem Mostafa Bey; Alternates: Ahmed Ramzi Bey, Mahmoud Azmi Bey, Femad El-Pharaony, Hamed Sultan, Ahmed Moussa.

EL SALVADOR:

Representatives: Carlos Azúcar Chávez, Miguel Rafael Urquía, Héctor David Castro, Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel de J. Cordova, Alfredo Ortiz Mancía; Alternates: Manuel Romero Hernández, Carlos Serrano García.

ETHIOPIA:

Representatives: Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou, Ato Abbebe Retta, Ato Zelleka Gashaou, Blatta Dawit Oqbazgy, Ato Haddis Alemayehou; Alternates: Ato Seyfou Ynnessou; Ato Kebede Mikael; Dejazmach Zewde Gabre-Sellassie, John Spencer.

FRANCE:

Representatives: Robert Schuman, Maurice Schumann, Jules Moch, Edouard Bonnefous, Marcel Plaisant, Jean Chauvel; Alternates: Léon Jouhaux, Pierre Abelin, Jacques Bardoux, René Cassin.

GREECE:

Representatives: Jean Politis, Raphael Raphael, Georges Mavros, Loukis Akritas, Alexis Kyrrou;

Alternates: Michel Melas, Othon Contostavlos, Jean Spiropoulos, Xenophon Zolotas, Christian X. Palamas.

GUATEMALA:

Representatives: Enrique Muñoz Meani, Eduardo Castillo Arriola, Carlos García Bauer, José Luis Mendoza, Gustavo Santiso Gálvez; Alternates: Luis Cardoza y Aragón, Francisco Palomo.

HAITI:

Representatives: General Franck Lavaud, Charles Fombrun, Joseph Nimours Pierre-Louis, Dantes Bellegarde, Max H. Dorsinville; Alternates: Ernest G. Chauvet, Hérard C. L. Roy, Joseph Jerome Jr.

HONDURAS:

Representatives: Tiburcio Carias Jr., Antonio Vidal, Alejandro Rivera Hernández.

ICELAND:

Representatives: Thor Thors, Kristjan Albertson.

INDIA:

Representatives: Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, K. M. Panikkar, Reverend Father Jérôme D'Souza, Sachin Chaudhuri, P. A. Narielwala; Alternates: R. K. Nehru, Colonel B. H. Zaidi, Rajeshwar Dayal, Apa B. Pant, B. P. Adarkar.

INDONESIA:

Representatives: Ahmed Subardjo, L. N. Palar, Nazir Datuk Pamuntjak, Dapmasetiawan Notohatmodjo, Usman Sastroamidjojo; Alternates: A. A. Maramis, Mukarto Motowidjo, Idrus Nasir Djajadimigrat, Sulaiman Husin Tajibnapi, Miss Artati Sudirdjo.

IRAN:

Representatives: Nasrollah Entezam, Ali Gholi Ardalan, Abdollah Entezam, Hossein Navab, Djalal Abdoh; Alternates: Mohamed Hossein Nadjm, Gholan Ali Raadi, Abdol Hossein Meykadeh, Djalil Vafi, Khosrow Khosrovani.

IRAQ:

Representatives: Mohamed Fadhil Al-Jamali, Ata Amin, Yousif Al-Gaylani, Saifullah Khandan, Abdul Majid Abbas; Alternates: Awni Khalidy, Adnan Pachachi, Hashim Al-Hilli, Mrs. Badia Afnan.

ISRAEL:

Representatives: Moshe Sharett,⁴³ Arthur Lourie, Jacob Robinson, Maurice Fischer, Gideon Rafael; Alternates: David Hacohen, Moshe A. Tov, Leo Kohn, Mrs. Zena Harman, Emile Najjar.

LEBANON:

Representatives: Charles Helou, Charles Malik, Ahmed Daouk; Khalil Takieddine, Jamil Mikaoui; Alternates: Alphonse Ayoub, Nazih Lahoud, Négib Sadaka, Karim Azkoul, Zeidan Bitar.

LIBERIA:

Representatives: Henry Ford Cooper, J. Dudley Lawrence, Robert Francis Okai, Oscar S. Norman, Kolli S. Tamba.

⁴² Ruben Esquivel, adviser, later assumed the presidency of the delegation.

⁴³ Abba S. Eban replaced Mr. Sharett during his absence.

LUXEMBOURG:

Representatives: Jacob Bech, Albert Wehrer, Nicolas Margue, Albert Bousser, Lucien Koenig; Alternates: François Nothumb, Nicolas Hommel, Pierre Pescatore.

MEXICO:

Representatives: Luís Padilla Nervo, Roberto Cordova, Federico Jimenez O'Farrill, Pedro de Alba, Antonio Carrillo Flores; Alternates: Eduardo Bustamante, Carlos Peón del Valle, Francisco Vásquez Treserra, Emilio Calderón Puig, Mario Beteta.

NETHERLANDS:

Representatives: D. U. Stikker,⁴¹ D. J. von Balluseck, L. J. C. Beaufort, W. J. A. Kernkamp, C. L. Patijn; Alternates: J. M. A. H. Luns, Bernard Victor A. Röling, G. J. N. M. Ruygers, A. I. Spits, Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen.

NEW ZEALAND:

Representatives: F. W. Doidge, J. V. Wilson, Miss J. R. McKenzie; Alternates: F. H. Corner, D. P. Costello, T. P. Davin, B. D. Zohrab, J. V. Scott.

NICARAGUA:

Representatives: Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Mariano Argüello, Tomás Francisco Medina, Hernando Zúñiga-Padilla.

NORWAY:

Representatives: Halvard M. Lange,⁴⁵ Arne Sunde, Finn Moe, Carl J. Hambro, Jacob S. Worm-Muller; Alternates: Hans Borgen, Mrs. Aase Lionaes, Jens Boyesen, J. G. Raeder, Hans Engen.

PAKISTAN:

Representatives: Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan, Mian Zia-Ud-Din, Ahmed S. Bokhari, Altaf Husain, G. A. Allana; Alternates: Ali Haider Abbasi, C. Salah-Ud-Din, Lalit Kumar Bal, Farzand Ali, Gulam Moinuddin.

PANAMA:

Representatives: Jephtha B. Duncan, Miguel J. Moreno, Temístocles Díaz Q., Rodrigo Arosemena, Alberto Méndez Pereira; Alternates: Jorge Tulio Royo, Lieutenant-Colonel Rodolfo U. Castrellón.

PARAGUAY:

Representatives: Bernardo Ocampos, Guillermo Enciso Velloso, José Zacarias Arza, José A. Moreno González, Osvaldo Chaves.

PERU:

Representatives: Victor Belaunde, Enrique Goytisolo, Rear-Admiral Federico Díaz Dulanto, Ricardo Riveira Schreiber, Carlos Mackehenie; Alternates: Alberto Jochamowitz, Alejandro Guinassi.

PHILIPPINES:

Representatives: Carlos P. Rómulo, Joaquín M. Elizalde, Vicente Madrigal, Diosdado Macapagal, Ramón Arnaldo; Alternates: Adriano R. Garcia, Salvador P. López, José D. Ingles, Mauro Méndez, Octavio Maloles, Narciso G. Reyes.

POLAND:

Representatives: Stefan Wierblowski, Jerzy Michalowski, Juliusz Katz-Suchy, Henryk Birecki, Przemyslaw Ogrodzinski; Alternates: Aleksander Krajewski, Manfred Lachs, Stanislas Gajewski, Mrs. Irena Domanska.

SAUDI ARABIA:

Representative: Rachad Pharaon; Alternates: Jamil Baroody, Omar Haliq, Saleh Shalfan.

SWEDEN:

Representatives: Osten Unden, Rickard Sandier, Allan Vougt, Georg Andren, Karl Ivan Westman; Alternates: Erik von Heland, Sven Grafström, Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom, Ake Holmback, Sten Wahlund.

SYRIA:

Representatives: Faris Bey El-Khoury, Adnan Atassi, Ahmad Choukayri, Rafik Asha, Salah el dine Tarazi; Alternates: Samouhi Fokeladeh, Ali Assad Khandji, Sabet Aris, Toufic Huneidi, Najmuddin Rifai.

THAILAND:

Representatives: Nai Varakan Bancha, Prince Wan Waithayakon, Visutr Arthayukti, Phairot Jayanama, Thanat Khoman; Alternates: Cheed Strabuter, Prasong Pibulsonggram, Suwit Wathana, Chaem Thipkomut, Pun Chongprasoot.

TURKEY:

Representatives: Fuad Köprülü, Selim Sarper, Nuredin Vergin, Haydar Gork, Adnan Kural.

UKRAINIAN SSR:

Representatives: A. M. Baranowsky, L. T. Palamartchouk, S. P. Demtchenko, G. D. Stadnik, I. E. Chtcherbatyok.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Representatives: T. E. Donges, G. P. Jooste, L. H. Wessels, J. R. Jordaan, A. A. M. Hamilton; Alternates: R. H. Coaton, B. J. Fourie, J. S. F. Botha, J. van Dalsen.

USSR:

Representatives: Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, Yakov A. Malik, G. N. Zaroubin, A. A. Sobolev, A. P. Pavlov; Alternates: B. F. Podtserob, A. A. Aroutyounyan, T. Berdyeve, Semen K. Tsarapkin.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representatives: Anthony Eden, Selwyn Lloyd, Sir Lionel Heald, Miss Florence Horsbrugh, Sir Gladwyn Jebb; Alternates: Lord Wakehurst, Lord Tweedsmuir, J. E. Coulson, Sir Alan Burns, G. G. Fitzmaurice.

UNITED STATES:

Representatives: Dean Acheson, Warren R. Austin, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Michael J. Mansfield, John M. Vorys, Philip C. Jessup^{45a}; Alternates: John Sherman Cooper, Ernest A. Gross^{45a}, Benjamin V. Cohen, Mrs. Anna Lord Strauss, Channing H. Tobias.

URUGUAY:

Representatives: Luís Batlle Berres, Alvaro M. Macedo, Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, Juan A. Rebella, Arturo Lerena-Acevedo; Alternates: Abelardo Sáenz, Enrique E. Claveaux, Gilberto Pratt de María, Carlos M. Mattos, Luís I. Garibaldi.

⁴⁴ Mr. Stikker was replaced by Mr. Luns. W. H. J. van Asch van Wijck, adviser, then became alternate representative.

⁴⁵ Mr. Lange was replaced by C. O. Gundersen who, in turn, was replaced by Nils Langhelle.

^{45a} In the absence of Mr. Acheson, Mr. Jessup and Mr. Gross served respectively as representative and alternate representative.

VENEZUELA:

Representatives: Luís Emilio Gómez Ruíz, César Gonzalez, General Antonio Chalbaud Cardona, Eduardo Plaza, Víctor M. Pérez Perozo; Alternates: Lorenzo Mendoza Fleury, Víctor M. Rivas, Francisco Alfonso-Ravard, Pedro Berroeta.

YEMEN:

Representatives: Sayed Hassan Ibrahim, Sayed Abdurrahman Aboulsamad Abou-Taleb, Adnan Tarcici, Sayed Alcadi Imai Al-Girafi; Alternate: Talat Yakub Al-Ghossain.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representatives: Edvard Kardelj, Milovan Djilas, Sava Kosanovic, Ales Bebler, Leo Mates; Alternates: Srdja Prica, Milos Minic, Vladimir Dedijer, Ivo Vejvoda, Milan Bartos.

Representation of States Non-Members of the United Nations

AUSTRIA:

Representative: Frantz Matsch.

ITALY:

Representative: Gastone Guidotti; Alternate: Giuseppe Vitaliano Confalonieri.

KOREA:

Representatives: John M. Chang, Ben Limb, Tai Sang Chang, M. Lee, Kyu Hong Chyun.

SWITZERLAND:

Representatives: Pierre de Salis, Alfred Zehnder, Philippe Zutter, Jean-Frederic Wagniere.

Representatives of the International Court of Justice

Jules Basdevant (President), José Gustavo Guerrero, Edvard Hambro.

Representatives of the Specialized Agencies

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO):

Paul Ramadier (Chairman of the Governing Body), Léon Jouhaux, Sir John Forbes Watson, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, P. Waline, G. P. Delaney, David A. Morse (Director-General of the International Labour

Office); Alternates for the Director-General: C. W. Jenks, Luís Alvarado, G. A. Johnston.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO):

Norris E. Dodd (Director-General), Sir Herbert Bradley.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):

Jaime Torres Bodet (Director-General); Alternate: John W. Taylor.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO):

Edward Warner (President of the Council), Albert Roper (Secretary-General), E. R. Marlin, M. L. Bedin.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (BANK):

Eugene R. Black (Director-General), Walter Hill, Enrique Lopez-Herrarte, Robert F. Skillings.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (FUND):

Ivar Rooth (Director-General); Alternates: Albin Pfeifer, J. V. Mladek, Irving Friedman, Miss G. Lovasy, F. Boyer de la Giroday.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):

Brock Chisholm (Director-General), Pierre Dorolle, William P. Forrest, Milton P. Siegel, P. M. Kaul, J. Handler.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU):

Fritz Hess (Director), Folke Radice.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (IRO):

J. Donald Kingsley (Director-General), Myer Cohen, Pierre Jacobsen, Henri Ponsot.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU):

Léon Mulatier (Secretary-General), Jean Persin, Jean Laffay.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO):

André Viaut (First Vice-President), Gustave Swoboda (Secretary-General).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ITO):

Observers: Eric Wyndham White (Executive Secretary of IC.ITO), Jean Royer.

ANNEX II. MEMBERSHIP OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY⁴⁶

Standing Committees

A. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Served until 31 December 1951:

Thanassis Aghnides (Greece) (Chairman), Igor V. Chechetkin (USSR), C. L. Hsia (China).

To serve until 31 December 1952:

William O. Hall (United States), Olyntho Pinto Machado (Brazil), Sir William Matthews (United Kingdom).

To serve until 31 December 1953:

Rafik Asha (Syria), André Ganem (France), Brag Kumar Nehru (India).

B. Committee on Contributions

Served until 31 December 1951:

René Charron (France), Pavel M. Chernyshev (USSR), Seymour Jacklin (Union of South Africa), Josué Sáenz (Mexico).

For officers of the Main Committees and membership of the Procedural Committees, see p. 16.

To serve until 31 December 1952:

Kan Lee (China), Mitchell W. Sharp (Canada), Elmer Boyd Staats (United States).

To serve until 31 December 1953:

Sir Sydney Caine (United Kingdom), Adolfo Nass (Venezuela), Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen (Netherlands) (Chairman).

Other Subsidiary Bodies

C. Interim Committee of the General Assembly

The Interim Committee did not meet in 1951. Its membership remained the same as in 1950.⁴⁷

D. Peace Observation Commission

CHINA	NEW ZEALAND
COLOMBIA	PAKISTAN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	SWEDEN
FRANCE	USSR
INDIA	UNITED KINGDOM
IRAQ	UNITED STATES
ISRAEL	URUGUAY

Chairman: Francisco Urrutia Holguín (Colombia); Vice-Chairman: Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia).

Sub-Commission on the Balkans

COLOMBIA	SWEDEN
FRANCE	UNITED STATES
PAKISTAN	

E. Collective Measures Committee

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: K. C. O. Shann.

BELGIUM:

Representative: Joseph Nisot; Alternate: General Fouillien.

BRAZIL:

Representative: João Carlos Muniz; Alternate: Alvaro Teixeira Soares.

BURMA:

Representative: James Barrington.

CANADA:

Representative: R. G. Riddell.⁴⁸

EGYPT:

Representative: Mahmoud Fawzi Bey.

FRANCE:

Representative: Jean Chauvel.

MEXICO:

Representative: Luís Padilla Nervo.

PHILIPPINES:

Representative: Brigadier General Carlos P. Rómulo; Alternate: Salvador P. López.

TURKEY:

Representative: Selim Sarper; Alternates: Adnan Kural, İlhan Savut.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Gladwyn Jebb; Alternate: J. E. Coulson.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Warren R. Austin; Alternate: Harding F. Bancroft.

VENEZUELA:

Representative: César González; Alternate: Victor Manuel Rivas.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Ales Bebler; Alternates: Jaksa Petric, Djuro Nincic, Colonel Mirko Bulobiv.

F. Committee of Twelve (established by General Assembly Resolution 496(V))

BRAZIL:

Representative: Joao Carlos Muniz; Deputy: Alvaro Teixeira Soares.

CANADA:

Representative: R. G. Riddell.⁴⁸

CHINA:

Representative: Tingfu F. Tsiang; Alternates: Shuhsi Hsu, H. R. Wei.

ECUADOR:

Representative: Antonio Quevedo; Alternate: Miguel Albornoz.

FRANCE:

Representative: Jean Chauvel; Alternate: Francis Lacoste.

INDIA:

Representative: Sir Benegal Narsing Rau; Alternate: Rajeshwar Dayal.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: D. J. von Balluseck; Deputy: J. M. A. H. Luns.

TURKEY:

Representative: Selim Sarper; Alternate: Adnan Kural.

USSR:

Representative: Yakov A. Malik; Alternate: Semen K. Tsarapkin.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Gladwyn Jebb; Deputy: J. E. Coulson.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Warren R. Austin; Deputy: Frank C. Nash.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Ales Bebler; Alternate: Djuro Nincic.

G. United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany

BRAZIL	PAKISTAN
ICELAND	POLAND
NETHERLANDS	

H. United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: James Plimsoll; Alternate: Harold W. Bullock.

CHILE:

Representative: Manuel Trucco (left the area on 7 June 1951).

⁴⁷ See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 39-40.

⁴⁸ Died 16 March 1951. David Moffat Johnson was appointed to replace him on 9 October 1951.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: A. H. C. Gieben (from 9 Jan. 1951); Acting Representative: Baron E. J. Lewe Van Aduard (until 19 Dec. 1951); Alternate: W. H. de Roos (until 16 Aug. 1951).

PAKISTAN:

Representative: Mian Zia-Ud-Din; Alternate: Agha Shahi (from 24 Jan. 1951. Left the area on 13 Apr. 1951).

PHILIPPINES:

Representatives: Bernabé Africa (until 9 Feb. 1951), José P. Melencio; Alternate: Maximino G. Bueno (left the area on 11 Aug. 1951).

THAILAND:

Representative: Pote Sarasin; Alternate: Shreshthratutra Cheed (left the area on 12 May 1951).

TURKEY:

Representative: Kamil Idil (from 26 July 1951; previously acting representative).

I. United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

Agent-General: J. Donald Kingsley (United States); Deputy Agent-General: Sir Arthur Rucker (United Kingdom).

Advisory Committee:

CANADA	UNITED STATES
INDIA	URUGUAY
UNITED KINGDOM (Chairman)	

J. Group on Cease fire in Korea

Nasrollah Entezam (Iran) (President of the General Assembly), Lester B. Pearson (Canada), Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India).

K. Good Offices Committee

Nasrollah Entezam (Iran) (President of the General Assembly), Sven Grafström (Sweden), Luís Padilla Nervo (Mexico).

L. Additional Measures Committee

Consists of the members of the Collective Measures Committee, with the exception of Burma and Yugoslavia, who stated they would not serve on this Committee.

M. United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

FRANCE:

Representatives: Claude Bréart de Boisanger, Léon Marchal,⁴⁹ Alternate: Christian de Nicolay.

TURKEY:

Representative: Tevfir Rustu Aras; Alternate: Ziya Tepedelen.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Ely E. Palmer (Chairman); Alternate: James W. Barco.

DIRECTOR, REFUGEE OFFICE: Holger Andersen.

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

Director: John B. Blandford, Jr. (United States)⁵⁰
Deputy Director: James Keen (United Kingdom)

Advisory Commission

FRANCE:

Representative: J. Tarbé de St. Hardouin.

TURKEY:

Representative: Refet Bele.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Henry Knight.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Robert B. Macatee.

O. Negotiating Committee on Contributions to Programmes of Relief and Rehabilitation in Korea and Relief and Reintegration of Palestine Refugees⁵¹

CANADA:

Representative: John W. Holmes; Alternate: A. R. Crepault.

EGYPT:

Representative: Mohamed Riad.

FRANCE:

Representative: Philippe de Seynes.

INDIA:

Representative: Lt.-General His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Sahib

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: G. T. Corley Smith.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: John J. Sparkman; Alternate: William O. Hall.

URUGUAY:

Representative: Emilio Oribe.

P. Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds⁵²

CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	UNITED STATES
LEBANON	URUGUAY
PAKISTAN	

Q. United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans⁵³

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: John E. Ryan.

BRAZIL:

Representative: S. Rangel de Castro; Deputy: Galba Santos.

CHINA:

Representative: Yuan-Ning Wen; Deputy: Tsung-Han Yuang.

FRANCE:

Representative: Emile Charveriat; Deputy: Paul Fouchet.

MEXICO:

Representative: F. Castillo Nájera; Deputy: Omar Josefe.

⁴⁹ Replaced Mr. de Boisanger on 15 July 1951.

⁵⁰ Appointed by the Secretary-General to replace Howard Kennedy (Canada) whose term of office expired on 30 June 1951. He reached the area on 4 July 1951.

⁵¹ Established at the fifth session of the General Assembly.

⁵² Established at the sixth session of the General Assembly.

⁵³ Seats were held open for representatives of Poland and the USSR, which were also elected to membership of the Committee, but both Governments declared that they would not participate in the work of the Committee, since they considered it unconstitutional.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: P. C. Visser; Deputy: Coert Binnerts.

PAKISTAN:

Representative: Ali Haider Abbasi.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: W. L. C. Knight; Deputy: G. A. Crossley.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Jefferson Patterson.

R. Standing Committee on Repatriation of Greek Children

PERU:

Representative: Carlos Holguín de Lavalle.

PHILIPPINES:

Representative: Salvador P. López.

SWEDEN:

Representative: Sven Grafström (Chairman).

5. United Nations Commissioner in Libya;
United Nations Council for Libya

United Nations Commissioner: Adrian Pelt (Netherlands)

United Nations Council

EGYPT:

Representative: Kamel Bey Selim.

FRANCE:

Representative: George J. Balay.

PAKISTAN:

Representative: Abdur Rahim Khan.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: J. C. Penney.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Lewis Clark.

ITALY:

Representative: Baron G. V. Confalonieri.

CYRENAICA:

Representative: Ali Essad Bey Jerbi.

TRIPOLITANIA:

Representative: Mustapha Bey Mizran.

THE FEZZAN:

Representative: Mohamed Usman.

MINORITIES IN LIBYA:

Representative: Giacomo Marchino.

T. United Nations Tribunal in Libya

Vicente Sánchez Gavito (Mexico), Hugo Wickstrom (Sweden), Faiz Yorukoglu (Turkey) (President).

U. United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea

Eduardo Anze Matienzo (Bolivia).

V. Special Committee on the Representation of China

CANADA
ECUADOR
INDIA
IRAQ

MEXICO
PHILIPPINES
POLAND

W. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

High Commissioner: G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (Netherlands);
Deputy High Commissioner: James Read (United States).⁵⁴

United Nations High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees⁵⁵

AUSTRALIA:

Delegates: N. St. Deschamps, Miss R. L. Dobson.

AUSTRIA:

Delegate: K. Fritzer.

BELGIUM:

Delegate: A. Herment.

BRAZIL:

Delegate: B. Rocque da Motta.

DENMARK:

Delegate: Finn T. B. Friis (Chairman).

GERMANY:

Delegates: Mr. Middlemann, Mr. Bottler, Mr. Bues, Mr. Mühlhölfer.

FRANCE:

Delegates: Bernard Toussaint, Miss Anne Lissac.

HOLY SEE:

Delegates: Reverend E. J. Killion, Reverend R. Braun.

ISRAEL:

Delegate: Shabtai Rosenne.

ITALY:

Delegates: G. Silimbani, G. Archidiacono.

SWITZERLAND:

Delegates: Philippe Zutter (Vice-Chairman), Oskar Schurch.

TURKEY:

Delegate: Orhan Eralp.

X. Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War

Countess Bernadotte (Sweden); José Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador), Vice-President of the International Court of Justice; Aung Khine (Burma), Judge of the High Court of Burma.

Y. Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information

CUBA:

Representative: Manuel Brana.

ECUADOR:

Representative: Jorge Mantilla.

EGYPT:

Representative: Abdel Hamid Abdel Ghani.

FRANCE:

Representative: Jacques Kayser.

INDIA:

Representative: P. L. Bhandari.

LEBANON:

Representative: Karim Azkoul (Rapporteur).

⁵⁴ Took office on 1 July 1951.

⁵⁵ Established by Economic and Social Council resolution 393 B (XIII). The members were designated by the Council at its 562nd meeting on 21 September 1951.

MEXICO:

Representative: Raul Noriega (Chairman).

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen.

PAKISTAN:

Representative: Ahmed S. Bokhari (Vice-Chairman).

PHILIPPINES:

Representative: Mauro Méndez.

SAUDI ARABIA:

Representative: Jamil Baroody.

USSR:

Representative: Semen K. Tsarapkin.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: H. Overton.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Carroll Binder.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Ratko Pleic.

Z. Committee on Administrative Unions

BELGIUM

INDIA

BRAZIL

UNITED STATES

AA. United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland

COLOMBIA:

Representative: Edmundo de Holte-Castello.

EGYPT:

Representative: Salah El Din Fadel Bey.

PHILIPPINES:

Representative: Victorio D. Carpio.

BB. Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa

DENMARK:

Representative: Christian D. Holten-Eggert.

SYRIA:

Representative: Najmuddin Rifai.

THAILAND:

Representative: Prince Wan Waithayakon (Chairman).

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Benjamin Gerig; Alternate: J. Jefferson Jones, III.⁵⁶

URUGUAY:

Representative: Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat.

CC. Board of Auditors

Served until 30 June 1951:

Antonio Ordonez Ceballos (Colombia).

To serve until 30 June 1952:

Otto F. Remke (Denmark).

To serve until 30 June 1953:

Robert Watson Sellar (Canada).

To serve until 30 June 1954:

Antonio Ordonez Ceballos (Colombia).

DD. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Served until 30 November 1951:⁵⁷

Roland Andrews Egger (United States) (2nd Vice-President); Emilio Oribe (Uruguay).

To serve until 30 November 1952:

Mrs. Paul Bastid (France) (1st Vice-President); Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinghi Sahib (India) (President); Hamed Sultan (Egypt).

To serve until 30 November 1953:

Lord Crook (United Kingdom); Vladimir Outrata (Czechoslovakia).

EE. United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Elected by the General Assembly:

Members: R. T. Cristobal (Philippines) (Chairman), Edmundo de Holte-Castello (Colombia), N. I. Klimov (USSR); Alternates: Miss Carol C. Laise (United States), Adolfo Nass (Venezuela), P. Ordonneau (France).

Appointed by the Secretary-General:

Members: Hans C. Andersen, Miss Elisabeth Scheltema,⁵⁸ Georges Palthey; Alternates: W. P. Barrett, Laurence Michelmore, Urbain Roullier.

Elected by the participants:

Members: Marc Schreiber (Vice-Chairman), Raphael Trachtenberg, David B. Vaughan; Alternates: Francois Eyrieu, Charles Hogan, Georges Rabinovitch.

FF. Investments Committee

Served until 31 December 1951:

Leslie R. Rounds, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

To serve until 31 December 1952:

Ivar Rooth, Former Governor of the Bank of Sweden

To serve until 31 December 1953:

Jacques Rueff, Honorary Governor of the Bank of France

GG. Headquarters Advisory Committee

AUSTRALIA:

Alternate: K. C. O. Shann.

BELGIUM:

Representative: Robert Fenaux.

BRAZIL:

Representative: C. S. de Ouro-Preto.

CANADA:

Representative: C. D. Howe; Alternate: Kenneth Greene.

CHINA:

Representative: C. L. Hsia; Alternate: Chipping H. C. Kiang.

COLOMBIA:

Representative: Eduardo Carrizosa.

FRANCE:

Representative: Francis Lacoste.

GREECE:

Representative: Alexis Kyrou.

⁵⁶ Appointed on 27 September 1951.

⁵⁷ For election of members of the Tribunal at the Assembly's sixth session, to take office on 1 January 1952, see p. 24.

⁵⁸ Died on 3 December 1951. Not replaced in 1951.

INDIA:

Representative: Sir Benegal Narsing Rau.

NORWAY:

Representative: Arne Sunde; Alternates: Bredo Stabell, Rolf Hancke.

POLAND:

Representative: Juliusz Katz-Suchy.

SYRIA:

Representative: Rafik Asha.

USSR:⁵⁹

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: R. T. Callender.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Warren R. Austin (Chairman).

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Ratko Pleic.

HH. International Law Commission

Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama)
 Gilberto Amado (Brazil)
 Jame Leslie Brierly (United Kingdom) (Chairman)⁶⁰
 Roberto Córdova (Mexico) (Rapporteur)
 J. P. A. Francois (Netherlands)
 Shuhsi Hus (China) (1st Vice-Chairman)
 Manley O. Hudson (United States)
 Faris Bey El-Khouri (Syria)
 Vladimir M. Koretsky (USSR)
 Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India)⁶⁰
 A. E. F. Sandström (Sweden)
 Georges Scelle (France)
 Jean Spiropoulos (Greece)
 Jesús María Yepes (Colombia) (2nd Vice-Chairman)
 Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia)

II Committee on International Criminal Jurisdiction⁶¹

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: William Anstey Wynes.

BRAZIL:

Representative: Gilberto Amado (2nd Vice-Chairman).

CHINA:

Representative: Hua-Cheng Wang.

CUBA:

Representative: Luís del Valle; Alternate: Luís Valdés Roig.

DENMARK:

Representative: Max Sorensen (Rapporteur).

EGYPT:

Representative: Abdel Monem Mostafa Bey.

FRANCE:

Representative: René de Lacharrière; Alternate: Roger Pinto.

IRAN:

Representative: Khosrow Khosrovani.

ISRAEL:

Representative: Jacob Robinson; Alternate: Haim Cohn.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: Bernard Victor A. Röling.

PAKISTAN:

Representative: Muhammad Munir (1st Vice-Chairman).

SYRIA:

Representative: Abdul Wahab Homad; Alternate: Salah el dine Tarazi.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Frank Soskice; Alternates: Lionel I. Gordon, E. C. Jones, Ian D. Turner.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: George Maurice Morris (Chairman); Alternate: John Maktos.

URUGUAY:

Representative: Luís E. Pineyro Chain.

JJ. Special Committee on the Methods and Procedures of the General Assembly for Dealing with Legal and Drafting Questions

BELGIUM	IRAN
CANADA	ISRAEL
CHILE	SWEDEN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	USSR
EGYPT	UNITED KINGDOM
EL SALVADOR	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	VENEZUELA
INDONESIA	

B. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Charter provides that a Security Council,⁶² consisting of eleven members, shall be established as a principal organ of the United Nations and that, acting on behalf of all the Members of the

United Nations, this Council shall have the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

1. Composition

China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States are the five permanent members of the Security Council.

to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression; Ch. VIII, which relates to regional arrangements; Ch. XII, Arts. 76, 82-84, which relate to strategic areas in Trust Territories. Other provisions are to be found in Arts. 1, 2, 4-7, 10-12, 15, 18, 20, 65, 93, 94, 96-99, 106-109 of the Charter, and Arts. 4, 7-15, 35, 41, and 69 of the Statute of the Court.

⁵⁹ Has not named an official representative.

⁶⁰ Resigned following the third session of the Commission, 16 May-27 July 1951. Their posts had not been filled by the end of the year.

⁶¹ India and Peru, also appointed to this Committee, did not send representatives to its meetings.

⁶² For the Charter provisions relating to the Security Council, see Ch. V, which defines the composition, functions and powers, voting and procedure of the Council; Ch. VI, which deals with pacific settlement of disputes; Ch. VII, which deals with action with respect to threats

The General Assembly elects the Council's six non-permanent members, under the directive to pay due regard, in the first instance, to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution. The non-permanent members are elected for two years. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate reelection.

Each member of the Security Council has one representative.

2. Functions and Powers

Broadly speaking, while the General Assembly may discuss any international dispute or situation, it is the Security Council which recommends appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment or terms of settlement for the pacific settlement of disputes and takes preventive or enforcement measures with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace or acts of aggression.

In discharging its duties for the maintenance of peace and security, the Security Council is required to act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations as set forth in the United Nations Charter. The Members of the United Nations have agreed, for their part, to carry out the decisions of the Council in accordance with the Charter.

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council has been made responsible for formulating plans for establishing a system for the regulation of armaments. These plans, in the preparation of which the Council is assisted by the Military Staff Committee, are to be submitted to Members of the United Nations.

The Security Council submits annual and when necessary special reports to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations likely to endanger international peace and security. Subject to the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter (which provides that while the Council is exercising its functions with regard to any dispute or situation, the General Assembly may not make recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless requested to do so by the Council), the Assembly may make recom-

mendations to the Council on any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. Should action be required on any such question being considered by the Assembly, it is to be referred to the Council either before or after discussion. Likewise, the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

If any party to a dispute brought before the International Court of Justice fails to comply with a decision of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the decision.

The specific functions and powers of the Security Council fall into five categories: pacific settlement of disputes; preventive or enforcement action; regional arrangements; strategic areas in Trust Territories; and organizational functions.

a. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

The Security Council may recommend procedures or methods of adjustment or terms of settlement for the pacific settlement of disputes.

The parties to a dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, are, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. When it deems it necessary, the Council is to call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Any Member of the United Nations may bring any such dispute or situation to the attention of the Security Council. A State which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the Council's attention any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

At any stage of a dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. The Security Council is required to take into consideration any procedures

which have already been adopted by the parties and that, as a general rule, any legal dispute should be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice.

Should it consider that the continuance of a dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, the Council is to decide whether to recommend such procedures or methods of adjustment or to recommend appropriate terms of settlement.

b. PREVENTIVE OR ENFORCEMENT ACTION

The Security Council determines the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, and makes recommendations or may take enforcement measures in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Before making any recommendations or deciding upon any enforcement measures, the Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. These measures are to be without prejudice to the rights, claims or position of the parties concerned. The Council is duly to take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

There are two categories of enforcement action the Security Council may take: "measures not involving the use of armed force" and "action by air, sea or land forces". The Council may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures as the complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations. If it considers these measures inadequate, the Security Council may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade and other operations by air, sea or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

All Members of the United Nations undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Such agreement or agreements are to govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided. The agreement or agreements are to be concluded

between the Council and Members or groups of Members of the United Nations.

When the Security Council decides to use force, it must, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces, invite that Member—if the Member so desires—to participate in the Council's decisions concerning the employment of contingents of the Member's forces.

Nothing in the Charter, however, impairs the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by any Member in self-defence are to be reported immediately to the Security Council, and are not in any way to affect the Council's authority and responsibility under the Charter to take, at any time, such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain international peace and security.

c. REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The establishment of the United Nations does not preclude the existence of regional arrangements or regional agencies which are consistent with the Organization's Purposes and Principles.

The Security Council is to encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or agencies, either on the initiative of the States concerned or by reference from the Council. This provision, however, does not impair the functions and powers of the Council in dealing with any international dispute or situation which might endanger international peace and security.

The Security Council is to utilize, wherever appropriate, such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority; but no enforcement action may be undertaken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Council, except against the renewal of aggressive policy by the ex-enemy States of the Second World War.

The Security Council is, at all times, to be kept fully informed of activities for the maintenance of international peace and security undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies.

d. STRATEGIC AREAS IN TRUST TERRITORIES

All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas in Trust Territories, including the approval of the terms of Trusteeship Agreements

and of their alteration or amendment, are exercised by the Security Council.

The Security Council avails itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas. The Administering Authority of a Trust Territory may make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the Trust Territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken by the Authority.

e. CONSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONS

The Security Council exercises certain functions and powers of an organizational or constitutional nature.

It may request the convening of special sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. It may request information and assistance from the Economic and Social Council.

The Security Council and the General Assembly, voting independently, elect the judges of the International Court of Justice. Upon the recommendation of the Security Council the General Assembly determines the conditions under which a State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the Court, and the Council lays down the conditions under which the Court may be open to a State which is not a party to the Statute. The Council may request the Court to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

The Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

New Members are admitted to the United Nations by the General Assembly upon the Security Council's recommendation. A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly on the Council's recommendation. The Council may restore the exercise of these rights and privileges. A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles of the Charter may be expelled from the United Nations by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Council.

Any amendment to or any alteration of the Charter comes into force when it is adopted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly or of the General Conference provided for in Article 109 of the Charter, and ratified by two thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. Voting and Procedure

The voting and procedure of the Security Council are defined in the Charter as follows:

Each member of the Council has one vote. Decisions of the Council on procedural matters are made by an affirmative vote of seven members. Decisions on all other matters are made by an affirmative vote of seven members, including the concurring votes of the permanent members, provided that a party to a dispute abstains from voting in decisions with respect to the pacific settlement of that dispute.

In the special case of the election of the judges of the International Court of Justice, an absolute majority (i.e. six votes) is required.

The Security Council is organized to function continuously. Each member of the Council is represented at all times at the seat of the United Nations. The Council may hold meetings at places other than the seat of the United Nations.

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. It adopts its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council, or any State which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Council, is invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Council lays down the conditions it considers just for the participation of a State which is not a Member of the United Nations.

4. Structure

Organs reporting to the Security Council are:

- (a) Military Staff Committee⁶³
- (b) Disarmament Commission⁶⁴
- (c) Standing committees
- (d) Ad hoc committees and commissions

a. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Commission was established by the General Assembly on 11 January 1952, to function under the Security Council. It consists of members of the Security Council and of Canada, when that State is not a member of the Council. The following is a summary of some of its main functions.⁶⁵

The Commission is to prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty (or treaties): (1) for the regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; (2) for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction; and (3) for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

The Commission is to be guided by certain principles laid down by the Assembly, which, in summary, state:

That there must be progressive and continuing disclosure and verification of all armed forces and all armaments, including atomic;

That such verification must be based on effective international inspection, in accordance with the decision of the international control organ to be established;

That the Commission consider any plans put forward for control of either conventional armaments or atomic energy; but that, unless a better or no less effective system is devised, the United Nations plan should continue to serve as the basis for the international control of atomic energy and prohibition of atomic weapons;

That there be an adequate system of safeguards to ensure observance of the disarmament programme with a minimum of interference in the internal life of each country;

That the treaty (or treaties) be open to all States, and provide what States must accept before it (or they) come into force.

It is also directed in preparing its proposals to:

(1) formulate plans for the establishment within the framework of the Security Council of an international control organ (or organs) to ensure the implementation of the treaty (or treaties);

(2) consider from the outset plans for the progressive and continuing disclosure and verification of information concerning all armed forces and all armaments;

(3) determine how over-all limits and restrictions on all armed forces and armaments could be fixed and consider methods by which States could agree by negotiation under the Commission's auspices on the over-all limits and the allocation within national military establishments of permitted armed forces and armaments.

The Commission reports periodically on its activities, for information, to the Security Council and the General Assembly, or to United Nations Members when the

Assembly is not sitting. Its first report, it was laid down, was to be made by 1 June 1952.

b. STANDING COMMITTEES

Two Standing Committees⁶⁶ have been established:

1. Committee of Experts
2. Committee on the Admission of New Members

The Standing Committees are each composed of representatives of all the members of the Security Council.

c. Ad Hoc COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

The Security Council establishes such ad hoc committees and commissions as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The following report to the Council: The United Nations Commission for Indonesia (formerly Committee of Good Offices); the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization; and the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan.⁶⁷

The United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, Dr. Frank P. Graham, was appointed by the Security Council on 30 April 1951, to proceed to the sub-continent and, after consultation with the Governments of India and Pakistan, to effect the demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, and accepted by the Governments of India and Pakistan, regarding a cease fire and the principles to be used as a basis for the formulation of a truce agreement and for the holding of a plebiscite. The Security Council, after receiving reports from Dr. Graham in November 1951, asked him to continue his negotiations.

5. Members and Presidents

The following were the members of the Security Council during 1951:⁶⁸

Permanent Members

China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States

⁶³ This Committee continued to function and held a number of meetings during 1951, but without making any further progress on matters of substance. For terms of reference of the Committee, see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 47-49. For representatives serving on the Committee, see Annex II, p. 46.

⁶⁴ This Commission replaced the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments; for representatives serving on these two Commissions during 1951, see pp. 46-47.

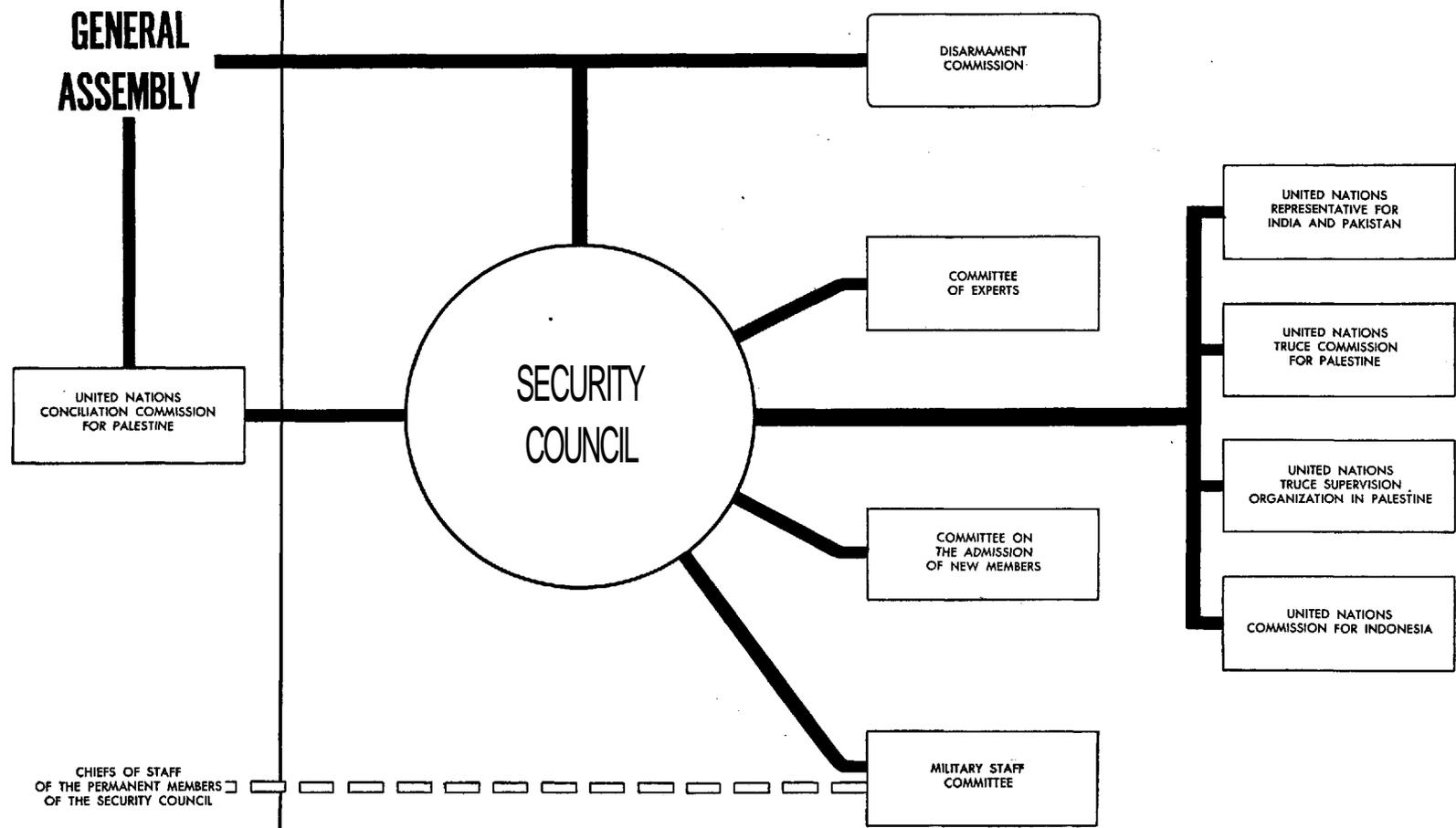
⁶⁵ Assembly resolution 502(VI) establishing the Commission and laying down its terms of reference is quoted in full on pp. 176-77.

⁶⁶ For terms of reference of these Committees, see Y.U.N., 1950, p. 49.

⁶⁷ For terms of reference of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia and the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, see Y.U.N., 1950, p. 50.

⁶⁸ For members elected to take office on 1 January 1952, see p. 23.

STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL



Non-Permanent Members
Elected to serve until 31 December 1951: Ecuador, India, Yugoslavia

Elected to serve until 31 December 1952: Brazil, Netherlands, Turkey

The Presidency of the Council is held in turn by member States in the English alphabetical order of their names, each President holding office for one month. The following representatives held the office of President during 1951:

January.....Ecuador.....Antonio Quevedo
February.....France.....Francis Lacoste
March.....India.....Sir Benegal Narsing Rau
April.....Netherlands.....D. J. von Balluseck
May.....Turkey.....Selim Sarper
June.....USSR.....Yakov A. Malik
July.....United Kingdom.....Sir Gladwyn Jebb
August.....United States.....Warren R. Austin
September.....Yugoslavia.....Ales Bebler
October.....Brazil.....João Carlos Muniz
November.....China.....Tingfu F. Tsiang
December.....Ecuador.....Antonio Quevedo

6. Meetings of the Security Council and Matters Considered during 1951

The Security Council is organized to function continuously.

Meeting	Subject	Date
		January
531st	Complaint of aggression upon the Republic of Korea	31
		February
532nd	The India-Pakistan question	21
		March
533rd	The India-Pakistan question	1
534th	The India-Pakistan question	6
535th	The India-Pakistan question	7
536th	The India-Pakistan question	9
537th	The India-Pakistan question.	21
538th	The India-Pakistan question	29
539th	The India-Pakistan question	30
		April
540th	The India-Pakistan question	2
541st	The Palestine question	17
542nd	The Palestine question	25
543rd	The India-Pakistan question	30
		May
544th	The Palestine Question	2
545th	The Palestine question	8
546th	The Palestine question	16
547th	The Palestine question	18
548th	Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice	
	The India-Pakistan question	29

Meeting	Subject	Date
		July
549th	The Palestine question: Restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal	26
		August
550th	The Palestine question: Restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal	1
551st	The Palestine question: Restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal	1
552nd	The Palestine question: Restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal	16
553rd	The Palestine question: Restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal	16
554th	Consideration of draft report of Security Council to General Assembly covering period 16 July 1950 to 15 July 1951 (closed meeting)	23
555th	The Palestine question: Restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal	27
556th	The Palestine question: Restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal	29
557th	Consideration of draft report of Security Council to General Assembly and approval of final text (closed meeting)	31
		September
558th	The Palestine question: Restrictions imposed by Egypt on the passage of ships through the Suez Canal	1
		October
559th	Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case	1
560th	Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case	15
561st	Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case	16
562nd	Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case	17
563rd	Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case	17
564th	The India-Pakistan question: Report of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan	18

565th	Complaint of failure by the Iranian Government to comply with provisional measures indicated by the International Court of Justice in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company case Arrangements for future meetings of the Security Council	19
		November
566th	The India-Pakistan question: Report of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan	10
		December
567th	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. P. de Barros e Azevedo Election of five members of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Statute	6
568th	Admission of Italy to membership in the United Nations Admission of new Members	18
569th	Admission of Italy to membership in the United Nations	19

Green H. Hackworth (United States)	11
Sergei Alexandrovitch Golunsky (USSR)	9
Helge Klaestad (Norway)	8
Charles De Visscher (Belgium)	7
Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India)	7
Enrique C. Armand Ugon (Uruguay)	7
Ricardo Paras (Philippines)	2
E. Maung (Burma), Jean Spiropoulos (Greece), Eelco Nicholas van Kleffens (Netherlands), and Seki Mesut Alsan (Turkey) each received one vote.	

The Council considered what procedure to follow in the absence of provisions in the Rules and Statute of the Court to cover the case of six candidates receiving the necessary majority when only five were to be elected. It was generally agreed that the Council was obliged to communicate five names only to the General Assembly. An Indian proposal, that the Council should await the receipt of the result of the ballot in the Assembly before taking a vote on this question, was rejected by 4 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions. The President later told the Council that it would be informed of the results of the election in the Assembly after it had made its own decision.

The USSR representative considered that the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes had unquestionably been elected and that the remaining two should be chosen from the other three, who had each received 7 votes. Other representatives, in particular the representative of the Netherlands, disagreed with this view on the ground that six candidates had all received the majority necessary for election. The Council, on the proposal of the United States representative, decided, by 9 votes to 1 (USSR), with 1 abstention (India) to take another ballot on all candidates. On this ballot Mr. Hackworth, Mr. Klaestad and Mr. Armand Ugon (each with 9 votes), Sir Benegal Rau (with 8 votes) and Mr. Golunsky (with 7 votes) were elected.

7. Constitutional and Organizational Questions

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Security Council, at its 548th meeting on 29 May, unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by the President (S/1274), noting with regret the death of Judge J. Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo on 7 May 1951 and deciding that the election to fill the vacancy caused by his death should take place during the sixth session of the General Assembly, prior to the regular election of five judges to replace those whose terms of office would expire on 5 February 1952.

At its 567th meeting on 6 December, the Council unanimously elected Levi Fernandes Carneiro to fill this vacancy. Mr. Fernandes Carneiro was also elected by the Assembly at its 350th plenary meeting on 6 December and was therefore declared elected.

At the same meeting the Council elected Green H. Hackworth (United States), Helge Klaestad (Norway), Enrique C. Armand Ugon (Uruguay), Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India) and Sergei Alexandrovitch Golunsky (USSR) to fill the five regular vacancies. As these candidates were also elected by the Assembly, they were declared elected.

On the first ballot in the Security Council, the following votes were received:

8. Annual Report of the Security Council

The report of the Security Council (A/1873) to the sixth session of the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1950—15 July 1951, was referred by the Assembly to the Ad Hoc Political Committee, which considered it at its 54th meeting on 28 January 1952.

The Chairman proposed that the Committee should follow the usual practice when dealing with the report of the Security Council, and should

recommend to the Assembly that it take note of the report. The proposal was adopted, without discussion, by 41 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The draft resolution proposed in the report of the Ad Hoc Political Committee (A/2094) was

adopted by the Assembly at its 370th plenary meeting on 1 February by 46 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, as resolution 514(VI). In this resolution the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council.

ANNEX I. REPRESENTATIVES AND ALTERNATES ACCREDITED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

BRAZIL:

Representative: João Carlos Muniz; Alternate: Alvaro Teixeira Soares.

CHINA:

Representative: Tingfu F. Tsiang; Alternates: C. L. Hsia, Shuhsi Hsu.

ECUADOR:

Representative: Antonio Quevedo; Alternates: Alfonso Moscoso, Miguel Albornoz.

FRANCE:

Representative: Jean Chauvel; Alternate: Francis Lacoste.

INDIA:

Representative: Sir Benegal Narsing Rau; Alternate: Rajeshwar Dayal.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: D. J. von Balluseck; Alternate: J. M. A. H. Luns.

TURKEY:

Representative: Selim Sarper; Alternate: İlhan Savut.

USSR:

Representative: Yakov A. Malik; Alternate: Semen K. Tsarapkin.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Gladwyn Jebb; Alternate: J. E. Coulson.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Warren R. Austin; Alternates: Ernest A. Gross, John C. Ross.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Ales Bebler; Alternates: Jaksa Petric, Djuro Nincic.

ANNEX II. MEMBERS OF SUBSIDIARY ORGANS REPORTING TO THE COUNCIL

A. Representatives Accredited to the Military Staff Committee

CHINA:

Air Force Representative: Lt.-General Mow Pong-tu (to 7 December 1951)

Navy Representative: Commodore Kao Ju-fon

FRANCE:

Army Representative: General de Brigade Marcel Penette

Air Force Representative: Commandant Louis Le Gelard

Navy Representative: Capitaine de Fregate Pierre Mazoyer

USSR:

Army Representative: Maj.-General Ivan A. Skliarov

Air Force Representative: Lt.-General A. R. Sharapov

UNITED KINGDOM:

Army Representative: Colonel J. G. E. Reid (to 3 October 1951); Maj.-General W. A. Dimoline (from 4 October 1951).

Air Force Representative: Air Vice-Marshal G. E. Gibbs (to 3 October 1951); Group Captain A. M. Montagu-Smith (from 4 October 1951).

Navy Representative: Captain R. G. Mackay, R.N.

UNITED STATES:

Army Representative: Lt.-General Willis D. Crittenger

Air Force Representative: Lt.-General Hubert R. Harmon

Navy Representative: Vice-Admiral B. H. Bieri (to 14 May 1951); Vice-Admiral O. C. Badger (from 15 May 1951).

B. Representatives and Alternate Representatives Accredited to the Atomic Energy Commission

BRAZIL:

Representative: João Carlos Muniz; Alternate: Alvaro Teixeira Soares.

CANADA:

Representative: R. G. Riddell⁶⁹

CHINA:

Representative: Tingfu F. Tsiang; Alternate: Hsioh-Ren Wei.

ECUADOR:

Representative: Antonio Quevedo; Alternates: Teodoro Bustamante, Miguel Albornoz.

FRANCE:

Representative: Jean Chauvel; Alternate: Pierre Auger.

INDIA:

Representative: Sir Benegal Narsing Rau; Alternate: Rajeshwar Dayal.

⁶⁹ Died 16 March 1951. David Moffat Johnson was appointed to replace him on 9 October 1951.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: D. J. von Balluseck; Alternate: J. M. A. H. Luns.

TURKEY:

Representative: Selim Sarper; Alternates: Adnan Kural, Ilhan Savut.

USSR:

Representative: Yakov A. Malik; Alternate: Semen K. Tsarapkin.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Gladwyn Jebb; Alternate: J. E. Coulson.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Warren R. Austin; Alternate: John C. Ross.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Ales Bebler; Alternate: Djuro Nincic.

C. Representatives and Alternate Representatives Accredited to the Commission for Conventional Armaments

BRAZIL:

Representative: João Carlos Muniz; Alternate: Alvaro Teixeira Soares.

CHINA:

Representative: Tingfu F. Tsiang; Alternates: Shuhsi Hsu, Hsioh-Ren Wei.

ECUADOR:

Representative: Antonio Quevedo; Alternates: Teodoro Bustamante, Miguel Albornoz.

FRANCE:

Representative: Jean Chauvel; Alternate: Francis Lacoste.

INDIA:

Representative: Sir Benegal Narsing Rau; Alternate: Rajeshwar Dayal.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: D. J. von Balluseck; Alternate: J. M. A. H. Luns.

TURKEY:

Representative: Selim Sarper; Alternates: Adnan Kural, Ilhan Savut.

USSR:

Representative: Yakov A. Malik; Alternate: Semen K. Tsarapkin.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Gladwyn Jebb; Alternate: J. E. Coulson.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Warren R. Austin; Deputy Representative: Frank C. Nash.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Ales Bebler; Alternate: Djuro Nincic.

D. Disarmament Commission

BRAZIL	NETHERLANDS
CANADA	PAKISTAN
CHILE	TURKEY
CHINA	USSR
FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM
GREECE	UNITED STATES

E. Representatives on the United Nations Commission for Indonesia⁷⁰

AUSTRALIA:

T. W. Cutts (to 16 February 1951); Hugh Gilchrist (from 16 February 1951).

BELGIUM:

Paul Bihin (to 14 March 1951); H. Baeyens (from 14 March 1951).

UNITED STATES:

Jacob D. Beam (to 4 March 1951); H. Merrel Benninghoff (from 4 March 1951).

F. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine

Chief of Staff: Major-General William E. Riley.

G. United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan

Frank P. Graham (United States) (Appointed 30 April 1951).

H. United Nations Military Observer in India and Pakistan

Chief Military Observer: Maj.-General Robert H. Nimmo.

C. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Charter recognizes that conditions of stability and well-being are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples⁷¹. With a view to creating such conditions, the United Nations undertakes to promote:

(1) higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(2) solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; and international cultural and

educational co-operation; and

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

⁷⁰Adjourned indefinitely on 1 April 1951, while continuing to hold itself at the disposal of the parties.

⁷¹For the Charter provisions relating to the Economic and Social Council, see Ch. IX, which sets forth the objectives and functions of the United Nations in the realm of international economic and social co-operation, and Ch. X, which defines the composition, functions and powers, voting and procedure of the Economic and Social Council. Other provisions are to be found in Arts. 1, 2, 7, 15, 17, 18, 91, 96, 98, 101.

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the United Nations, for the achievement of these purposes.

The Charter also provides that the various inter-governmental agencies having wide responsibilities in economic, social, educational, health and related fields are to be brought into relationship with the United Nations. The United Nations makes recommendations for co-ordinating the policies and activities of these specialized agencies and, where appropriate, it initiates negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of new agencies required for the accomplishment of its economic and social purposes.

The responsibility for the discharge of these functions is vested in the General Assembly and, under the Assembly's authority, in the Economic and Social Council, which is established as a principal organ of the United Nations.

The Council consists of eighteen Members of the United Nations, elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. A retiring member of the Council is eligible for immediate re-election. Each member has one representative.

1. Functions and Powers

The principal functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council are:

(1) to make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters, and to make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies concerned;

(2) to make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

(3) to prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly with respect to matters falling within its competence; and

(4) to call international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

As regards the specialized agencies, the Economic and Social Council may:

(1) enter into agreements with any of the specialized agencies, defining the terms on which the agencies are to be brought into relationship with the United Nations, such agreements being subject to approval by the General Assembly;

(2) co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to them and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations;

(3) take steps to obtain regular reports from the agencies, and arrange with the Members of the United Nations and with the agencies to obtain reports on the

steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly; and

(4) communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

The Charter provides that any financial and budgetary arrangements with the specialized agencies are to be considered and approved by the General Assembly, which is also to examine the administrative budgets of the agencies with a view to making recommendations to them.

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council, and assists that Council upon its request. It performs such functions as fall within its competence in connexion with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly. It 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.

In accordance with the terms of the Charter, the Council has been authorized by the General Assembly to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities.

2. Voting and Procedure

Each member of the Council has one vote. The Council's decisions are made by a majority of the members present and voting.

The Charter provides that the Council shall set up commissions in the economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

The Council invites any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

The Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of its commissions, and for Council representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

The Council also makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Arrangements are made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national non-governmental organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

The Economic and Social Council adopts its own rules of procedure. It meets as required in accordance with its rules, which include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members, or at the request of the General Assembly or the Security Council.

3. Structure

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Council are of five types:

1. Functional commissions and sub-commissions
2. Regional economic commissions
3. Standing committees
4. Special bodies
5. Ad hoc committees

The Council has, in addition, various sessional Committees such as the Economic, Social, and Co-ordination Committees.

a. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS⁷²

At the end of 1951 the Council had the following functional Commissions:

1. Transport and Communications
2. Fiscal
- 3- Statistical
4. Population
5. Social
6. Human Rights
7. Status of Women
8. Narcotic Drugs

In resolution 414(XIII)⁷³, adopted in September 1951, the Council decided to discontinue until 31 December 1954: (1) the Economic, Employment and Development Commission, its work to be taken over by the Council, its committees, regional commissions or ad hoc bodies; (2) the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, its work to be assumed by the Secretary-General, the Statistical Commission or ad hoc bodies; and (3) the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Assembly, however, in resolution 532 B (VI), asked the Council to authorize the latter Sub-Commission to continue its work.⁷⁴ The Council also decided, in resolution 414(XIII), to discontinue the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information after a final meeting in 1952.

By the same resolution it increased the membership of the Population Commission from twelve to fifteen and the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women from fifteen to eighteen.

b. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS⁷⁵

The Council has established the following regional economic commissions:

1. Economic Commission for Europe (eighteen members)
2. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (fourteen members and eight associate members)
3. Economic Commission for Latin America (24 members)

In resolution 414(XIII), the Council revised the terms of these commissions⁷⁶. The following is a summary of the revised provisions:

(1) Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic Commission for Europe, as determined by the Council, consists of the European Members of the United Nations and the United States.

The Commission invites any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

European States not Members of the United Nations except Spain, may also be admitted in a consultative capacity; the Commission determines the conditions on which they may participate in its work. The Commission has decided that these countries may hold office and vote in its subsidiary bodies.

The Economic Commission for Europe:

Initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for:

- (a) raising the level of European economic activity;
- (b) maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world;
- (c) dealing with European economic reconstruction;

Investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments within member countries of the Commission and within Europe generally;

Collects, evaluates and disseminates economic, technological and statistical information.

The Commission acts within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and is subject to the general supervision of the Council; it may not take any action in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

The Commission may make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to its member governments, governments admitted in a consultative capacity and the specialized agencies concerned. It must submit for the Council's prior consideration any proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

⁷² For terms of reference of these Commissions, see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 59-61. Changes occurring in 1951 are given in the following pages. For members of Commissions and Sub-Commissions and representatives serving on them during 1951, see Annex II, pp. 75-79.

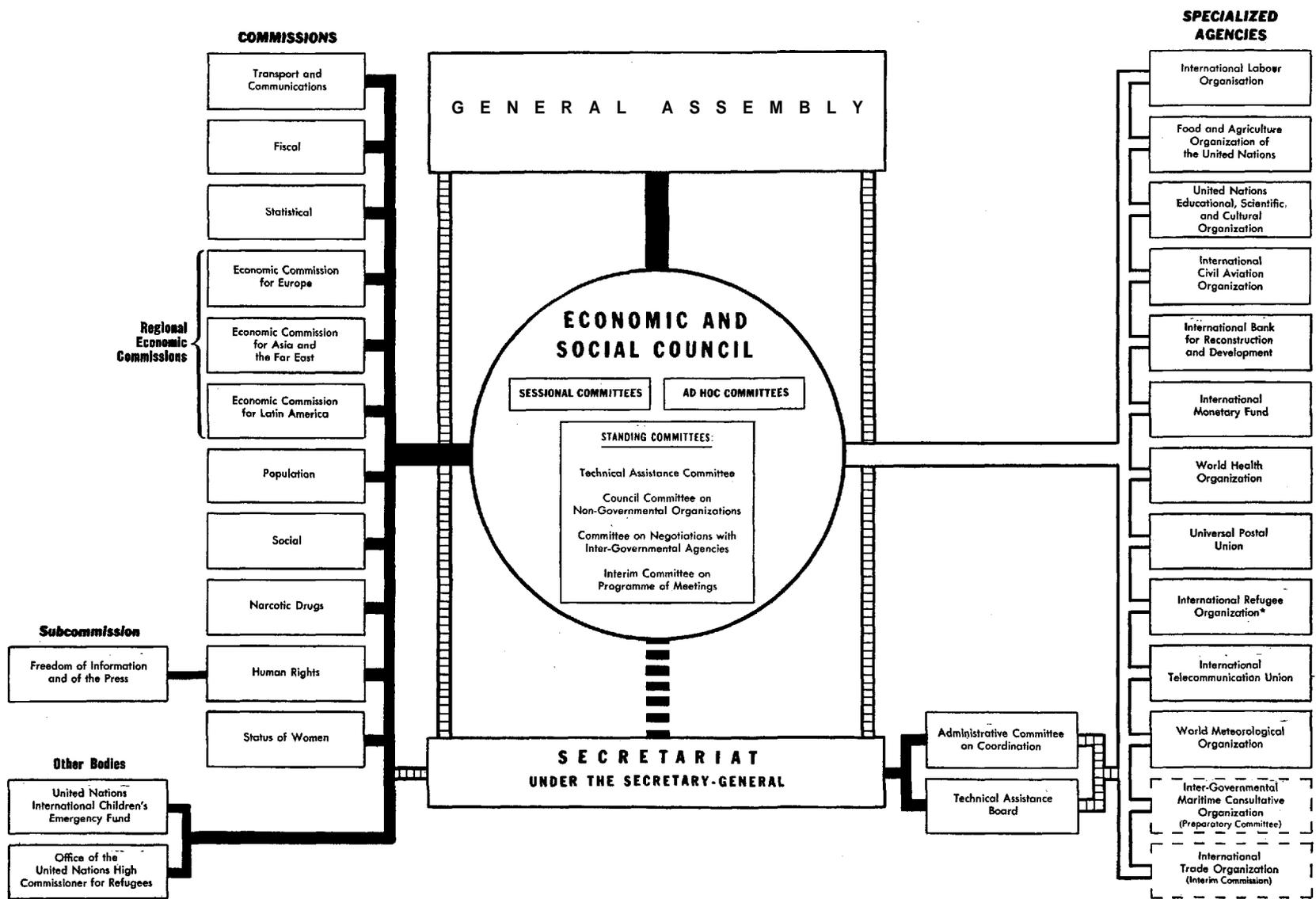
⁷³ For the Council's discussions and decisions on its organization, see pp. 59-67.

⁷⁴ The Council at its fourteenth session in 1952 agreed to this.

⁷⁵ For members of these Commissions, see Annex II, p. 79.

⁷⁶ For full text of the revised terms of reference see Economic and Social Council Official Records: Sixth Year, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, pp. 97-103.

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



The Commission may consult with the representatives of the Allied Control Authorities of the occupied countries on matters concerning the economies of these countries in relation to the rest of the European economy.

The Commission invites representatives of the specialized agencies and may also invite representatives of any intergovernmental organization to participate in a consultative capacity in any matter of particular concern to the agency or organization. It also makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission makes annual reports to the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary organs:

- (a) Committee on Agricultural Problems
- (b) Coal Committee
- (c) Committee on Electric Power
- (d) Industry and Materials Committee
- (e) Manpower Committee
- (f) Steel Committee
- (g) Timber Committee
- (h) Committee on the Development of Trade
- (i) Inland Transport Committee

Some of these bodies have established subsidiary bodies of their own. In addition, there are various ad hoc committees and working parties.

(2) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East consists of fourteen members, as determined by the Council.

Any State in the territories of Asia and the Far East (as defined in the Commission's terms of reference)⁷⁷ which may later become a Member of the United Nations may then be admitted as a member of this Commission. Burma and Indonesia became members of the Commission under this provision.

The Commission invites any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

Certain territories, or parts of territories, are admitted to associate membership in the Commission.⁷⁸

Representatives of associate members are entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole. They are eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate body of the Commission and to vote and hold office in such body.

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East:

Initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for:

- (a) the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Far East;
- (b) raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Far East;
- (c) maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the areas in the region both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

Investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments within the territories of Asia and the Far East;

Collects, evaluates and disseminates economic, technological and statistical information;

Performs such advisory services, within the resources of its secretariat, as are desired by the countries of the region, provided these services do not overlap with those rendered by the specialized agencies or the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration;

Assists the Economic and Social Council, at its request, in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including those concerned with technical assistance.

The Commission acts within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and is subject to the general supervision of the Council; it may not take any action in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

The Commission may make recommendations on any matter within its competence, directly to governments of members or associate members, governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. It must submit for the Council's prior consideration any proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

The Commission invites representatives of the specialized agencies and may also invite representatives of any intergovernmental organization to participate in a consultative capacity in any matter of particular concern to the agency or organization. It also makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission makes annual reports to the Economic and Social Council.

The Commission has established the following subsidiary organs:

- (a) Committee on Industry and Trade
 - Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel
 - Sub-Committee on Electric Power
- (b) Inland Transport Committee
 - Inland Waterway Sub-Committee
 - Railway Sub-Committee
 - Highway Sub-Committee

In addition, there are various ad hoc committees and working parties.

The Commission also convenes regional conferences, e.g. a Conference on Flood Control, a Conference on Trade Promotion, and a Conference of Statisticians.

⁷⁷ These are defined in the Commission's terms of reference as Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

⁷⁸ The Commission's terms of reference provided that it might consult with the representatives of the Allied Control Authorities in Japan on matters concerning the economy of Japan in relation to the rest of the economy of Asia and the Far East. At its eighth session, in January 1952, the Commission agreed that observers from Japan should attend that session, and recommended that the Council should amend the Commission's terms of reference to include Japan within the territories of Asia and the Far East; if the Council agreed, the Commission resolved, Japan would thereupon be admitted as an associate member. In June 1952, the Council so agreed.

It has under it a Bureau of Flood Control, which consists of experts and forms part of the Secretariat.

(3) Economic Commission for Latin America

Membership of the Economic Commission for Latin America, as determined by the Council, is open to the Members of the United Nations in North, Central and South America and in the Caribbean area, and France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The Commission invites any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member.

Certain territories or parts or groups of territories in Central and South America and the Caribbean area may be admitted by the Commission to associate membership.

Representatives of associate members are entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole. They are eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate body of the Commission and to vote and hold office in such body.

The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the twenty Latin American States Members of the United Nations, participating territories in Central and South America that have frontiers adjoining any of these States, and participating territories in the Caribbean area.

The Economic Commission for Latin America:

Initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for:

(a) dealing with urgent economic problems arising out of the war;

(b) raising the level of economic activity in Latin America;

(c) maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Latin American countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

Investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments within territories of Latin America;

Collects, evaluates and disseminates economic, technological and statistical information.

The Commission is to give special attention to the problems of economic development and assist in the development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic development in the region.

It assists the Economic and Social Council and its Technical Assistance Committee in discharging their functions with respect to the United Nations technical assistance programme, in particular by assisting in their appraisal of these activities in Latin America.

It is to direct its activities especially towards the study and seeking of solutions of problems arising in Latin America from world economic maladjustment and towards other problems connected with the world economy, with a view to the co-operation of the Latin-American countries in the common effort to achieve world-wide recovery and economic stability.

The Commission acts within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and is subject to the general supervision of the Council; it may not take any action in respect to any country without the agreement of the government of that country.

The Commission may make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to its member governments, governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and the specialized agencies concerned. It must submit for the Council's prior consideration any proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

The Commission invites representatives of the specialized agencies and may also invite representatives of any intergovernmental organization to participate in a consultative capacity in any matter of particular concern to the agency or organization. It also makes arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council.

In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, the Commission has co-ordinated its activities with those of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and, as may be necessary, the Commission will take measures to co-operate and co-ordinate its work with that of the Caribbean Commission.

The Commission makes annual reports to the Economic and Social Council.

c. STANDING COMMITTEES

The Economic and Social Council, at the end of 1951, had four Standing Committees⁷⁹:

1. Technical Assistance Committee
2. Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies
3. Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
4. Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings

During 1951, in resolution 414(XIII), the Council decided to assume itself the functions of its former Agenda Committee, which was, therefore, discontinued.

d. SPECIAL BODIES⁸⁰

Under this heading may be placed the following:

1. Permanent Central Opium Board
2. Supervisory Body
3. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
4. Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
5. Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

⁷⁹ For the terms of reference of these Committees see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 63-64. It should, however, be noted that the Technical Assistance Committee, which is concerned with policy and operations of the Technical Assistance Programme, is a Committee of the Whole of the Economic and Social Council and receives the reports of the Technical Assistance Board, an administrative body consisting of the executive heads, or their representatives, of participating organizations. For members of the Committees see Annex II, p. 79.

⁸⁰ For terms of reference of these bodies, see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 64-65; for their membership during 1951, see Annex II, pp. 79-80.

e. Ad Hoc COMMITTEES

The Council and its subsidiary organs establish such ad hoc committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes.

For example, the Council established, on 19 March 1951, an ad hoc committee to consist of not more than five independent members, to be appointed jointly by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of ILO, to study the nature and extent of the problem raised by the existence of systems of forced or "corrective" labour. The committee submits its reports to the Council and to the Governing Body of ILO.

On 13 September, the Council established an ad hoc committee of ten members to study the question of restrictive business practices and propose to the Council, by March 1953, methods to be adopted by international agreement for preventing business practices which have an adverse effect on international trade.

4. Members and Officers

The following were the members of the Council during 1951:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1951: Belgium, Chile, China, France, India, Peru.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1952: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1953: Philippines, Poland, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

The officers of the Council were as follows:

President: Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)

First Vice-President: Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar⁸¹ (India) (12th session) Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia) (13th session)

Second Vice-President: Jirí Nosek (Czechoslovakia) (12th session) Gaston Eyskens (Belgium) (13th session)

5. Sessions

a. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The twelfth session was held at Santiago, Chile from 20 February-21 March 1951, and one special meeting was held at Lake Success on 13 April 1951.

The thirteenth session was held at Geneva, from 30 July - 21 September, and resumed at Paris, 18-20 December.

b. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Economic, Employment and Development Commission: sixth session—14 May-4 June 1951 at New York

Fiscal Commission: third session—7-17 May 1951 at Lake Success

Transport and Communications Commission: fifth session—19-28 March 1951 at New York

Statistical Commission: sixth session—7-18 May 1951 at Lake Success

Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling: fifth session—19-31 December 1951 at Calcutta

Population Commission: sixth session—23 April-4 May 1951 at Lake Success

Social Commission: seventh session—19 March-13 April 1951 at Geneva

Commission on Human Rights: seventh session—16 April-19 May 1951 at Geneva

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: fourth session—1-16 October 1951 at New York

Commission on the Status of Women: fifth session—30 April-14 May 1951 at Lake Success

Commission on Narcotic Drugs: fifth session—1-15 December 1950 at Lake Success; sixth session—10 April-24 May 1951 at New York

c. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe: sixth session—29 May-13 June 1951 at Geneva

Coal Committee: fifteenth session—22, 23 February 1951 at Geneva; sixteenth session—7, 8 March 1951 at Geneva; seventeenth session—8, 24 May 1951 at Geneva; eighteenth session—14, 15 June 1951 at Geneva; nineteenth session—16, 17 July 1951 at Geneva; twentieth session—30, 31 August 1951 at Geneva; twenty-first session—10, 11 December 1951 at Geneva

Committee on Electric Power: eighth session—1-3 October 1951 at Geneva

Inland Transport Committee: seventh session—3-7 July 1951 at Geneva

Steel Committee: eighth session—24, 25 July 1951 at Geneva

Timber Committee: eighth session—28 August—1 September at Geneva

In addition to the Committees of the Economic Commission for Europe listed above, various sub-committees and working groups held meetings during the year.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: seventh session—28 February-7 March 1951 at Lahore, Pakistan

Committee on Industry and Trade: third session—15-23 February 1951 at Lahore

Inland Transport Committee: first session—17-22 December 1951 at Bangkok

Regional Conference on Trade Promotion: 9-18 October 1951 at Singapore

Regional Technical Conference on Flood Control: 7-10 January 1951 at New Delhi

Regional Conference of Statisticians: first conference—22 January-3 February 1951 at Rangoon

In addition, there were various meetings of sub-committees and working groups.

Economic Commission for Latin America: fourth session—29 May-16 June 1951 at Mexico City

⁸¹Since Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar was not the representative of India at the Council's thirteenth session, in accordance with the rules of procedure, Jirí Nosek was declared First Vice-President for this session.

d. SPECIAL BODIES

Permanent Central Opium Board: 57th session—5-8 June 1951 at Geneva

Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body: 35th session—14 June 1951 at Geneva

Joint sessions of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body: fifth session—7-15 June 1951 at Geneva

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Executive Board: 9 and 13 February 1951 at Lake Success; 22-24 May 1951 at Flushing Meadow.

6. Matters Considered by the Council at its Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions

a. TWELFTH SESSION

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
1. Election of the President and the Vice-Presidents for 1951	Plenary meeting 437
2. Adoption of the agenda	Agenda Committee meetings 21—23. Plenary meetings 437, 438, 441, 480
3. World Economic Situation	Economic Committee meetings 103-105, 107. Plenary meetings 449-458, 477, 478. Resolution 341(XII)
4. United Nations programme of technical assistance: report by the Secretary-General	Plenary meetings 449, 450, 465. Resolution 360(XII)
5. Expanded programme of technical assistance: report of the Technical Assistance Committee	Plenary meetings 459, 461-466. Resolution 361(XII)
6. Financing of economic development of underdeveloped countries	Economic Committee meetings 106—108. Plenary meetings 461-465, 478. Resolution 342(XII)
7. Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Plenary meetings 459-465. Resolution 343(XII)
8. Report of the International Monetary Fund	Plenary meetings 450, 451, 453. Resolution 344(XII)
9. Report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 271(X) on the conservation and utilization of resources	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Economic Committee meetings 98, 99. Plenary meeting 464. Resolution 345 (XII)
10. International co-operation on water control and utilization	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Economic Committee meetings 99-101. Plenary meeting 464. Resolution 346(XII)
11. Procedure for a study of world oil resources	Agenda Committee meetings 21, 22. Plenary meeting 437. Item deleted
12. Draft International Covenant on Human Rights and measures of implementation	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Plenary meetings 438-442. Resolution 349(XII)
13. Forced labour and measures for its abolition	Plenary meetings 469-476, 479. Resolution 350(XII)
14. Trade union rights: allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Plenary meetings 438, 441-448. Resolution 351(XII)
15. Plight of survivors of concentration camps	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Social Committee meetings 178, 181, Plenary meeting 476. Resolution 353(XII)
16. Refugees and stateless persons:	
(a) Report by the Secretary-General arising out of Council resolution 319 B (XI), Section III, relating to the problem of statelessness;	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Social Committee meetings 177, 178. Plenary meeting 467. Resolution 352(XII)
(b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Refugees and Stateless Persons (second session)	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Plenary meeting 437. Item deleted
17. Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders: invitations to Member States and other States to appoint experts in accordance with the provisions of the plan for integration of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Social Committee meeting 178. Plenary meeting 467. Resolution 357(XII)
18. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (fifth session)	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Social Committee meetings 174-176. Plenary meeting 446. Resolution 355(XII)
19. Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Social Committee meeting 175. Plenary meeting 446. Resolution 356(XII)
20. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Social Committee meeting 182. Plenary meeting 478. Resolution 354(XII)

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
21. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea	Plenary meeting 478. Resolution 359(XII)
22. Long-term measures to promote the economic development and social progress of Korea	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Plenary meeting 437. Consideration postponed to 13th session, on adoption of the Agenda Committee's report
23. Development of a 20-year programme for achieving peace through the United Nations	Plenary meetings 476, 477. Resolution 358(XII)
24. Accessions to the Convention on Road Traffic	Agenda Committee meetings 21, 22. Plenary meetings 437, 472. Resolution 348(XII)
25. Applications for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Agenda Committee meetings 21—23. Plenary meeting 468. Resolution 364(XII)
26. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies:	
(a) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;	Plenary meeting 466. Resolution 362 A (XII)
(b) Concentration of effort and resources;	Plenary meetings 466, 467. Resolution 362 B (XII)
(c) Arrangements for negotiation of an agreement with the World Meteorological Organization;	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Committee on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies meetings 64-66. Plenary meeting 467
(d) Co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations and UNESCO relating to freedom of information	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Social Committee meetings 179, 180. Plenary meeting 467. Resolution 362 C (XII)
27. Emergency action by the Economic and Social Council and specialized agencies to assist in the maintenance of international peace and security	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Committee on Negotiations with Specialized Agencies, meeting 67. Plenary meeting 468. Resolution 363(XII)
28. Non-governmental organizations:	
(a) Applications and re-applications for consultative status;	Plenary meeting 476. Resolution 365(XII)
(b) Hearings of non-governmental organizations;	Agenda Committee meeting 22. Plenary meetings 440, 441, 449, 459
(c) Report by the Secretary-General on application of the Headquarters Agreement	Plenary meeting 476. Consideration deferred to 13th session
29. Reconsideration of Council resolution 214 C (VIII) on international non-governmental organizations having members in Spain	Plenary meeting 479. Resolution 366(XII)
30. Conclusion of an international convention on customs treatment of samples and advertising material	Agenda Committee meetings 21, 22. Economic Committee meeting 102. Plenary meeting 460. Resolution 347(XII)
31. Calendar of conferences for 1951	Social Committee meetings 174, 175. Economic Committee meetings 106, 108. Committee on Programme of Conferences meeting 25. Plenary meetings 446, 464, 466, 472, 479, 480
32. Election of members of the Agenda Committee for 1951	Plenary meeting 479
33. Election of members of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations for 1951	Plenary meeting 479
34. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council	Plenary meetings 460, 479
35. Summary of financial implications of actions of the Council	Plenary meeting 479
Supplementary Item:	
Place of holding of the thirteenth session of the Council	Plenary meeting 480 (special meeting)

b. THIRTEENTH SESSION

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. World economic situation:
 - (a) Further consideration of the world economic situation in 1949-50, and particularly of the sections of the World Economic Report relating to economic conditions in the Middle East and in Africa and of the views submitted by

Agenda Committee meetings 24-26. Plenary meetings 482, 486, 492, 494, 531, 539
Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 483-493, 495-498, 500, 501. Resolution 367(XIII)

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
Members of the United Nations in response to General Assembly resolution 406(V);	
(b) Reports from governments on action taken concerning production, distribution and prices of commodities and measures to combat inflation	
3. Report of the Economic, Employment and Development Commission (sixth session) ⁸²	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 498-505, 507-509, 511, 514. Resolution 372(XIII)
4. Economic development of under-developed countries:	
(a) Methods of financing economic development;	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Economic Committee meetings 109-115. Plenary meetings 482, 498-505, 507-509, 511, 514. Resolution 368(XIII)
(b) Report of the group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 290(XI), paragraph 22, on measures for the economic development of under-developed countries;	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Economic Committee meetings 109-115. Plenary meetings 482, 498-505, 507-509, 511, 514. Resolution 368(XIII)
(c) Land reform;	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 533-541. Resolution 370(XIII)
(d) Volume and distribution of national income in under-developed countries	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 514, 516, 518, 519. Resolution 369(XIII)
5. Full employment	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 503, 507, 508, 520, 521, 524. Resolution 371(XIII)
6. Report by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 296(XI) on procedures for inter-governmental consultations on problems of primary commodities	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 25. Economic Committee meetings 122, 123. Plenary meeting 549. Resolution 373(XIII)
7. Activities of the Secretary-General under Council resolution 345(XII) relating to conservation and utilization of non-agricultural resources	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meeting 550. Resolution 376(XIII)
8. Problem of food shortages and famine in many regions	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 529, 530. Resolution 405(XIII)
9. Restrictive business practices	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 25. Plenary meetings 546-549. Resolution 375(XIII)
10. Report of the Fiscal Commission (third session)	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Economic Committee meetings 116, 117. Plenary meeting 496. Resolution 378(XIII)
11. Report of the Transport and Communications Commission (fifth session)	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Economic Committee meetings 118, 119. Plenary meeting 497. Resolution 379(XIII)
12. Report of the Statistical Commission (sixth session)	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 25. Economic Committee meeting 120. Plenary meeting 527. Resolution 380(XIII)
13. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 551—553. Resolution 381(XIII)
14. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 542, 543, 545. Resolution 382(XIII)
15. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meetings 532, 533, 562. Resolution 383(XIII)
16. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors bearing upon the Establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 25. Plenary meetings 550, 551. Consideration postponed to a subsequent session
17. Report of the Transport and Communications Commission (second session): inland transport in the Middle East	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 25. Plenary meeting 551. Consideration postponed to a subsequent session
18. Report of the Commission on Human Rights (seventh session)	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 25. Plenary meetings 482, 522-525. Resolution 384(XIII)
19. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (fifth session)	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Social Committee meetings 192-197. Plenary meeting 522. Resolution 385(XIII)

⁸² Examined simultaneously with sections (a), (b) and (d) of item 4.

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
20. Report of the Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Social Committee meetings 199-204. Plenary meeting 531. Resolution 387(XIII)
21. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery (second session)	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Social Committee meetings 205-208. Plenary meeting 544. Resolution 388(XIII)
22. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights received under Council resolution 277(X)	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 25. Plenary meeting 482. Item referred to the International Labour Organisation, without preliminary debate
23. Report of the Population Commission (sixth session)	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Social Committee meetings 187, 188. Plenary meeting 494. Resolution 389(XIII)
24. Report of the Social Commission (seventh session)	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Social Committee meetings 183-186. Plenary meeting 494. Resolution 390(XIII)
25. International action on critical shortage of insecticides for public health purposes	Agenda Committee meeting 24. Plenary meeting 535. Resolution 377(XIII)
26. Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Social Committee meeting 198. Plenary meeting 507. Resolution 391(XIII)
27. Invitations to non-member States to become Parties to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 513. Resolution 392(XIII)
28. Narcotic Drugs:	
(a) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (sixth session);	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Social Committee meetings 189-191. Plenary meeting 494. Resolution 395 A, B, C, (XIII)
(b) Report of the Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Social Committee meetings 187, 191. Plenary meeting 494. Resolution 395 D (XIII)
29. Refugees and stateless persons:	
(a) Question of establishment of an advisory committee on refugees;	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Social Committee meetings 209-211. Plenary meetings 531, 544. Resolution 393 B (XIII)
(b) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the General Assembly	Agenda Committee meetings 25, 26. Social Committee meeting 209. Plenary meeting 544. Resolution 393 A (XIII)
30. Plight of survivors of concentration camps	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Social Committee meetings 212, 213. Plenary meeting 553. Resolution 386(XIII)
31. United Nations research laboratories; plans for an international computation centre	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meetings 517, 518. Resolution 394(XIII)
32. United Nations programme of technical assistance	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meetings 527-529, 531. Resolution 399(XIII)
33. Expanded programme of technical assistance	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 528. Resolution 400(XIII)
34. Technical and financial assistance to Libya	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 539. Resolution 401(XIII)
35. Methods of international financing of European emigration	Agenda Committee meetings 25, 26. Plenary meetings 482, 513, 515, 520. Resolution 396(XIII)
36. Reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions	Agenda Committee meetings 25, 26. Co-ordination Committee meetings 89-100. Plenary meetings 494, 539, 554-560. Resolution 414(XIII)
37. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meetings 560, 561. Resolution 397(XIII)
38. Long-term measures to promote the economic development and social progress of Korea	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 561. Resolution 398(XIII)
39. Co-ordination among the United Nations and the specialized agencies:	
(a) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Co-ordination Committee meetings 75-78, 80-88. Plenary meeting 554. Resolution 402(XIII)

Agenda Item	Consideration and Action Taken
(b) Report by the Secretary-General on particular co-ordination matters;	
(c) Review of 1952 programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies	
40. Relations with the World Meteorological Organization:	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Co-ordination Committee meeting 79. Plenary meeting 513. Resolution 403(XIII)
(a) Draft agreement with the World Meteorological Organization;	
(b) Draft annex to the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies	
41. Report of the International Labour Organisation	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 25. Plenary meetings 510, 512. Resolution 404(XIII)
42. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meetings 529, 530. Resolution 405(XIII)
43. Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 508. Resolution 406(XIII)
44. Report of the International Telecommunication Union	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 499. Resolution 407(XIII)
45. Report of the Universal Postal Union	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 501. Resolution 408(XIII)
46. Report of the World Health Organization	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 506. Resolution 409(XIII)
47. Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meetings 517, 518. Resolution 410(XIII)
48. Report of the International Refugee Organization	Agenda Committee meetings 25, 26. Plenary meetings 525, 526. Resolution 411(XIII)
49. Inter-governmental organizations:	
(a) Relations of inter-governmental organizations with the United Nations and the specialized agencies;	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Co-ordination Committee meetings 72-74, 76, 87. Plenary meeting 561. Resolution 412 A (XIII)
(b) Question of invitations to certain regional organizations invited to attend previous sessions of the Council	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meetings 486, 496, 561. Resolution 412 B (XIII)
50. Non-governmental organizations:	
(a) Applications and re-applications for consultative status, and reconsideration of Council resolution 334 A (XI);	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Economic Committee meeting 119. Plenary meeting 561. Resolution 413 A (XIII)
(b) Hearings and applications for hearings by the Council;	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meetings 487, 561. Resolution 413 B (XIII)
(c) Application of the Headquarters Agreement with respect to representatives of non-governmental organizations	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 561. Resolution 413 C (XIII)
51. Calendar of conferences for 1951	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences meeting 26. Plenary meeting 562
52. Calendar of conferences for 1952	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences meeting 26. Plenary meetings 562, 565-567
53. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 553
54. Summary of financial implications of actions of the Council	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 563
55. Designation of members of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 562
56. Election of one-third of the members of the functional commissions of the Council	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 562
57. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly	Agenda Committee meeting 25. Plenary meeting 513
Supplementary Item:	
Production and distribution of newsprint and printing paper: consideration of the resolution adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its sixth session	Agenda Committee meetings 24, 26. Plenary meetings 459, 550. Resolution 374(XIII)

7. Constitutional and Organizational Questions

a. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMISSIONS

Following its preliminary organizational meeting on 18 December 1950, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions⁸³, appointed in accordance with resolution 295 B (XI) of the Economic and Social Council, held two sessions, from 10 April-22 May (E/1995) and from 2.5-28 June 1951 (E/1995/Add.1). It had before it various proposals of Member States (E/AC.24/2,3,7,15,17,18,22. and 24), notes by the Secretary-General (E/AC.24/1, 4 and 16) and descriptions of work of the functional commissions and their sub-commissions, and statements prepared by the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions (E/AC.34/5, and Corr.1 and Add.1-9 and Add.17/Corr.1).

At its 559th meeting on 19 September 1951, the Council, on the basis of a United States proposal (E/L.295), decided by 15 votes to 3 (resolution 414 D (XIII)) that the arrangements relating to the organization of the Council and its commissions, as adopted (see below), would come into force on 1 January 1952.

(1) Organization of the Council

(a) DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION

The Council, on the basis of the report of its Ad Hoc Committee (E/1995 & Add.1), considered the question of its organization at the 89th, 90th and 95th to 99th meetings of the Co-ordination Committee from 10-15 September and at its 557th to 560th plenary meetings from 18-20 September 1951.

Among others, the representatives of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland and the USSR expressed strong opposition both to the advisability of holding specialized sessions and to the holding of three regular sessions annually—two of the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Committee—on the ground that this might tend to increase the total number of meetings. It was maintained that better preparation of items and their consideration in related groups, beginning at dates fixed well in advance, would increase the efficiency of the Council and permit the participation of experts and policy-making officials in its debates. The representatives of France and Mexico feared that specialization might lead to an artificial division between the economic

and social work of the Council, which could defeat its broad aims, the achievement of which frequently required that both aspects of problems be considered at the same time. However, the representatives of India, Iran, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay, inter alia, favoured the principle of specialized sessions (i.e., one devoted to economic, the other to social items).

Many representatives also urged that the debate should be limited in plenary meetings if a subject had been previously debated in committee.

A joint draft resolution proposed by Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom (E/AC.24/L.65) was adopted with some amendment by the Council's Co-ordination Committee at its 99th meeting on 15 September, by 14 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. Following further amendment, it was adopted by the Council by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, at its 560th plenary meeting on 20 September.

The amendments adopted included: various suggestions, mainly of a drafting character, by the Secretary-General (E/L.292); an Indian amendment (E/L.292), to specify that major items in the economic and in the social and human rights fields would be dealt with at the Council's first session each year and that those major items in these fields not disposed of at the first session would be dealt with at the second; an amendment proposed by Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom (E/L.293), adopted by 8 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions, according to which the Council would normally include, in its sessional agenda, items for which adequate documentation had been circulated to governments in advance, thereby taking over the functions of its Agenda Committee; and a United Kingdom proposal (E/L.283), to specify that the Council would include the subject of full employment in its agenda each year.

The Council rejected by 9 votes to 8, with 1 abstention, a French amendment to enable the President to decide on the time allowed to each speaker in a debate and the number of times each member might speak. It also decided, by 9 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions, not to specify where it would hold its two regular sessions in 1952, in 1953 and in 1954.

In the resolution which it adopted concerning its own organization (414 A (XIII)), the Council decided:

⁸³See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 76-79.

"(a) The Council shall hold two regular sessions in each of the years 1952, 1953 and 1954;

"(b) The first regular session of the year shall commence as near as possible to the first Tuesday in April;

"(c) The second regular session of the year shall commence as late as administratively possible before the regular session of the General Assembly and shall be adjourned at least six weeks before it. The session shall be resumed during or shortly after the General Assembly for a further brief series of meetings, to be held either at the meeting-place of the General Assembly or at Headquarters, as convenient, primarily in order:

"(i) To arrange the disposition of questions arising out of the session of the General Assembly and of other matters which can appropriately be dealt with by the permanent delegations; and

"(ii) To work out, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a basic programme for the following year, to consider a provisional sessional agenda for the next regular session drawn up by the Secretary-General, and to fix the dates referred to in the following paragraph in respect of the next regular session;

"(d) At its first regular session of the year, the Council shall primarily take up such major items as are ripe for consideration. Major economic items, together with related items, shall as far as possible be dealt with during this session. The Council shall also deal with major items in the social and human rights fields, and with such other items as can conveniently be disposed of at this session. The Council's work at this session shall be so arranged that related items are dealt with in groups, discussion of each group starting on a date fixed at the previous session as provided in paragraph (c) (ii) above. At this session the Council shall also consider the provisional sessional agenda for the second regular session drawn up by the Secretary-General in the light of the basic annual programme in such a way that related subjects are dealt with in groups, and shall fix the dates on which the discussions of each group will start;

"(e) At its second regular session of the year, the Council shall take up those questions which, for procedural or other reasons, cannot be disposed of earlier in the year. This session shall therefore be primarily concerned with those major items in the economic, social and human rights fields which have not been dealt with at the first regular session, with problems of co-ordination and priorities, with appropriate reports of specialized agencies and subsidiary bodies of the Council, and with current technical assistance questions;

"(f) At the beginning of each regular session, the Council shall, subject to rule 16 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 (g) 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 as an item the consideration of the provisional sessional agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General for the next regular session;

"(g) 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 sessional 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 sessional agenda for that session;

"(h) 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".

The Council requested the Secretary-General to present to its next session such draft revised rules of procedure as were necessitated by its decisions.

In the second and third parts of the same resolution (414A.II(a) and A.II(b) (XIII)), the Council referred to the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendation that the Economic, Employment and Development Commission should be discontinued. It recalled that it had requested this Commission to place the problem of financing economic development on the agenda of at least one session a year and had assigned to it certain duties in connexion with the study of the problem of achieving and maintaining full employment. It decided:

"to include in the agenda of the Council each year an item on economic development, and to arrange a series of meetings devoted to the review of the problem of economic development in all its aspects, which will consider the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the Council in this field and make such recommendations as it may deem necessary to accelerate the pace of development in under-developed countries".

It also decided to continue to include in the agenda of the Council each year an item on full employment, and to arrange a series of meetings devoted to the examination, in consultation with representatives of the appropriate specialized agencies, of "the reports, analyses and studies submitted to it by the Secretary-General concerning the problems of full employment, for the purpose of:

"(a) Calling attention to the repercussions of the goals, policies and programmes of the various governments upon the economic situation of other countries, and

"(b) Formulating significant problems of international concern that may arise for consideration by the Council and recommending proposals for action by the Council," and to such other tasks relating to the problems of full employment as may arise from time to time. . . ."

(b) CONSIDERATION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS SIXTH SESSION

The Assembly considered the general question of organization and operation of the Council and its commissions during its discussion of Chapter I (Constitutional and Organizational Questions) of the Council's report (A/1884), at the 65th and 66th meetings of its Joint Second and Third Committee on 1 February and its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952.

A number of representatives expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the Council to deal more effectively with its large and increasing volume of work; no proposals were made involving changes in the organization or operation of the Council itself.

(2) **Functional Commissions**

(a) DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL AT ITS
THIRTEENTH SESSION

On the basis of the Ad Hoc Committee's report (E/1995 & Add.1), the Council discussed the question of the operation of its functional commissions and sub-commissions at the 89th to 95th meetings of its Co-ordination Committee from 10-13 September and at its 555th, 557th and 558th plenary meetings on 17 and 18 September 1951.

Among its recommendations, the Ad Hoc Committee had proposed that the Economic, Employment and Development Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission should be discontinued, as well as the Sub-Commissions on Statistical Sampling, on Freedom of Information and of the Press (after one further session) and on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The Fiscal, Statistical and Social Commissions and the Commission on the Status of Women, it was proposed, should be continued until the end of 1953, but meet only when convened by the Council on the recommendation of the Secretary-General.

In reviewing the Ad Hoc Committee's recommendations, the Co-ordination Committee stressed that the Council's aim was solely to increase its efficiency and the adequacy of material reaching it for consideration and not to narrow any of the fields of work or to abandon projects which had been undertaken. Provision would be made, it was agreed, for the continuation of the work of those subsidiary organs which were discontinued.

The representatives of Belgium, France, India, the United States and Uruguay, among others, felt

that the majority of the commissions should be continued but should meet once every two years instead of annually. The representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom thought the majority of subsidiary bodies should be discontinued and the work taken over by the Council, the Secretariat and ad hoc bodies. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR thought it was unnecessary to maintain the Fiscal, Statistical, Population and Narcotic Drugs Commissions, since their activities overlapped those of other organizations. The representatives of Chile and the Philippines, among others, however, doubted the Council's ability to take over tasks heretofore assigned to commissions.

There was considerable difference of view concerning the two Sub-Commissions of the Commission on Human Rights. All speakers stressed the significance of the problems of discrimination and minorities and the necessity for constructive action by the Council. The representatives of Chile, Mexico and the Philippines thought that to discontinue the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities would affect millions of human beings and would do much to hurt the cause of human rights. Moreover, they held, the work could not successfully be carried on by the Secretariat. The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR also stressed the importance of this work and thought that the Sub-Commission had an important part to play in the execution of the task assigned to the Council by the Charter. The representatives of France and the United States, however, felt that no progress had been made by the Sub-Commission and that it was likely to remain ineffective.

All members stressed the obligation of the Council under the Charter to continue work to promote freedom of information and of the Press. Many, however, expressed disappointment with the results achieved by the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and doubted that further practical proposals would come from its continuance. The representatives of Chile, the Philippines and Mexico, on the other hand, thought that if the Sub-Commission were discontinued it would be impossible to deal with violations of rights to freedom of information, a task which could not be undertaken by the Secretariat. The Mexican representative stressed that public opinion was already alarmed by the inability of the United Nations to reach agreement on basic measures necessary to ensure freedom of information.

The representatives of France, India, Pakistan, the United States and Uruguay, among others, suggested that enquiries should be conducted among Member States concerning items relating both to freedom of information and to prevention of discrimination which ought to be placed on the Council's agenda, and concerning procedures for the preliminary study of such items.

On the basis of a working paper prepared by France (E/AC24/L.36 and Corr.1 and 2), various changes to the Ad Hoc Committee's proposals were recommended by the Co-ordination Committee at its 94th meeting on 12 September by 11 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. They were adopted with further change by the Council at its 557th plenary meeting. The following were the principal changes:

(1) That the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling should be discontinued until 31 December 1954, its work to be taken over by the Secretary-General, the Statistical Commission, or ad hoc bodies, as appropriate. The Council adopted a joint Indian-United Kingdom proposal (E/L.286) to convene a final session of the Sub-Commission in December 1951.

(2) That the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should be discontinued until 31 December 1954, its work to be taken over by the Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General or ad hoc bodies as appropriate. The Council adopted a Chilean proposal (E/L.287) to convene a final session of the Sub-Commission in October 1951.

(3) That the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press should be continued in order to enable it at a final session to complete its work on the Draft International Code of Ethics for Journalists.

(4) That the Commissions on Human Rights and on Narcotic Drugs should continue annual meetings, subject to review after 31 December 1954.

(5) That the Population, Statistical, Fiscal, Status of Women, Social, and Transport and Communications Commissions should meet biennially unless special circumstances led the Secretary-General to make other proposals which were approved by the Council. The Council, by 10 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions, rejected a Polish proposal (E/L.284) to continue annual meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women, subject to review after 31 December 1954.

The Council adopted, as a whole, the resolution on the functional commissions and sub-commissions (414 B (XIII)) by 13 votes to none with 5 abstentions. In the first part of this resolution (414 B. I (XIII)) it decided:

"... (b) To discontinue the Economic, Employment and Development Commission until 31 December 1954, its work being taken over by the Council, its committees, its regional commissions or ad hoc bodies as appropriate;

"(c) To discontinue the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, after a final session in December 1951,

until 31 December 1954, its work being taken over by the Secretary-General, the Statistical Commission or ad hoc bodies as appropriate;

"(d) To discontinue the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, after a final session in October 1951, until 31 December 1954, its work being taken over by the Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General or ad hoc bodies as appropriate;

"(e) To continue the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press in order to enable it, at a final session convened for the purpose when the Secretary-General is in possession of all the necessary documentation, to complete its work on the draft International Code of Ethics for Journalists;

"(f) To continue annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in their present form, subject to a review by the Council after 31 December 1954;

"(g) Henceforth to convene the Population Commission, the Statistical Commission, the Fiscal Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Social Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission once every two years, unless special circumstances lead the Secretary-General to make other proposals on the subject and such proposals are approved by the Council;

"(h) Not to convene until 1953 the Population Commission, the Fiscal Commission and the Transport and Communications Commission".

As regards the measures which should be taken to continue the work of the Sub-Commissions on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and on Freedom of Information and of the Press, the Council adopted similar provisions in the second and third part of its resolution (414 B.II and B.III). The provisions had been recommended by its Co-ordination Committee on the basis of proposals: (1) by France and India jointly (E/AC24/L.38), in regard to freedom of information (adopted by 12 votes to none, with 5 abstentions); and (2) by India and Uruguay jointly (E/AC.24/L.52), in regard to prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities (adopted by 8 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions).

In these parts of its resolution, the Council asked the Secretary-General to conduct an enquiry among Member States concerning:

(a) The items relating to prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and to freedom of information which should be placed on the agenda of forthcoming sessions of the Council;

(b) Procedures for the preliminary study of those items and for the preparation of reports to provide a basis for profitable discussion of such items by the Council; and

(c) The lines along which the Council might be called upon to continue the performance of its tasks in these fields.

In regard to the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities (414 B.II (XIII)), it further requested the Secretary-General,

"after consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, and in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to report to an appropriate session of the Council in 1952 on the result of his enquiry, on his own suggestions and on any that may be formulated by the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities at its forthcoming session".

In regard to freedom of information (414 B.III (XIII)), it requested a report after consultation with UNESCO and in the light of the observations of the Ad Hoc Committee concerning the delimitation of the activities of UNESCO and of the United Nations in this field. The Committee had been requested by the Council in resolution 362(XII)⁸⁴ to undertake such a delimitation, taking into account UNESCO's constitution and programme. In its report (E/1995/Add.1) it stated that any delimitation could only be achieved on an ad hoc and pragmatic basis and recommended close co-ordination of activities at all levels.

In resolution 409(V), the General Assembly, in commenting on the Council's decision to review its organization and operation and those of its commissions, had called attention to Assembly resolutions 207(III) and 208(III). These two resolutions stated that it would be equitable and highly beneficial if all Members of the United Nations were invited to co-operate on the functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, and that the largest number of Member States should be enabled to participate in the organization and work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. In resolution 409(V), the Assembly suggested to the Ad Hoc Committee that "it is desirable that the largest number of Member States compatible with efficiency should be enabled to participate in the organization and work of the Economic and Social Council and its subordinate bodies."

The Council adopted provisions on this subject which had been recommended, by 13 votes to 4, by its Co-ordination Committee, on the basis of a United States proposal (E/AC24/L.55). This part of the Council's resolution (414 B.IV (XIII)) read:

"29. Taking note with approval of part V of the second report of the ad hoc Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions,⁸⁵

"30. Considering that due regard must be given to geographical distribution and that the membership of subsidiary bodies of the Council should not reflect to too great an extent the membership of the Council itself,

"31. Considering further that only those countries should be elected to commissions which are interested in serving thereon,

"32. Desirous of obtaining for the commissions members with the widest possible expert knowledge and experience,

"33. Decides to request the Secretary-General to transmit to Member States, in March of each year, a communication informing them of forthcoming vacancies in the commissions to be filled by the Council and requesting them to indicate by 1 June upon which commissions they would be interested in serving and the experience and fields of interest of individuals who might be available to serve if the Member State concerned were elected to the commission; it being understood that governments would not thereby be prevented, if elected, from nominating different individuals if necessary or from sending alternates in accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions".

In two further parts of its resolution (414 B.V. and B.VI), the Council decided, on the proposal of Pakistan (E/L.285), to increase the membership of the Commission on the Status of Women to eighteen; and, on the proposal of its Social Committee (E/2062D), which had adopted the recommendation of the Population Commission (E/1989), to increase membership of that Commission to fifteen. Both parts of the resolution referred to the General Assembly's resolutions 207(III), 208(III), and recalled that there had been an increase in the number of Members of the United Nations since the membership of these commissions had been fixed.

(b) CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS SIXTH SESSION

The General Assembly considered the general question of the organization and operation of the Council and its Commissions during its discussion of Chapter I of the Council's report (A/1884) at the 65th and 66th meetings of its Joint Second and Third Committee on 1 February and at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952.

The debate regarding the functional commissions chiefly concerned the Council's decision to discontinue the Economic, Employment and Development Commission and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and its decision to hold biennial rather than annual sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women.

The representatives of Brazil, Chile, Mexico, the Philippines, Syria and Yugoslavia held that the Economic, Employment and Development Commission should be continued. The Council had

⁸⁴ See p. 580.

⁸⁵ The recommendations in the Committee's report were in the main embodied in the preamble to this part of the resolution.

continued the Social Commission and, if it discontinued its commission dealing with economic questions, the balance would be upset. The discontinuance of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities was opposed by the representatives of Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, the Philippines, Syria and Yugoslavia, among others. They felt that the work was important and that the knowledge and experience that had been acquired should not be abandoned. The representatives of Ecuador and the Philippines stated that to discontinue this Sub-Commission, as well as the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, at a time when there was such widespread denial of rights of minorities and of freedom of information, would adversely affect the cause of human rights.

The representatives of Brazil, Chile, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Iraq, Mexico, Syria, Turkey, the USSR and Yugoslavia also thought that the work of the Commission on the Status of Women was important enough to justify its meeting annually. It had awakened public interest, and women in countries where equal rights had not yet been granted had placed all their hopes in the Commission. It had, moreover, stimulated the activities of women's organizations throughout the world.

Other representatives, among them those of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered that the organization and functions of the Council and its commissions should be considered as a whole and argued that the decision taken by the Council at the thirteenth session represented a balanced and effective scheme. It was pointed out that the existing functional commissions represented only one of a number of alternative methods of work and that the Council had provided for further review of the most effective methods. The United Kingdom representative referred specifically, in this connexion, to bodies of experts.

The Committee considered the four following proposals relating to the functional commissions:

(a) A draft resolution by the Philippines (A/C.2/L.140), which expressed the opinion that the Economic, Employment and Development Commission should be continued indefinitely, and invited the Economic and Social Council to reconsider at its next session its decision to discontinue the Commission. This proposal had originally been presented in the Second Committee, which had agreed to transmit it to the Joint Second and Third Committee for consideration (A/C.2 & 3/106).

A Syrian amendment (A/C.2 & 3/L.57) proposed to add to the preamble a reference to the Council's decision to discontinue the Commission.

At the Committee's 66th meeting on 1 February, the amendment was adopted by 10 votes to 9, with 25 abstentions, and the revised draft resolution by 16 votes to 15, with 16 abstentions (A/2113 (I)).

(b) A joint draft resolution by the Dominican Republic and Iraq (A/C.2 & 3/L.55 and Corr. 1), requesting the Council to reconsider its resolution 414 B.I(g) (XIII), with a view to continuing to convene the Commission on the Status of Women for one session every year.

It was adopted by a roll-call vote of 38 to 7, with 3 abstentions (A/2113 (II)).

(c) A draft resolution by Haiti (A/C.2 & 3/L.56 and Rev. 1) inviting the Council: (i) to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to convene for another session in 1952 to complete its terms of office; and (ii) to take all necessary positive steps to continue the work on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities in the United Nations.

An amendment by the USSR (A/C.2 & 3/L.59) proposing that the words "to convene for another session in 1952 to complete its terms of office" be replaced by the words "continue its work so that it might complete its mandate and especially to convene a session in 1952" was accepted by the sponsor.

The resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 32 to 9, with 7 abstentions (A/2113(III)).

(d) A draft resolution by the United Kingdom (A/C.2 & 3/L.58), whereby the General Assembly would: (i) commend the Economic and Social Council for its efforts to improve its own working methods and those of its subsidiary organs; (ii) request the Council to ensure that the discontinuance of certain of its subsidiary organs and the biennial convocation of others, in accordance with its resolution 414(XIII), would not operate to the prejudice of the Council's work in the fields concerned; (iii) note with approval that the Council had already made the necessary arrangements to continue the work formerly assigned to the Economic, Employment and Development Commission; and (iv) express the hope that the Council, when deciding upon the positive steps which it would take in order to continue the work of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, in the light of the views of governments invited under parts B.II and B.III of Council resolution 414(XIII), would be guided by a consciousness of its grave responsibilities in these important fields.

This draft resolution was withdrawn following the adoption of the draft resolutions proposed by the Philippines and Haiti (see above).

The General Assembly, at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952, without discussion, rejected by 18 votes to 13, with 15 abstentions, the Committee's recommendation (A/2113(I)) that the Council reconsider its decision concerning the Economic, Employment and Development Commission. The two remaining draft resolutions

(A/2113(II and III)) were adopted by roll-call votes, as resolutions 532A and B (VI). The voting was as follows:

Draft resolution A/2113 II: Adopted by 40 votes to 10, with 4 abstentions (resolution 532 A (VI)):

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: China, Cuba, Thailand, Venezuela.

Draft resolution A/2113 III: Adopted by 31 votes to 10, with 13 abstentions (resolution 532 B (VI)):

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Norway, Thailand, Turkey.

A

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirm the principle of equal rights of men and women, and aim to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex,

"Considering that the terms of reference of the Commission on the Status of Women, as defined by the Economic and Social Council at its second session (resolution 11 (II) of 21 June 1946) are "to prepare recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social and educational fields" and to "make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights",

"Considering that during the past five years the Commission on the Status of Women held five sessions and that the value of its work has been proved by the fact that the Economic and Social Council has adopted numerous recommendations made to it by the Commission,

"Considering that the recommendations of the Commission since its creation have served in many countries as a basis for the activities of non-governmental organizations working for the improvement of the status of women,

"Considering that the task of the Commission is not yet completed since the principle of equal rights for

men and women has not yet achieved universal recognition, and that in many countries women have not yet been granted equal rights with men,

"Considering that the Commission is at present engaged in important studies and has important commitments in carrying out its tasks,

"Considering that to enable it to pursue these tasks without undue delay it is important that the Commission should continue to hold yearly sessions,

"Resolves to request the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its resolution 414(XIII), section B, I, (g), of 18, 19 and 20 September 1951 with a view to continuing to convene the Commission on the Status of Women for one session every year."

B

SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that at its thirteenth session the Economic and Social Council decided to discontinue the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities until 31 December 1954 (resolution 414(XII), section B, I, (d)).

"Recalling that the functions of the Sub-Commission are:

"(a) To undertake studies, with particular reference to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to submit recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights relating to the prevention of discrimination of any kind incompatible with human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to the protection of racial, rational, religious or linguistic minorities, and

"(b) To discharge any other task which might be assigned to it by the Economic and Social Council or the Commission on Human Rights,

"Noting that the General Assembly (resolution 217 C (III) of 10 December 1948), the Economic and Social Council (resolution 191(VIII) of 9 February 1949) and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution C) had asked the Sub-Commission to make a thorough study of the problem of minorities, in order that the United Nations might be able to take effective measures for the protection of racial, national, religious or linguistic minorities,

"Mindful of the extreme complexity and delicacy of these questions, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 217 C (III),

"Emphasizing that the full application and implementation of the principle of non-discrimination recommended in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are matters of supreme importance, and should constitute the primary objective in the work of all United Nations organs and institutions,

"Considering that the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities are two of the most important branches of the positive work undertaken by the United Nations,

"Invites the Economic and Social Council:

"(a) To authorize the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities to continue its work so that it may fulfil its mission, and especially to convene a session in 1952;

"(b) To take any practical steps that may be necessary for the continuance, within the framework of the United Nations, of the work on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities."

(3) Regional Economic Commissions

The Council considered the question of its regional economic commissions at its thirteenth session, at the 89th to 91st meetings of its Co-ordination Committee on 10 and 11 September and at its 555th to 557th plenary meetings on 17 and 18 September.

The General Assembly, in resolution 409(V), had expressed the opinion that these commissions should be maintained although their organization and terms of reference might have to be revised.

During the Council's discussions it was agreed that the regional economic commissions should be continued and that the changes in the terms of reference and rules of procedure recommended by the commissions and the Ad Hoc Committee were, for the most part, desirable.

Some representatives, among them those of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR, held that ECAFE's terms of reference should be altered so as to give Non-Self-Governing Territories the right to apply for membership directly and not through a Metropolitan Power. Other members pointed out that the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned were already associate members and therefore there was no need to alter ECAFE's terms of reference in this respect. The USSR proposal (E/L.274) to amend ECAFE's terms of reference to empower it to admit Non-Self-Governing Territories on the basis of their own applications rather than on the application of the Metropolitan countries was rejected by 12 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR considered that ECE should be instructed to grant voting rights to European States not Members of the United Nations, but participating in the work of the Commission in a consultative capacity. The Commission had considered this question at its sixth session⁸⁶, and had decided that, since such a change in its rules would involve questions of principle having a bearing on other United Nations organs, it was outside its competence. It had therefore referred the matter to the Council. The majority of the Council, however, considered that no change should be made for the time being as regards voting rights in ECE itself, but that the Commission should determine the conditions in which these European States

might participate in its work, including the question of voting rights in its subordinate bodies.

A USSR proposal (E/L.280/Rev.1) to authorize ECE to give voting rights to all countries actively participating in its work and desirous of exercising that right was rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

The Council, however, adopted a draft resolution on this matter proposed by Sweden (E/L.281), as amended jointly by India and the United States (E/L.289/Rev.1). The joint amendment was adopted by 10 votes to 8; it replaced a provision automatically giving voting rights in ECE's subsidiary bodies to European non-member States admitted in a consultative capacity.

The Council rejected by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, a USSR amendment (E/L.291), which would have ensured membership on a consultative basis to all participating European States.

By its resolution 414 C.II (XIII), adopted at the 557th plenary meeting on 18 September by 13 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions, the Council provided that ECE might admit in a consultative capacity European nations not Members of the United Nations and that it might determine the conditions in which they might participate in its work, including the question of voting rights in subsidiary bodies.

With one substantive amendment, the Council at the same meeting adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, the resolution proposed by its Co-ordination Committee (E/2129C) on the basis of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee (E/1995/Add.1) and of the regional economic commissions themselves. The substantive amendment, proposed by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2127), and adopted by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, concerned the desirability of revising the commissions' rules of procedure regarding consultative relations with non-governmental organizations (see below).

In this resolution (414 C.I(XIII)), the Council decided to continue the three regional economic commissions, to amend their terms of reference and to recommend appropriate changes in their rules of procedure.

The terms of reference⁸⁷ of the regional economic commissions were amended by the Council's

⁸⁶ See p. 452.

⁸⁷ For full text of the Commissions' terms of reference, see Economic and Social Council Official Records: Sixth Year, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 1, pp. 97-103. For a summary, see pp. 49, 51-52.

resolution to provide, *inter alia*: that the Council would review their work from time to time; that the commissions make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations granted consultative status by the Council in accordance with the principles contained in Council resolution 288(X); and that ECAFE and ECLA increase their emphases on the problems of economic development and technical assistance. The Council reworded the provisions concerning associate membership in ECAFE to state that any territory within the geographical scope of the Commission, which it defined, might be admitted as an associate member.

As regards the rules of procedure, the Council recommended that they be amended, where necessary, to provide that the date and place of sessions would be subject to Council approval and that, in special cases, these might be altered by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings.

As proposed by the Council **NGO** Committee, the Council further recommended that the regional economic commissions examine the desirability of revising their rules of procedure regarding consultative relations with non-governmental organizations in the light of the rules on consultation with non-governmental organizations established by the Council for the functional commissions, of part V of resolution 288(X)⁸⁸ of 27 February 1950, and of the discussions on this subject at its thirteenth session.

During the General Assembly's discussion of the world economic situation⁸⁹ at the 186th meeting of the Second Committee on 18 January, the representative of Burma proposed a draft resolution (A/C.2/L.136) which would have the Assembly note with satisfaction the valuable work of the regional economic commissions and the decision of the Council to continue them.

The representatives of Chile, Greece, India, Israel and the United States supported the draft resolution. However, the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR, while favouring the continuation of the commissions, thought that it was still too early for the Committee to express satisfaction with their work; they suggested the deletion of the words "with satisfaction" and "valuable". The representatives of Egypt and France also spoke in favour of deleting the words "with satisfaction".

These words were voted on separately and retained by a vote of 36 to 6.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Second Committee (E/2069 II) by 34 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, and by the Assembly at its 365th plenary meeting on 26 January, without further discussion, by 47 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The resolution (526(VI)) read:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the account of the activities of the regional economic commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America contained in the report of the Economic and Social Council (chapter II),

"Notes with satisfaction the valuable work which is being done by the regional economic commissions and the decision of the Economic and Social Council, contained in its resolution 414(XIII), section C. I, of 20 September 1951, to continue them."

b. QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA ON THE COUNCIL AND ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS⁹⁰

At the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Council, at the 437th plenary meeting on 20 February and the 482nd plenary meeting on 30 July, similar draft resolutions were presented orally by the USSR on the question of the representative of China on the Council. These resolutions sought to exclude the "representative of the Kuomintang group" and invite a representative of the People's Government of the People's Republic of China to participate in the work of the Council.

Following brief debates in which the resolutions were supported by the representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia, the Council, by 12 votes to 6, and 11 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, respectively, adopted in each instance an oral proposal by the Philippines to adjourn the debate on the subject.

Statements were also made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR at the meetings of sessional committees, standing committees and ad hoc committees of the Council.

Similar motions were put forward by the USSR in the functional commissions. The Acting Chairmen, in ruling that the commissions were not competent to effect changes in their membership, referred to the terms of reference of the functional commissions. With the exception of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (the members of which are States), the functional commissions consist of one representative from each Member State of the United Nations selected by the Council. The Secretary-General consults with the gov-

⁸⁸ See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 83.

⁸⁹ See pp. 373ff.

⁹⁰ For discussion by the General Assembly of the question of Chinese representation, see pp. 265-66.

ernments so selected before the representatives are finally nominated by these governments and confirmed by the Council. In the case of the following commissions, a vote was taken and the ruling was upheld: Economic, Employment and Development Commission, Transport and Communications Commission, Fiscal Commission, Statistical Commission, and Commission on Human Rights. The Population Commission declared the motion by the USSR inadmissible, and the Commission on the Status of Women decided not to consider the matter. In the case of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the USSR motion was voted on and rejected.

Similar USSR motions were rejected by ECAFE and by the Executive Board of UNICEF.

c. INVITATIONS TO THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

At its twelfth session, at the 456th and 457th plenary meetings on 6 and 7 March, the Council considered a Pakistani draft resolution (E/1938), which would request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Economic and Social Council as an observer. The representative of Pakistan referred to the importance of the League of Arab States, pointed out that no member of the League was currently represented on the Council, and stressed the importance to the world of the economic situation of the Middle East.

The Pakistani draft resolution was supported by the representatives of Chile, Iran, Peru and Uruguay, who stated that the League of Arab States played an important part in the maintenance of peace and security in the Middle East. They considered that close attention should be given to groups of countries, such as those comprising the League of Arab States, which had not yet attained full economic and social development.

The United States representative also supported the Pakistani draft resolution; he submitted an amendment (E/L.152) to extend the invitation to include a representative of the Organization of American States.

The representatives of Belgium, Canada and the United Kingdom considered that such an invitation would establish a precedent for which no provision was made in the Council's rules of procedure.

The representative of India thought it would be wise if the invitation were to apply only to

the Council's twelfth session. The principle involved in extending a permanent invitation to certain international organizations could be considered at some later time.

In the course of discussion, the Belgian representative stated that it would be useful if the Secretary-General would submit to the Council at its thirteenth session a memorandum explaining the position of observers representing regional organizations and indicating, for example, whether their position was comparable to that of States Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Council.

At the 460th plenary meeting of the Council on 7 March, the representative of Canada orally proposed that, instead of adopting a formal resolution on the question, the Council should merely ask the President to invite those two regional organizations to attend the current session, on the understanding that the invitation would not pre-judge any action which the Council might take at its subsequent sessions. The Pakistani draft resolution and the United States amendment were thereupon withdrawn.

The Council adopted the Canadian proposal at its 460th plenary meeting on 7 March.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Belgian representative, the Secretary-General submitted a report (E/2028) on the question to the Council's thirteenth session.

As regards regional organizations, the report suggested that since neither the Charter nor the Council's rules of procedure contained any specific provisions for their participation, the Council might wish to refer to the practice of the General Assembly in this regard. Assembly resolutions 253(III) and 477(V), he pointed out, provided for invitations to the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as observers. Observer status in the General Assembly meant the right to attend plenary and committee meetings of the Assembly, without participation in debate or in voting and, on invitation, to participate in debate.

If the Council should decide to invite representatives of these two organizations to attend its sessions as observers, it might, he suggested, wish to follow the practice of the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General's report was considered by the Council during its thirteenth session, at its 486th and 496th plenary meetings on 3 and 10 August 1951.

A draft resolution, proposed by Iran (E/L.179) and supported by Pakistan and the United States, was adopted at the 496th meeting on 10 August by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, as resolution 412 B (XIII). By it, the Council invited to its sessions, as observers, those international regional organizations accorded similar privileges by the General Assembly.

d. ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

At its thirteenth session, the Council held elections for one-third of the membership of the functional commissions in accordance with the arrangements for the renewal of membership on a system of rotation, and taking into account the decisions of the Council concerning the increased membership of the Population Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women and the recommendations concerning the organization of the Council and its commissions.⁹¹

The following were elected (asterisk indicates member re-elected):

Transport and Communications Commission: India*, Netherlands*, Paraguay, Poland*, United Kingdom*.

Fiscal Commission: Colombia, Czechoslovakia*, Pakistan*, Sweden, United States*.

Statistical Commission: Australia, China*, Netherlands*, USSR*, United States*.

Population Commission: Australia, China*, Indonesia, Mexico, USSR*, United Kingdom*, United States*.

Social Commission: France*, Greece, India*, Philippines, USSR*, United States*.

Commission on Human Rights: Belgium, China*, Lebanon*, Poland, United Kingdom*, Uruguay*.

Commission on the Status of Women: Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China*, Iran, New Zealand, Pakistan.

At the same session the Council replaced the retiring members of the Executive Board of UNICEF, the Dominican Republic and Thailand, by Peru and Thailand. In renewing one third of the membership of the Social Commission, it re-elected France, India, the USSR and the United States, and elected Greece and the Philippines as members of the Executive Board.

ANNEX I. DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Twelfth Session

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

BELGIUM:

Representative: Baron Francois-Xavier van der Straten-Waillet; Alternates: J. van der Schueren, Robert Fenaux, Maurice Masoin, Omer de Raeymaecker.

CANADA:

Representative: John D. Kearney; Alternate: Joseph F. Parkinson.

CHILE:

Representative: Hernán Santa Cruz; Alternates: Eduardo Cruz Coke; Eduardo Frei, Hermes Ahumada, Francisco Javier Labbé, Jacobo Schaulsohn, Serafín Soto, Mrs. Ana Figueroa, Enrique Bernstein.

CHINA:

Representative: P. C. Chang; Alternate: Pao-yu Yin.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representative: Jirí Nosek; Alternates: Alexander Kunosi, Oldrich Kaiser.

FRANCE:

Representative: Pierre Abelin; Alternates: Georges Boris, Abdel-Kader Belkhodja, Jacques Kayser, Philippe de Seynes, Gaston Tessier, Jean Wolfrom.

INDIA:

Representative: Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar; Alternates: M. K. Kirpalani, B. P. Adarkar.

IRAN:

Representative: Ali Gholi Ardalan; Alternates: Gholam Hossein Khochbin, Khosrow Khosrovani.

MEXICO:

Representative: Gilberto Loyo; Alternates: Rafael Urrutía Millán, Francisco F. Velasco Curiel, M. Armendariz del Castillo, Juan Manuel Alcaraz Tornel.

PAKISTAN:

Representative: A. K. Brohi; Alternates: H. A. Majid, Atwar Husain, Anwar I. Qureshi.

PERU:

Representative: Teodosio Cabada; Alternates: Alberto Wagner de Reyna, Emilio Barreto.

PHILIPPINES:

Representative: José D. Ingles; Alternate: Narciso G. Reyes.

POLAND:

Representative: Juliusz Katz-Suchy.

SWEDEN:

Representative: Per Nystrom; Alternates: Erik A. Westerlind, Claes Carbonnier, Ernst Michanek.

USSR:

Representative: Pavel M. Chernyshev; Alternate: M. A. Burinsky.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir C. Bertrand Jerram; Alternate: G. T. Corley Smith.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Isador Lubin; Alternate: Walter M. Kotschnig.

⁹¹ See pp. 59ff.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE COUNCIL AND ITS COMMISSIONS DURING 1951

STATES	REPRESENTED ON—			COMPOSITION OF COMMISSIONS BY STATES ENTITLED TO NOMINATE MEMBERS							
	Council (18)	Functional Com-missions (except Narcotics)	Narcotics Com-mission (Members are States: 15)	Economic, Employment & Develop-ment ⁹² (18)	Transport & Com-munications (15)	Statistical (15)	Fiscal (15)	Human Rights (18)	Social (18)	Status of Women ⁹³ (15)	Population ⁹⁴ (12)
Argentina	.....	2	.....	1953	.....	1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	.....	4	.....	1953	.....	.....	.....	1953	1952	1951	.....
Belgium	1951	4	.....	1951	.....	.....	1951	.....	1953	.....	1953
Bolivia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1952	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	4	.....	1951	1953	.....	.....	.....	1952	.....	1953
Byelorussian SSR	.....	2	.....	.....	1953	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....	.....
Canada	1952	4	Indefinite	1952	.....	1952	1952	.....	1953	.....	.....
Chile	1951	3	.....	1951	1952	.....	.....	1953	.....	.....	.....
China	1951	8	Indefinite	1952	1952	1951	1953	1951	1953	1951	1951
Cuba	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1952	.....	.....	1953	.....
Czechoslovakia	1952	3	.....	1952	.....	1952	1951	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....	1951	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....	.....
Ecuador	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....	.....
Egypt	.....	3	1952	.....	1953	1953	.....	1952	.....	.....	.....
France	1951	8	Indefinite	1951	1952	1953	1953	1952	1951	1953	1952
Greece	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1952	.....	1951	.....
Guatemala	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1951	.....	.....	.....
Haiti	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1951	.....
India	1951	7	Indefinite	1952	1951	1952	1953	1952	1951	1951	.....
Iran	1952	.....	1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Israel	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....	.....
Lebanon	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1951	.....	1952	.....
Mexico	1952	1	1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1952	.....
Netherlands	.....	3	1952	.....	1951	1951	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....
New Zealand	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1951	.....	1952	.....	.....
Norway	.....	2	.....	1952	1952	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan	1952	3	.....	.....	1952	.....	1951	1953	.....	.....	.....
Panama	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	1951	1	Indefinite	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1953
Philippines	1953	2	.....	1952	.....	1951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	1953	4	1952	1951	1951	.....	1952	.....	.....	1953	.....
Sweden	1953	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....	.....	1952
Syria	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1952
Turkey	.....	2	Indefinite	1953	.....	.....	.....	.....	1951	.....	.....
Ukrainian SSR	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1952	.....	1952	.....	.....	1952
Union of South Africa	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1953	.....	1951	.....	.....
USSR	1953	8	Indefinite	1953	1953	1951	1952	1952	1951	1952	1951
United Kingdom	1953	8	Indefinite	1951	1951	1953	1953	1951	1952	1952	1951
United States	1952	8	Indefinite	1953	1953	1951	1951	1953	1951	1952	1951
Uruguay	1953	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1951	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	2	.....	.....	1951	.....	1952	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	.....	4	Indefinite	1953	.....	.....	.....	1953	1952	.....	1953

NOTE: Of 60 Member States, 43 were represented on the Council and its Functional Commissions during 1951. In this table the year given is that in which the term of membership ends; the figure following the name of the Commission indicate the number of its members. For members elected to take office in 1952, see pp. 23, 69.

⁹² This Commission was discontinued by Council resolution 414 (XIII) of 18 September.

⁹³ Membership increased to 18 by resolution 414 (XIII); new members took office on 1 January 1952.

⁹⁴ Membership increased to 15 by resolution 414 (XIII); new members took office on 1 January 1952.

URUGUAY:

Representative: Ledo Arroyo Torres; Alternate: Julio Sanguinetti.

OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ARGENTINA:

Representative: Alberto O. Argento.

BOLIVIA:

Representative: Julio Valdés Hertzog.

BRAZIL:

Representative: Landulpho Antonio Borges da Fonseca.

CUBA:

Representative: Ramiro Hernández Portela.

NETHERLANDS:

Representatives: P. A. Kasteel, J. R. Huijse, J. Sanders.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Representative: Frank R. M. Elton.

SPECIALISED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO):

Representative: Luís Alvarado; Alternate: R. A. Métall.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO):

Representative: Frank L. McDougall.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):

Representatives: O. Mendez Pereira, Solomon V. Arnaldo, Hanna Saba, Malcolm Adiseshiah, J. Behrstock.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (BANK):

Representatives: Eugene R. Black, Enrique López-Herrarte.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (FUND):

Representatives: Camille Gutt, Gordon Williams, E. M. Bernstein.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):

Representative: P. M. Kaul.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU):

Representative: Marco Aurelio Andrada.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

Representatives: Maurice Pate, R. T. Allman.

Other Intergovernmental Organizations

LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES:

Representative: Nicolas Yarur.

Non-governmental Organizations

Category A

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

Representatives: H. R. Elizade, John D. J. Moore, Lawrence P. Pennell, Arthur K. Watson.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS:

Representatives: Miss Toni Sender, Arturo Sabroso, M. A. Jauregui, Juan Diaz Martinez.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE:

Representative: Thorsten Odhe.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS:

Representative: Andrew Cairns.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS:

Representatives: Gaston Tessier, G. Kibedi.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS:

Representatives: Georges Fischer, Paul Forgacs, Pedro Saad, Dominiano Soto, Miss Elinor Kahn.

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS:

Representatives: Mrs. Cristina C. M. de Aparicio, Mrs. Margarita Schaeffer del Rio, Mrs. Elinor L. Salmon, Miss Susana Largaia, Miss Maria Emma Castro, Miss A. Aberastury, Miss M. Aphalo.

Category B

AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION:

Representatives: Kurt Leitner, Luis Adler, Jose Karnis.

CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE:

Representatives: Alfredo Bowen, Mr. Bravo, Miss A. Izquierdo.

COMMISSION OF CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

Representative: Pedro Zottele.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS:

Representatives: Gil Sinay, Miguel Maldavsky, Maximo Yagupsky, Marc Turkoff.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION:

Representatives: Tomas Eduardo Rodriguez, Federico Carvallo.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN:

Representatives: Mrs. Amanda Labarca, Mrs. Bertha Lutz.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN:

Representative: Mrs. Elena O. de Castro.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN:

Representative: Manuel Seoane.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION:

Representative: Carlos Hoerning.

LIONS INTERNATIONAL:

Representatives: Humberto Valenzuela G., Rafael Walker.

PAX ROMANA:

Representatives: Williams Thayer, Ramon Venegas.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION:

Representative: Mrs. Elena Dukelsky.

WORLD'S ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS:

Representatives: Hugo Grassi, Horacio Gonzalez.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS:

Representatives: Maurice L. Perlzweig, Fernando Friedmann, Robert Levy.

WORLD TOURING AND AUTOMOBILE ORGANIZATION:

Representative: Tomás Eduardo Rodríguez.

WORLD UNION FOR PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM:

Representative: Ronald L. Ronalds.

WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:

Representative: Miss Mary Brobst.

Register

ENGINEERS JOINT COUNCIL:

Representatives: Thomas A. Campbell, Dudley D. Homer.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION:

Representative: Sergio Aldunate.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING AND PUBLIC WORKS (EMPLOYERS CONFEDERATION):

Representative: Luis Cifuentes Latham.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL FEDERATION:

Representative: Ignacio Gonzales.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE FOR INTELLECTUAL WORKERS:

Representative: Mrs. Clara Weintraub.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES:

Representatives: General Guillermo Novoz S., Colonel Federico Lorca F.

LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION:

Representative: Praeses Friedrich Karle.

O.R.T. WORLD UNION:

Representatives: Jose Klein, Jaime Kaufman, Moises Merkin.

WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH:

Representative: Carlos Nassar.

B. Thirteenth Session**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL****BELGIUM:**

Representative: Gaston Eyskens; Alternates: Jacques van der Schueren, Louis-Ghislain Delhayé, Maurice Masoin, Marcel Huybrechts, Julien Strubbe, Auguste van Istendael, André Renard, Baron de Kerchove d'Exaerde, Frédéric Blondeel.

CANADA:

Representative: Jean Lesage; Alternate: James Sinclair.

CHILE:

Representative: Hernán Santa Cruz; Alternates: Oscar Schnake-Vergara, Mrs. Ana Figueroa, Enrique Bernstein, Fernando Donoso.

CHINA:

Representatives: Tsune-Chi Yu, Mao-Lan Tuan.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representative: Jirí Nosek; Alternates: Arnost Tauber, Oldrich Kaiser, Ladislav Novák.

FRANCE:

Representative: Pierre Abelin; Alternates: Georges Boris, Edmond de Beauverger.

INDIA:

Representative: T. T. Krishnamachari; Alternates: M. J. Desai, B. P. Adarkar.

IRAN:

Representative: Hossein Navab; Alternates: Abdol Hossein Meykadeh, Khosrow Khosrovani.

MEXICO:

Representative: Pedro de Alba; Alternates: Adolfo Lopez Mateos, Raul Ortiz Mena, Emilio Calderón Puig, José E. Iturriaga.

PAKISTAN:

Representative: Sardar Bahadur Khan; Alternates: Hadi Hussain, M. Ismail, Atwar Husain.

PERU:

Representative: Teodosio Cabada.

PHILIPPINES:

Representative: Cornelio Balmaceda; Alternates: José D. Ingles, Narciso G. Reyes, Adriano R. Garcia.

POLAND:

Representative: Juliusz Katz-Suchy, Alternate: Henryk Birecki.

SWEDEN:

Representative: Richard Mauritz Edvard Sterner; Alternates: Erik A. Westerlind, Claes Carbonnier, Ernst Michanek.

USSR:

Representative: G. P. Arkadiev; Alternate: A. P. Morozov.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: K. C. Younger; Alternate: John Edwards.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Isador Lubin; Deputies: Walter M. Kotschnig, Leroy D. Stinebower.

URUGUAY:

Representative: Cesar Charlone; Alternate: José Antonio Quadros.

OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS**ARGENTINA:**

Representative: Armando B. Molina.

AUSTRALIA:

Representatives: Patrick Shaw, L. H. Border.

BOLIVIA:

Representative: Pablo Dermizaky.

BRAZIL:

Representatives: Celso Antonio de Souza e Silva, José Barreiros.

EGYPT:

Representative: Mahmoud Azmi Bey.

ISRAEL:

Representatives: Jacob Robinson, Menahem Kahany.

NETHERLANDS:

Representatives: W. H. J. van Asch van Wijck, J. P. Engels, O. H. B. Schoenewald, J. P. Banner.

TURKEY:

Representative: Turgut Menemencioglu.

VENEZUELA:

Representatives: Victor Montoya, Otmara Silva.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Ratko Pleic.

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ITALY:

Representatives: Angelo Di Nola, Stefano D'Andrea.

SWITZERLAND:

Representative: Denis Grandjean.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO):

Representative: David A. Morse; Alternates: Jef Rens, C. Wilfred Jenks, Luis Alvarado, Jean Morellet, E. J. Riches, C. W. Hepler, A. Flores, M. Osmay, A. Guigui, P. Fano, A. A. Evans, Miss C. Riegelman, E. J. Howenstine, Miss M. Fairchild.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO):

Representative: Frank L. McDougall; Deputy Representative: Karl Olsen.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):

Representatives: Jaime Torres Bodet, John W. Taylor, André de Blonay, Malcolm Adiseshiah, Claude M. Berkeley, P. C. Terenzio, N. D. Bammate.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO):

Representative: E. R. Marlin.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (BANK):

Representative: Enrique López-Herrarte.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (FUND):

Representatives: G. A. Ph. Weyer, Gordon Williams.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):

Representatives: Brock Chisholm, Pierre Dorolle, M. Candau, Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey, M. P. Siegel, W. P. Forrest; Alternates: Paul Bertrand, M. H. Hafezi, Mrs. T. C. Jarvis, Miss B. Howell.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU):

Representative: Folke Radice.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (IRO):

Representative: J. Donald Kingsley; Alternate: Myer Cohen.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU):

Representatives: Léon Mulatier, Hugh Townshend, Jean Persin, Paul Weber.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO):

Representatives: Gustave Swoboda, Norman R. Hagen.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO):

Representative: Branko Lukac.

INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ICITO):

Representative: E. Wyndham White; Alternate: Jean Royer.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

Representatives: M. A. Heilperin, Jacques L'Huillier, P. J. Pointet, Alec Barbey, Miss M. Willemin.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS:

Representatives: Alfred Braunthal, Miss Toni Sender, Herman Pateet.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE:

Representatives: W. P. Watkins, Marcel Boson, Ch. H. Barbier.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS:

Representative: Andrew Cairns.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS:

Representative: Georges Eggermann.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS:

Representatives: G. Emery, Ch. Kuntschen, Josef Vanek.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION:

Representatives: Léopold Boissier, Adrien Robinet de Cléry.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS:

Representatives: Louis Saillant, Serge Rostovsky, Lingi Grassi, Georges Fischer, Miss Elinor Kahn.

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS:

Representatives: C. W. Judd, Mrs. Ellinor Salmon, Max D'Arcis, John A. F. Ennals, T. L. Kantam, Mrs. Gordon Evans, Stephen Schwebel, R. N. Mirdha.

Category B

AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION:

Representatives: H. A. Goodman, Chief Rabbi Dr. Shafran.

CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS:⁹⁵

Representatives: Father J. P. Haas, J. L. Metternich.

CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE:

Representatives: Miss M. Baers, Miss J. Van den Bruel, Miss J. de Romer, H. J. Luiten.

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

Representatives: O. Frederick Nolde, Elfan Rees.

⁹⁵ Subsequently superseded by International Conference of Catholic Charities.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS:

Representatives: Norman Bentwich, Eugene Weill, A. S. Karlikov, Herman A. Gray, Francois Brunschwig.

CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

Representative: G. Warburg.

FRIENDS' WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION:

Representative: Colin W. Bell.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL OF COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION:

Representative: José Brunet.

INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION:

Representative: Th. de Felice.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN—EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

Representative: Mrs. M. A. Prince.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PENAL LAW:⁹⁶

Representatives: Max Habicht, M. Posner, Raoul Lenz.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE FEDERATION and INTERNATIONAL TOURING ALLIANCE:⁹⁶

Representatives: Adrien Lachenal, E. Primault, Joseph Britschgi, Paul Ossipow.

INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC PRESS UNION:

Representatives: Albert Trachsel, Jean-Louis Ferrero, Pierre-François Thomas.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS:

Representatives: Roger Callopin, Pierre Colombo.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT:

Representatives: Hugo de Haan, Jacques A. Chapuis, H. Pasdermadjian.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN:

Representatives: Mrs. L. Dreyfus-Barney, Miss Renée Girod, Dr. Jackson-Haight, Miss Helen Gmur.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION:

Representative: Paul Marabuto.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING:

Representative: Charles Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FRIENDS OF YOUNG WOMEN:

Representatives: Mrs. P. Berthoud van Werveke, Mrs. M. Fiechter.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS (PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS):

Representatives: Karl Sartorius, Jacques Bourquin.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN:

Representatives: Miss Renée Dubois, Mrs. Alice Wiblé, Miss Rosaleen Mills.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES:

Representatives: Oscar Leimgruber, Charles Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION, THE:

Representatives: Albert Brauen, C. W. W. Greenidge.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN:

Representatives: Max Habicht, André de Maday.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION:

Representative: Roger Maréchal.

INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION:

Representative: Col. C. J. K. Petersen.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE:

Representatives: Miss Suzanne Ferrière, Miss Marie-Hélène Meyer.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE:

Representative: J. W. Nixon.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE:

Representative: Mrs. J. M. Small.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUES:

Representatives: Miss Catherine Schaeffer, Miss J. de Romer, Miss Isabelle Archinard, Miss Henriette Bourque.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

Representatives: N. Arkema, Miss H. J. D. Revers, Charles Ascher.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OFFICIAL TRAVEL ORGANIZATIONS:

Representatives: F. Morin, E. Butler.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE:

Representative: Charles J. Bernard.

LIAISON COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Representative: Mrs. L. Dreyfus Barney.

LIONS INTERNATIONAL—INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS:

Representatives: Hector von Salis, André Cordey.

NOUVELLES EQUIPES INTERNATIONALES:

Representative: Fernand Cottier.

PAX ROMANA—INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MOVEMENT FOR INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS and PAX ROMANA—INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF CATHOLIC STUDENTS:⁹⁶

Representatives: R. Sugranyes de Franch, J. P. Buensod, Tadeusz Szmikowski.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL:

Representative: Georges Barbey.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM:

Representative: Mrs. Gertrude Baer.

⁹⁶Joint representation.

WORLD'S ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS:

Representative: Owen E. Pence.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS:

Representatives: F. R. Bienenfeld, G. Riegner, Miss M. Becker.

WORLD UNION FOR PROGRESSIVE JUDAISM:

Representative: Ronald L. Ronalds.

WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:

Representatives: Miss Helen Roberts, Miss Marion Royce, Miss Alice Arnold.

YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS:

Representatives: Miss Maria Baers, Miss van den Briel.

Register

ASSOCIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD:

Representative: Mrs. Charles Russell.

COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (United States):

Representative: Owen E. Pence.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF COMMERCE EMPLOYERS:

Representative: W. Pfund.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FREE JOURNALISTS:

Representative: Miss Agnes de Szekula.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SECONDARY TEACHERS:

Representative: Léopold Gautier.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MARINE INSURANCE:

Representative: Carl Briner.

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST VENEREAL DISEASES:

Representatives: André Cavaillon, W. Burckhardt, Th. de Felice, H. Huet-Troue.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES:

Representatives: Henry W. Dunning, W. J. Phillips, L. Ledermann.

WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH:

Representatives: J. R. Rees, Mrs. Charles Ascher, Mrs. Mary Rees, Frank Fremont-Smith.

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH:

Representative: Claude Elia.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE:

Representatives: Philip Zealey, Douglas Aitken, H. Jaoz.

ANNEX II. MEMBERS OF SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE COUNCIL

A. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS

1. Economic, Employment and Development Commission⁹⁷

ARGENTINA:

Representative: César A. Bunge,

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: Roland Wilson⁹⁸; Alternate: Leslie H. E. Bury.

BELGIUM:

Representative: Fernand van Langenhove⁹⁸; Alternates: Maurice Masoin (Rapporteur), Jules Woulbroun.

BRAZIL:

Representative: José Nunes Guimaraes (Chairman).

CANADA:

Representative: John Deutsch⁹⁸; Alternate: Harry Wolfson.

CHILE:

Representative: Oscar Schnake Vergara.

CHINA:

Representative: Franklin L. Ho; Alternate: Hsiu Cha.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representative: Jan Patek⁹⁸; Alternates: Jirí Nosek (2nd Vice-Chairman), Miss Libuse Velebilova.

FRANCE:

Representative: Jacques Rueff⁹⁸; Alternate: Gabriel Dayras.

INDIA:

Representative: Ramji Ram Saksena (1st Vice-Chairman).

NORWAY:

Representative: Gunnar Boe⁹⁸; Alternate: Petter Jakob Bjerve.

PHILIPPINES:

Representative: Vicente Madrigal; Alternate: Adriano R. Garcia.

POLAND:

Representative: Juliusz Katz-Suchy; Alternate: Antoni Szymanowski.

TURKEY:

Representative: Hamdi Ozgurel.

USSR:

Representative: Pavel M. Chernyshev.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Marcus Fleming⁹⁸; Alternate: Paul A. Wilson.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Leroy D. Stinebower.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Rikard Lang.

⁹⁷ The Council, at its 13th session in September 1951, decided to discontinue this Commission until 31 December 1954.

⁹⁸ Did not attend sixth session of the Commission in May-June 1951.

2. Transport and Communications Commission

- BRAZIL:**
Representative: Othon Alvares de Araujo Lima⁹⁹
- BYELORUSSIAN SSR:**
Representative: V. L. Schvetzov
- CHILE:**
Representative: Hernán Plaza
- CHINA:**
Representative: C. Y. Hsiao
- EGYPT:**
Representative: Mahmoud M. Farid
- FRANCE:**
Representative: J. Goursat
- INDIA:**
Representative: Y. N. Sukthakar (Vice-Chairman)
- NETHERLANDS:**
Representative: Jan J. Oyevaar (Chairman)
- NORWAY:**
Representative: Erling Foien
- PAKISTAN:**
Representative: K. F. Khalil
- POLAND:**
Representative: Antoni Szymanowski
- USSR:**
Representative: I. G. Suyazov
- UNITED KINGDOM:**
Representative: Brig.-General Sir H. Osborne Mance
- UNITED STATES:**
Representative: George P. Baker
- VENEZUELA:**
Representative: Manuel Reyna¹⁰⁰
- 3. Fiscal Commission**
- BELGIUM:**
Representative: Rodolphe Putman¹⁰¹; Alternate: P. Callebaut.
- CANADA:**
Representative: A. K. Eaton.
- CHINA:**
Representative: Kan Lee.
- CUBA:**
Representative: José M. Pérez Cubillas (Chairman).
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA:**
Representative: Karel Czesany¹⁰¹; Alternate: Jirí Nosek (Vice-Chairman).
- FRANCE:**
Representative: Jacques Certeux (Vice-Chairman).
- INDIA:**
Representative: Ramji Ram Saksena; Alternate: A. N. Sattanathan.
- NEW ZEALAND:**
Representative: D. W. A. Barker¹⁰¹; Alternate: J. H. Weir.
- PAKISTAN:**
Representative: A. Qadir.

- POLAND:**
Representative: Witold Trampczynski¹⁰¹; Alternate: Stefan Boratynski.
- UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**
Representative: M. J. Wells.
- USSR:**
Representative: Pavel M. Chernyshev; Alternate: Igor V. Chechetkin.
- UNITED KINGDOM:**
Representative: W. W. Morton (Rapporteur).
- UNITED STATES:**
Representative: Edward F. Bartelt.
- VENEZUELA:**
Representative: J. J. Gonzales Corronona¹⁰³; Alternate: Adolfo Nass.

4. Statistical Commission

- ARGENTINA:**
Representative: Julio C. Rodriguez Arias¹⁰²; Alternate: César A. Bunge.
- CANADA:**
Representative: Herbert Marshall.
- CHINA:**
Representative: D. K. Lieu.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA:**
Representative: Frantisek Fajfr¹⁰²; Alternate: Jirí Stary.
- DENMARK:**
Representative: Einar Cohn.
- EGYPT:**
Representative: Mansour Mashaly.
- FRANCE:**
Representative: Raymond Rivet.
- INDIA:**
Representative: P. C. Mahalanobis (Rapporteur).
- NETHERLANDS:**
Representative: Ph. J. Idenburg.
- PANAMA:**
Representative: Miss Carmen Miro (Vice-Chairman).
- PHILIPPINES:**
Representative: José D. Ingles; Alternate: Romeo Cristóbal.
- UKRAINIAN SSR:**
Representative: V. A. Rabichko.
- USSR:**
Representative: T. V. Ryabushkin.
- UNITED KINGDOM:**
Representative: Harry Champion (Chairman); Alternate: J. Stafford.
- UNITED STATES:**
Representative: Stuart A. Rice.
- ⁹⁹ Did not attend fifth session of the Commission in March 1951.
- ¹⁰⁰ Was replaced during latter part of fifth session by Adolfo Nass, alternate.
- ¹⁰¹ Did not attend third session of the Commission in May 1951.
- ¹⁰² Did not attend sixth session of the Commission in May 1951.

SUB-COMMISSION ON STATISTICAL SAMPLING¹⁰³

Georges Darmois (France)¹⁰⁴
 W. E. Deming (United States)
 P. C. Mahalanobis (India) (Chairman)
 F. Yates (United Kingdom)
 (Vacant) (USSR)
 R. A. Fisher (Consultant)

5. Population Commission¹⁰⁵

BELGIUM:
 Representative: Jacques Mertens.

BRAZIL:
 Representative: Germano Jardim (Vice-Chairman).

CHINA:
 Representative: Franklin L. Ho¹⁰⁶; Alternate: H. Cha.

FRANCE:
 Representative: A. Sauvy (Chairman).

PERU:
 Representative: José Encinas.

SWEDEN:
 Representative: Carl E. Quensel.

SYRIA:
 Representative: Najmuddin Rifai.

UKRAINIAN SSR:
 Representative: V. A. Rabichko.

USSR:
 Representative: T. V. Ryabushkin.

UNITED KINGDOM:
 Representative: Norman Henry Carrier.

6. Social Commission

AUSTRALIA:
 Representative: F. H. Rowe (2nd Vice-Chairman);
 Alternate: B. C. Ballard.

BELGIUM:
 Representative: Robert Houben (Rapporteur).

BOLIVIA:
 Representative: Miss M. Josefa Saavedra.

BRAZIL:
 Representative: C. V. Moog.

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:
 Representative: Pavel E. Astapenko.

CANADA:
 Representative: R. B. Curry.

CHINA:
 Representative: Yi-Chi Mei.

ECUADOR:
 Representative: Carlos Andrade Marin.

FRANCE:
 Representative: Henry Hauck; Alternate: Miss Anne Lissac.

INDIA:
 Representative: Bharatan Kumarappa.

ISRAEL:
 Representative: G. C. Lotan; Alternate: Menahem Kahany.

NEW ZEALAND:

Representative: Sir Francis Sidney Maclean.

TURKEY:

Representative: Mumtaz Turhan¹⁰⁷; Alternate: Talat Miras.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

Representative: L. van Schalkwijk (Chairman).

USSR:

Representative: V. M. Zonov.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Oswald Alien.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: A. J. Altmeyer¹⁰⁷; Alternates: Miss Jane M. Hoey, Miss Dorothy Lally.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: G. Vlahov (1st Vice-Chairman).

7. Commission on Narcotic **Drugs**

CANADA:

Representative: Colonel C. H. L. Sharman.

CHINA:

Representative: C. L. Hsia; Alternate: Hsioh-Ren Wei.

EGYPT:

Representative: Ali Kamel Fahmy (2nd Vice-Chairman).

FRANCE:

Representative: G. Bourgois; Alternates: C. Vaille, G. Amanrich.

INDIA:

Representative: A. N. Sattanathan (Chairman).

IRAN:

Representative: A. Amini; Alternate: Ali Gholi Ardalan.

MEXICO:

Representative: O. Rabasa (1st Vice-Chairman)¹⁰⁸;
 Alternate: A. Martinez-Lavalle.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: A. Kruysse; Alternate: H. Scheltema.

PERU:

Representative: C. Avalos¹⁰⁸; Alternate: Teodosio Cabada.

POLAND:¹⁰⁹

Alternate: Stefan Boratynski.

TURKEY:

Representative: C. Or; Alternate: F. H. Diker.

¹⁰³The Council, at its 13th session in September 1951, decided to discontinue this Sub-Commission until 31 December 1954.

¹⁰⁴Acted as Chairman during part of the fifth session of the Sub-Commission in December 1951.

¹⁰⁵At its 13th session, in September 1951, the Council increased to 15 the membership of this Commission; new members took office in January 1952.

¹⁰⁶Did not attend sixth session of the Commission in April-May 1951.

¹⁰⁷Did not attend seventh session of the Commission in March—April 1951.

¹⁰⁸Did not attend sixth session of the Commission in April-May 1951.

¹⁰⁹Representative resigned.

USSR:

Representative: V. V. Zakusov.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: S. Hoare (Rapporteur)

UNITED STATES:

Representative: H. J. Anslinger; Alternates: G. A. Morlock, James N. Hyde.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: S. Krasovec; Alternate: D. Nikolic.

8. Commission on Human Rights

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: H. F. E. Whitlam (Rapporteur).

CHILE:

Representative: Hernán Santa Cruz; Alternate: Carlos Valenzuela.

CHINA:

Representative: P. C. Chang¹¹⁰; Alternate: Tsune-Chi Yu.

DENMARK:

Representative: Max Sorensen.

EGYPT:

Representative: Mahmoud Azmi Bey; Alternate: Abdel Hamid Abdel Ghani.

FRANCE:

Representative: René Cassin (1st Vice-Chairman); Alternate: M. Leroy-Beaulieu.

GREECE:

Representative: Alexis Kyrrou¹¹⁰; Alternate: Constantine Eustathiades.

GUATEMALA:

Representative: Carlos García Bauer¹¹⁰; Alternate: Alberto Dupont-Willemin.

INDIA:

Representative: Mrs. Hansa Mehta (2nd Vice-Chairman); Alternate: Sir B. N. Mitra.

LEBANON:

Representative: Charles Malik (Chairman).

PAKISTAN:

Representative: A. Waheed.¹¹¹

SWEDEN:

Representative: Mrs. Agda Rossel; Alternate: R. Hichens Bergstrom.

UKRAINIAN SSR:

Representative: V. P. Kovalenko.

USSR:

Representative: P. D. Morozov.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Miss J. M. Bowie; Alternate: Edmund Howard.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt; Alternates: John M. Cates, Jr., James Simsarian.

URUGUAY:

Representative: José E. Mora;¹¹⁰ Alternate: Aldo Ciasullo.

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative: Branko Jevremovic.

a. SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS

The Sub-Commission did not meet during 1951, and there was no change in its membership. For members, see Y.U.N., 1950, p. 97.

b. SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Alexander P. Borisov (USSR)¹¹²

C. F. Chang (China)

Jonathan Daniels (United States)

Erik Enar Ekstrand (Sweden)

M. R. Masani (India) (Chairman)

Miss Elizabeth Monroe (United Kingdom)

Joseph Nisot (Belgium)

Arturo Meneses Pallares (Ecuador) (Rapporteur)

Hérard C. L. Roy (Haiti) (Vice-Chairman)

Razazada Shafaq (Iran)

Samuel Spanien (France)

Josef Winiewicz (Poland)¹¹³

9. Commission on the Status of Women¹¹⁴

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: Mrs. Jean Daly.

CHINA:

Representative: Miss Cecilia Sieu-Ling Zung.

CUBA:

Representative: Mrs. Elena Mederos de González.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Representative: Miss Minerva Bernardino (1st Vice-Chairman).

FRANCE:

Representative: Mrs. Marie-Hélène Lefauchaux (Chairman).

GREECE:

Representative: Mrs. Lina P. Tsaldaris.

HAITI:

Representative: Mrs. Fortuna André Guéry.

INDIA:

Representative: Mrs. Hannah Sen (2nd Vice-Chairman).

LEBANON:

Representative: Mrs. Angela Jurdak Khoury (Rapporteur).

¹¹⁰ Did not attend seventh session of the Commission in April-May 1951.

¹¹¹ Replaced Ahmed S. Bokhari, who resigned on 19 March 1951.

¹¹² Did not attend the Sub-Commission's fourth session in October 1951; appointed V. M. Zonov as his alternate.

¹¹³ Did not attend Sub-Commission's fourth session in October 1951; appointed S. Boratynski as his alternate.

¹¹⁴ At its 13th session, in September 1951, the Council increased to 18 the membership of this Commission. New members took office in January 1952.

MEXICO:

Representative: Mrs. Amalia C. de Castillo Ledón;¹¹⁵
 Alternate: Miss Maria Lavalle Urbina.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: Miss E. Ribbius Peletier.

POLAND:

Representative: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska.

USSR:

Representative: Mrs. Elizavieta Popova.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Miss Mary Sutherland.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Mrs. Olive Remington Goldman.

B. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

1. Economic Commission for Europe

Members:

BELGIUM	ICELAND	TURKEY
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	LUXEMBOURG	UKRAINIAN SSR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	NETHERLANDS	USSR
DENMARK	NORWAY	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	POLAND	UNITED STATES
GREECE	SWEDEN	YUGOSLAVIA

European countries participating in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission:

ALBANIA	HUNGARY	PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA	IRELAND	ROMANIA
BULGARIA	ITALY	SWITZERLAND
FINLAND		

2. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

AUSTRALIA	INDONESIA	THAILAND
BURMA	NETHERLANDS	USSR
CHINA	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	PAKISTAN	UNITED STATES
INDIA	PHILIPPINES	

Associate Members:

CAMBODIA	MALAYA AND
CEYLON	BRITISH BORNEO
HONG KONG	NEPAL
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	VIETNAM, STATE OF
LAOS	

3. Economic Commission for Latin America

Members:

ARGENTINA	HAITI
BOLIVIA	HONDURAS
BRAZIL	MEXICO
CHILE	NETHERLANDS
COLOMBIA	NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA	PANAMA
CUBA	PARAGUAY
DOMINICAN	PERU
REPUBLIC	UNITED KINGDOM
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
EL SALVADOR	URUGUAY
FRANCE	VENEZUELA
GUATEMALA	

C. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

1. Technical Assistance Committee

This Committee is composed of the members of the Economic and Social Council.

2. Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies

BELGIUM	SWEDEN
CHINA	USSR
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	UNITED STATES
INDIA	URUGUAY

3. Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM
CHINA	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	URUGUAY
USSR	

Chairman: President of the Economic and Social Council

4. Agenda Committee¹¹⁶

Members:

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (Hernan Santa Cruz, Chile)

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, India)

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (Jiri Nosek, Czechoslovakia)

BELGIUM	IRAN
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5. Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings.

CHINA	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	UNITED STATES
USSR	

D. SPECIAL BODIES

1. Permanent Central Opium Board

Pedro Pernambuco (Brazil)
 Hans Fischer (Switzerland)
 Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom)
 Herbert L. May (United States)
 Paul Reuter (France)
 Milan Ristic (Yugoslavia)
 Sedat Tavat (Turkey)
 Y. N. Yang (China)

2. Supervisory Body

Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:
 Colonel C. H. L. Sharman (Canada)

Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board:
 Herbert L. May (United States)

Appointed by the World Health Organization:
 Hans Fischer (Switzerland)
 Sedat Tavat (Turkey)

¹¹⁵ Did not attend fifth session of the Commission in April-May 1951.

¹¹⁶ This Committee was discontinued at the 13th session of the Council, in September 1951, following the adoption of resolution 414(XIII). Mexico, Pakistan and Sweden were elected in March as alternates for Chile, India and Belgium respectively, whose membership in the Council was due to expire in 1951.

3. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

AUSTRALIA	IRAQ
BELGIUM	ISRAEL
BOLIVIA	ITALY
BRAZIL	NEW ZEALAND
BYELORUSSIAN SSR	SWITZERLAND
CANADA	THAILAND
CEYLON	TURKEY
CHINA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	USSR
ECUADOR	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	UNITED STATES
INDIA	URUGUAY
INDONESIA	YUGOSLAVIA

Executive Director — Maurice Pate¹⁷

Programme Committee

AUSTRALIA	INDIA
BRAZIL	SWITZERLAND
CEYLON	USSR
CHINA	UNITED KINGDOM
ECUADOR	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	

Committee on Administrative Budget

BOLIVIA	NEW ZEALAND
FRANCE	THAILAND
IRAQ	UNITED STATES
ISRAEL	

Ad Hoc Committee on Rules of Procedure

ECUADOR	TURKEY
FRANCE	UNITED STATES
INDIA	

4. Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

Secretary-General of the United Nations:

Trygve Lie

Director-General of ILO:

David A. Morse

Director-General of FAO:

Norris E. Dodd

Director-General of UNESCO:

Jaime Torres Bodet

President of the Council of ICAO:

Edward Warner

President of BANK:

Eugene R. Black

Managing Director of FUND:

Ivar Rooth

Secretary-General of ITU:

Léon Mulatier

Director of UPU:

Fritz Hess

Director-General of WHO:

Brock Chisholm

Director-General of IRO:

J. Donald Kingsley

Secretary-General of WMO:

Gustave Swoboda

5. Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

Sir James Helmore, nominated by the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization.

Albert J. Loveland, nominated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and concerned in particular with agricultural primary commodities.

Georges Peter, concerned in particular with non-agricultural primary commodities.

E. Ad Hoc COMMITTEES

1. Ad Hoc Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions

AUSTRALIA	INDIA
BRAZIL	USSR
CHINA	UNITED KINGDOM
FRANCE	UNITED STATES

Chairman: President of the Economic and Social Council

2. Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery

Moises Poblete Troncoso (Chile) (Chairman)

Charles W. W. Greenidge (United Kingdom)

Bruno Lasker (United States)

Mrs. Jane Vialle (France)

3. Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour

Paal Berg (Norway)

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (India) (Chairman and Rapporteur)

Felix Fulgencio Palavicini (Mexico)

4. Ad Hoc Committee on Restrictive Business Practices

BELGIUM	MEXICO	UNITED KINGDOM
CANADA	PAKISTAN	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	SWEDEN	URUGUAY
INDIA		

5. Temporary Committee on the Formulation of a Provisional Programme for Relief and Rehabilitation Needs in Korea

AUSTRALIA	DENMARK	PAKISTAN
BELGIUM	INDIA	UNITED STATES
CHILE		

D. NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

1. Declaration on Non-Self-Governing Territories

Under Chapter XI of the Charter, the "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories", Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of

Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize that the interests of the inhabitants of these Territories are paramount and accept as a sacred trust the

¹⁷ Appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board.

obligation to promote their welfare to the utmost. In accordance with the respective paragraphs of Article 73, those Members undertake:

(a) To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the people concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment and their protection against abuses;

(b) To develop self-government, to take account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each Territory and the varying stages of development of the peoples;

(c) To further international peace and security;

(d) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research and to co-operate with one another and, where appropriate, with specialized international bodies so as to achieve the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this Article;

(e) To transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in those Non-Self-Governing Territories which are not placed under the International Trusteeship System.

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy with respect to these Non-Self-Governing Territories, equally with that concerning their Metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interest and well-being of the rest of the world in social, economic and commercial matters (Article 74).

2. Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories¹¹⁸

This Committee, which during the fourth session of the General Assembly in 1949 was constituted for a three-year period, is composed of Members of the United Nations transmitting information on Non-Self-Governing Territories and an equal number of non-administering Members elected on as wide a geographical basis as possible by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. It was provided that non-administering Members should be elected for three years but, to provide for rotation, at the first election four of the non-administering Members were elected for a term of three years, two for two years, and two for one year only. At the Assembly's fifth and sixth sessions Members were elected to replace the retiring Members.¹¹⁹

The Committee meets before the opening of the regular sessions of the General Assembly. It reports directly to the General Assembly.

The Committee examines the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of the information transmitted by administering States with regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories not placed under the Trusteeship System, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Its recommendations relate to functional fields in general, and not to conditions in individual Territories. In each of its sessions special attention has been paid to one particular set of conditions enumerated in Article 73e: education (1950); economic conditions and development (1951). It also examines questions specially referred to it by the General Assembly in relation to information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Thus, it examines information on technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories; it considers any information transmitted by Administering States concerning any changes in a Territory's constitutional position and status in cases where such changes have led to the cessation of transmission of information. It undertook the first examination of the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory is or is not non-self-governing. It has also been invited to make recommendations concerning the application to Non-Self-Governing Territories of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The General Assembly is to examine in 1952 the question of whether the Committee should be renewed for a further period as well as the question of the composition and terms of reference of any future committee. In connexion with the Assembly's consideration of the Committee's future, the Committee has been asked to examine and report to the Assembly on the possibility of associating the Non-Self-Governing Territories more closely in its work.

3. Change in Title of the Special Committee

During the discussion in the Fourth Committee of the report of the Special Committee

¹¹⁸ Formerly called the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter.

¹¹⁹ For members of the Committee, see pp. 82-83. For election of new members held at the sixth session of the General Assembly, see p. 25.

(A/1836), a joint draft resolution was introduced by Cuba and Ecuador (A/C.4/L.148). It would state that the existing title of the Special Committee, "Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter", was too long, that it was not conducive to the dissemination of knowledge of the important work being done by the Committee, and that a knowledge of this work should not be reserved for specialists and experts. It would, therefore, have the General Assembly decide to replace this title with that of "Committee for Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories".

This question was considered at the 218th meeting of the Fourth Committee on 3 December 1951 and at the 361st plenary meeting of the Assembly on 18 January 1952.

Certain drafting changes proposed orally by the representative of the Dominican Republic were accepted by the sponsors of the joint draft resolution. They also accepted an oral amendment proposed by the United States representative, which would have the Assembly choose, as the new title for the Special Committee, that of "Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories".

During the discussion, the representatives of Belgium and France expressed the opinion that the existing title was adequate and that a change

might imply a modification of the Charter.

The joint draft resolution (A/C.4/L.148), as amended, was adopted by the Committee by 45 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, and by the General Assembly (resolution 569(VI)) without discussion and without objection, at its 361st plenary meeting on 18 January 1952. By this resolution, the Special Committee became the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

4. Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories)

The Ad Hoc Committee was established by the General Assembly on 18 January 1952, to carry out a further study of the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

The Committee is to begin its work one week before the opening of the 1952 session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is to take into account all information available, including that transmitted to the Secretary-General on the reasons which have led certain Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories to cease to transmit information on certain of these Territories.

ANNEX I. DELEGATIONS TO THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER¹²⁰

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: Roy Albert Peachey.

BELGIUM:

Representative: Pierre Ryckmans; Alternate: André Wendelen.

BRAZIL:

Representative: B. Rocque da Motta; Alternate: J. Barreiros.

CUBA:

Representative: Guy Pérez Cisneros; Alternate: L. Valdés Roig.

DENMARK:

Representative: Hermod Lannung; Alternates: Eske Brun, P. P. Sveistrup.

EGYPT:

Representative: Fouad El-Pharaony.

FRANCE:

Representative: Léon Pignon; Alternates: Francis Huré, Jean-Louis Theobald, M. L. Dubuisson, L. Hermet, Xavier-François Mourruau, Louis Sagot.

INDIA:

Representative: Apa B. Pant; Alternate: B. P. Adarkar.

MEXICO:

Representative: Pedro de Alba; Alternate: Emilio Calderón Puig.

NETHERLANDS:

Representative: W. J. A. Kernkamp (Chairman); Alternates: A. I. Spits, A. J. van Baal, R. H. Pos.

NEW ZEALAND:

Representative: T. P. Davin; Alternate: J. V. Scott.

PAKISTAN:

Representative: Mian Zia-Ud-Din (Rapporteur).

PHILIPPINES:

Representative: José D. Ingles (Vice-Chairman).

USSR:

Representative: A. A. Soldatov.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: W. A. C. Mathieson; Alternate: J. L. Leyden.

¹²⁰ Title changed at the sixth session of the Assembly to Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Benjamin Gerig; Alternates: William J. Stibravy, Roberto de Jesús Toro, Captain Thomas F. Darden, USN, James P. Davis, Vernon McKay, Mrs. Myrtis Evans.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):

Representative: L. Fernig; Alternate: Marcel Destombes.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):

Representative: C. K. Chu; Alternate: Mrs. T. C. Jarvis.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO):

Representative: Robert Gavin; Alternates: P. de Briey, A. d'Almendra.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO):

Representative: W. Pawley.

ANNEX II. MEMBERS OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON FACTORS

AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
BURMA
CUBA
DENMARK

FRANCE
GUATEMALA
IRAQ
UNITED STATES
VENEZUELA

E. THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL¹²¹

1. Objectives of the Trusteeship System

The basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System are:

- (a) To further international peace and security;
- (b) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each Trusteeship Agreement;
- (c) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) To ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the other objectives of the Trusteeship System.

2. Application of the Trusteeship System

The Trusteeship System applies to such territories in the following categories as may be placed under it by means of individual Trusteeship Agreements:

- (a) Territories held under Mandate;
- (b) Territories detached from enemy States as a result of the Second World War; and
- (c) Territories voluntarily placed under the System by States responsible for their administration.

The functions of the United Nations with regard to Trusteeship Agreements for all areas not

designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment, are exercised by the General Assembly. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, assists the Assembly in carrying out these functions.

In any Trusteeship Agreement there may be designated a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the Trust Territory to which the Agreement applies. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment, are the responsibility of the Security Council. The objectives of the Trusteeship System apply equally to the peoples of strategic areas. In performing its functions relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas, the Security Council, as provided by the Charter, is, subject to the conditions of the Trusteeship Agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, to avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council.

It is the duty of the Administering Authority to ensure that the Trust Territory plays its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end, the Administering Authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the Trust Territory in carrying out its obligations towards the Security Council,

¹²¹ For Charter provisions, see Ch. XII, which establishes an International Trusteeship System, and Ch. XIII, which defines the composition, functions and powers, voting and procedure of the Trusteeship Council. Other provisions are to be found in Arts. 1, 2, 7, 18, 98, 101.

as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the Territory.

Eleven non-self-governing territories, all, with the exception of Somaliland under Italian Administration, formerly administered under the Mandate of the League of Nations, have been placed under the International Trusteeship System. The Territories and the Administering Authorities, as designated in the Trusteeship Agreements, are:

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
United States	(Strategic Area) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Approved by Security Council 2 April 1947

3. Trusteeship Agreements

The Charter provides that the terms of Trusteeship for each Territory to be placed under the Trusteeship System, including any alteration or amendment, are to be agreed upon by the States directly concerned, including the Mandatory Power in the case of Territories held under Mandate by a Member of the United Nations. These terms, including any alteration or amendment, must be approved by the General Assembly or, in the case of strategic areas, by the Security Council. Each Trusteeship Agreement includes the terms under which the Trust Territory is to be administered and designates the authority which will exercise the administration. The "Administering Authority" may be one or more States or the United Nations itself.

Although the terms of the existing Trusteeship Agreements vary, all contain most of the following provisions:

(1) Definition of the Territory to which the Agreement applies.

(2) Designation of the Administering Authority.

(3) Obligations of the Administering Authority: (a) to administer the Territory so as to achieve the basic principles of Trusteeship as contained in the Charter; (b) to be responsible for the peace, order and good government of the Territory and for ensuring that it plays its part in the maintenance of international peace and security; (c) to develop free political institutions and to give the inhabitants an increasing share in the government of the Territory; (d) to protect the rights of the indigenous inhabitants over land, and not to allow the land or natural resources of the indigenous population to be transferred, except with the previous consent of the competent public authority, which must respect the rights and safeguard the interests of the indigenous population; (e) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, industrial and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, without prejudice to the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System; (f) to develop education; (g) to guarantee to the inhabitants freedom of religion, of worship, of speech, of the Press, of assembly and of petition, subject only to requirements of public order.

(4) Rights of the Administering Authority: It is to have full powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in the Territory. (Certain Agreements specify that it may administer the Territory as an integral part of its own territory, subject to the provisions of the Charter and the Agreement.) It may constitute the Territory into a customs, fiscal, or administrative union or federation with adjacent territories under its control. It may establish naval, military and air bases, erect fortifications, and take other measures necessary for defence, and may also use volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the Territory in carrying out the obligations to the Security Council undertaken by the Administering Authority, as well as for local defence. It may organize public services and works on conditions it thinks just, may create fiscal monopolies if this serves the interests of the inhabitants and may create other monopolies under conditions of proper public control, provided that in the case of monopolies granted to non-governmental agencies there is no discrimination, on the grounds of nationality, against Members of the United Nations or their nationals. It may arrange for the co-operation of the Territory in any regional technical organization, specialized international bodies or other forms of international activity not inconsistent with the Charter.

(5) The terms of the Agreement may be altered or amended only in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

(6) Any dispute between the Administering Authority and another Member of the United Nations concerning the interpretation or application of the Agreement which cannot be settled otherwise must be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

Most of these provisions are included in the Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific

Islands. The Trusteeship Agreement for this strategic area differs in certain respects from the Agreements for other Trust Territories:

In this Agreement the extent of the applicability of the functions and powers of the Trusteeship Council is made dependent upon security requirements. Most-favoured-nation treatment is reserved for the Administering Authority and the question of air traffic rights is specifically reserved for separate agreements. The Administering Authority may, from time to time, specify certain areas in the Territory as closed for security reasons.

The Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland under Italian Administration includes, in somewhat more specific terms than in other Agreements, the general provisions outlined above. In addition, it includes the following new features:

The Agreement provides that the Trust Territory shall receive its independence at the end of a fixed period of time—ten years. It provides that the Administering Authority be assisted by an Advisory Council. It includes, as an annex, a declaration which expressly guarantees the rights and liberties of the population and proclaims that the sovereignty of the Territory is vested in its people, who must be given a status of citizenship of the Territory; this declaration forms an integral part of the Agreement.

4. Composition of the Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council consists of the following Members of the United Nations:

- (a) Those Members administering Trust Territories
- (b) Such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 of the Charter (i.e. China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) as do not administer Trust Territories
- (c) As many other Members, elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly, as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer Trust Territories and those which do not.

Each member of the Trusteeship Council designates one specially-qualified person to represent it therein.

Italy, as an Administering Authority which is not a Member of the United Nations, takes part without the right to vote in the Council's deliberations concerning the Trust Territory of Somaliland and concerning general questions affecting the operation of the International Trusteeship System.

5. Functions and Powers

The principal functions and powers of the Trusteeship Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, are:

- (a) To consider reports submitted by the Administering Authority;
- (b) To accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the Administering Authority;
- (c) To provide for periodic visits to the respective Trust Territories at times agreed upon with the Administering Authority; and
- (d) To take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Pursuant to an agreement with the Security Council (S/1280), the Trusteeship Council also exercises these functions and powers with respect to strategic areas under Trusteeship.

The Trusteeship Council formulates a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each Trust Territory, on the basis of which the Administering Authority for each Territory is to report annually to the General Assembly or, in the case of strategic areas, to the Security Council.

In accordance with the Charter, the Trusteeship Council has been authorized by the General Assembly to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its activities.

6. Voting and Procedure

Each member of the Trusteeship Council has one vote. Decisions are made by a majority of the members present and voting.

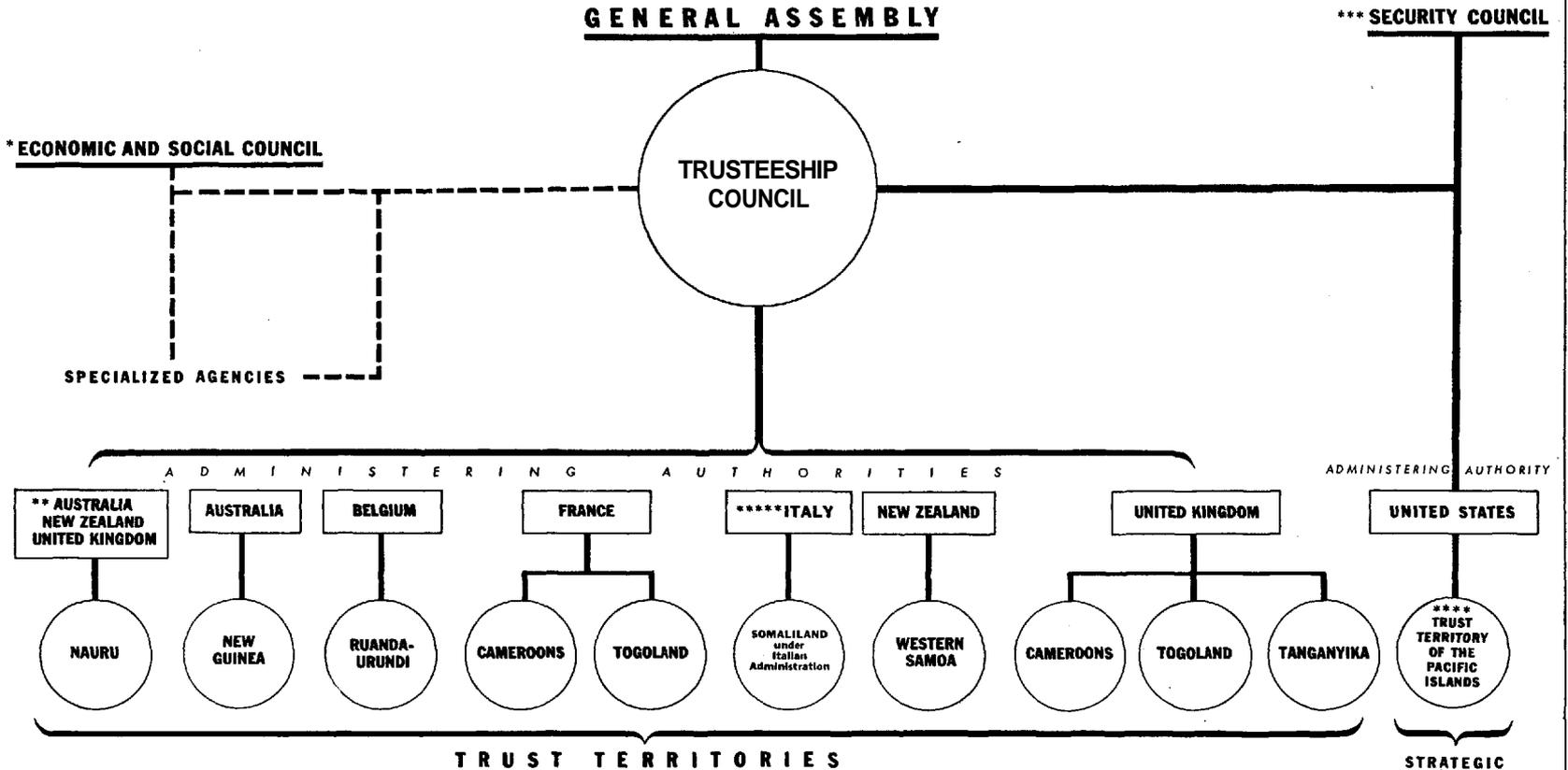
The Trusteeship Council adopts its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President. The Council meets in two regular sessions each year. Special sessions are held as and where occasion may require, by decision of the Council, at the request of a majority of its members, or at the request of the General Assembly or the Security Council. A special session may also be held at the request of the Economic and Social Council or any member of the Trusteeship Council, provided a majority of the members of the Trusteeship Council concur in the request.

The Trusteeship Council, when appropriate, avails itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council, of the specialized agencies and of appropriate intergovernmental regional bodies which may be separately established, in regard to matters with which they are concerned.

7. Structure

The Trusteeship Council had established one standing committee by the end of 1951: the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions,

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.

**** Marshalls, 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 1968.

consisting of four members elected by the Council. This body regularly examines the operation of administrative unions, and reports to the Council at each session on any union in which a Trust Territory under review participates.

In addition, ad hoc committees, such as the Committee on Rural Economic Development of Trust Territories, are set up by the Council to deal with specific questions as required.

Periodic official visits to Territories under Trusteeship are made by visiting missions consisting of members appointed by the Council. Visiting missions may also be organized to conduct special investigations or enquiries when conditions in a Trust Territory require such action.

8. Members and Officers

The following were the members of the Council during 1951:

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Members Mentioned by Name in Article 23 of the Charter and not administering Trust Territories: China, USSR.

Members Elected by the General Assembly: Argentina,¹²² Iraq (to serve until 31 December 1952); Dominican Republic and Thailand (to serve until 31 December 1953).

The following were the officers of the Council during 1951:

EIGHTH SESSION:

President—Max Henríquez-Ureña (Dominican Republic)

Vice-President—Pierre Ryckmans (Belgium)

NINTH SESSION AND FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION:

President—Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom)

Vice-President—Awni Khalidy (Iraq)

9. Sessions and Meetings

The Council held the following sessions during 1951:

Eighth session—30 January-16 March at Lake Success.

Ninth session—5 June-30 July at Flushing Meadow.

Fourth Special Session—17 December at Paris.

The Standing Committee on Administrative Unions held eight meetings from 18 August 1950-4 June 1951 at Lake Success and New York.

In addition, there were meetings of various ad hoc bodies and drafting committees.

10. Matters Considered by the Trusteeship Council at its Eighth and Ninth Regular Sessions and at its Fourth Special Session

a. Eighth Session

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda	Plenary meeting 315
2. Report of the Secretary-General on Credentials	Plenary meeting 345
3. Examination of annual reports of Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories:	
(a) Western Samoa, year ended 31 March 1950;	Plenary meetings 318, 321-324, 333, 335-337
(b) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1950;	Plenary meetings 325, 329, 340-342
(c) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1950;	Plenary meetings 331-334, 341-343
(d) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1950	Plenary meetings 334, 337-341, 344, 345
4. Examination of petitions	Plenary meetings 333, 339, 341-345. Resolutions 312-341(VIII)
5. Arrangements for the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa	Plenary meetings 316, 317, 338, 345
6. Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific ¹²³	Plenary meetings 342, 345. Resolutions 302, 303(VIII)
7. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire	Plenary meeting 330. Resolution 304(VIII)
8. Report of the Trusteeship Council covering its first special session, its second special session, and its sixth and seventh sessions (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meeting 317

¹²² Argentina resigned, effective 1 January 1952. For election by the General Assembly at its sixth session of El Salvador to fill this vacancy, see p. 23.

¹²³ These reports were also considered simultaneously with item 3 above.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
9. General procedure of the Trusteeship Council (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meetings 317, 345. Consideration postponed until the ninth session of the Council
10. Annual reports of the Trusteeship Council (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meetings 317, 319, 333, 335
11. Organization and methods of functioning of visiting missions (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meetings 317, 329, 330, 345. Consideration postponed until the ninth session of the Council
12. Examination of petitions (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meetings 316, 345. Consideration postponed until the ninth session of the Council
13. Educational advancement in Trust Territories (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meeting 317
14. Rural economic development of the Trust Territories (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meetings 316, 318. Resolution 305(VIII)
15. Technical assistance for Trust Territories (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meeting 319
16. Abolition of corporal punishment in Trust Territories (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meeting 319
17. The Ewe problem (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meetings 326, ¹²⁴ 330, 331, 338, 339, 340, ¹²⁴ 342, ¹²⁴ 343-345. Resolution 306(VIII)
18. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories (General Assembly resolution of 2 December 1950)	Plenary meeting 319
19. Development of a 20-year programme for achieving peace through the United Nations (General Assembly resolution of 20 November 1950)	Plenary meetings 319, 320, 330. Resolution 307(VIII)
20. Recognition by the United Nations of the representation of a Member State (General Assembly resolution of 14 December 1950)	Plenary meeting 319. Resolution 308(VIII)
21. Consideration of the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 24 July 1950 concerning teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Members States	Plenary meeting 320. Economic and Social Council resolution referred to the Administering Authorities, with a request to include information on its implementation in their annual reports
22. Consideration of the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 15 August 1950 concerning higher education in the Trust Territories in Africa	Plenary meeting 320. Action on the question deferred until the ninth session
23. Transmission of the Provisional Questionnaire to the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Somaliland	Plenary meeting 316. Resolution 309(VIII)
24. Revision of the rules of procedure	Plenary meetings 316, 327-329. Resolution 310(VIII)
25. Report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 36(III) of the Council on the provision of information concerning the United Nations to the peoples of the Trust Territories	Plenary meeting 320. Resolution 311(VIII)
b. Ninth Session	
1. Adoption of the agenda	Plenary meeting 346
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials	Plenary meetings 346, 379
3. Election of the President and the Vice-President	Plenary meeting 346
4. Examination of annual reports of Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories:	Plenary meeting 382 ¹²⁵

¹²⁴ Meetings at which only the question of granting a hearing was debated.

¹²⁵ Observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the reports for 1949 on the six African Trust Territories.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
(a) Somaliland under Italian administration, April 1950-December 1950;	Plenary meetings 348-352, 364, 369
(b) Tanganyika, for the years 1949 and 1950;	Plenary meetings 352-356, 366, 370
(c) Ruanda-Urundi, for the years 1949 and 1950;	Plenary meetings 357-361, 371, 379
(d) Cameroons under British administration, for the years 1949 and 1950;	Plenary meetings 361-363, 365, 366, 374, 379
(e) Cameroons under French administration, for the years 1949 and 1950;	Plenary meetings 367-371, 379, 381, 383
(f) Togoland under British administration, for the years 1949 and 1950;	Plenary meetings 370-375, 381, 383
(g) Togoland under French administration, for the years 1949 and 1950	Plenary meetings 374-379, 382, 383
5. Examination of petitions	Plenary meetings 346, 364, 366, 374, 380-383. Resolutions 348-419(IX)
6. Arrangements for the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa (1951)	Plenary meetings 346, 366. Resolution 344(IX)
7. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire: report of the Drafting Committee on the Questionnaire	Plenary meeting 346. Resolution 342(IX)
8. General procedure of the Trusteeship Council (General Assembly resolution 432(V))	Plenary meetings 347, 381, 382, 384. Resolution 346(IX)
9. Organization and methods of functioning of visiting missions: revised report of the Committee on Visiting Missions	Plenary meeting 347. Resolution 343 (IX)
10. Examination of petitions (General Assembly resolution 435(V))	Plenary meetings 347, 383. Resolution 347(IX)
11. Rural economic development of the Trust Territories: interim report of the Committee on this question	Plenary meeting 366
12. The Ewe problem	Plenary meetings 59, ¹²⁶ 362, ¹²⁶ 373, 379, 380, 383. Resolution 345(IX)
13. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions	Plenary meetings 347, 379
14. Higher education in the Trust Territories in Africa (Economic and Social Council resolution 320(XI))	Plenary meeting 347
15. Report of the President on the Negotiation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization	Plenary meeting 347
16. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering its third special session and its eighth and ninth sessions	Plenary meeting 384
Supplementary item	
17. Social advancement in Trust Territories	Plenary meeting 379
c. Fourth Special Session	
1. Adoption of the agenda	Plenary meeting 1
2. Date of the tenth session of the Trusteeship Council	Plenary meeting 1

11. Constitutional and Organizational Questions

a. QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA IN THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL¹²⁷

At the opening meeting of the eighth session, on 30 January 1951, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution (T/L.115) to the effect that the Council should consider inad-

missible the participation of the representative of the "Kuomintang group" and should invite the Government of the People's Republic of China to appoint a representative to take part in the work of the Council. A motion by the representative of the United States to postpone consideration of this proposal until the General Assembly

¹²⁶ Meetings at which only the question of granting a hearing was discussed.

¹²⁷ For discussion by the General Assembly of the question of Chinese representation, see pp. 265-66.

had taken action on the question of the representation of China was adopted by 10 votes to 2.

At the opening meeting of the ninth session, on 5 June 1951, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution (T/L.171) proposing that the Council invite the representative of the People's Republic of China to participate in the proceedings of the Council and its organs as the representative of China. A motion by the representative of the United States, that further discussion of this question be postponed indefinitely, was adopted by 11 votes to one.

b. PARTICIPATION OF ITALY AND MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SOMALILAND

(1) **Adoption of Supplementary Rules of Procedure**

At its eighth session, the Trusteeship Council considered revisions of its rules of procedure to regulate the participation of Italy and the members of the Advisory Council for Somaliland in its work, in view of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland approved by the General Assembly on 2 December 1950. After referring the question to a Committee on Rules of Procedure set up for the purpose, consisting of the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Iraq, Thailand and the United States, the Council on 20, 21 and 23 February 1951 considered and adopted in separate votes a series of supplementary rules (T/847).¹²⁸ These rules granted Italy the right to participate without vote in the Council's deliberations concerning the Trust Territory of Somaliland or general questions relating to the operation of the International Trusteeship System; and entitled members of the Advisory Council not members of the Trusteeship Council to participate in the Council's work with respect to the Trust Territory.

(2) **Full Participation of Italy in the Work of the Trusteeship Council**

The adoption of the supplementary rules of procedure did not, as noted above, give Italy voting rights in the Council and most Council members considered desirable the full participation of Italy in the Council's work. They recognized, however, that Article 86 of the Charter limited membership in the Council to Members of the United Nations. To allow for Italy's membership in the Council as a State administering a Trust Territory therefore required that Italy first be admitted to membership in the United Nations. Accordingly, the Council, on 23 February 1951,

by a roll-call vote of 9 to 1 (the USSR), with 2 abstentions (New Zealand and the United Kingdom), adopted a resolution (310(VIII)) asking the General Assembly to include in the agenda of its sixth regular session the question of the full participation of Italy in the work of the Council.

Reference to this resolution was made by the Council during its ninth session, after it had examined Italy's report on its administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland up to the end of 1950. At that time, the Council noted, in its report to the General Assembly on the Territory, that the policy followed by Italy in the Territory was in full agreement with the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, and it expressed regret that Italy had not yet been admitted to membership in the United Nations.

The question of the full participation of Italy in the work of the Trusteeship Council was considered by the Fourth Committee at its 212th and 213th meetings on 27 and 28 November at the Assembly's sixth session.

The Committee had before it a French draft resolution (A/C.4/L.142) by which the Assembly: (1) would express the opinion that in order for Italy to exercise its administrative responsibilities concerning the Trust Territory of Somaliland with complete effectiveness, it was necessary for it to become a member of the Trusteeship Council and for that purpose to be admitted to the United Nations; and (2) would recommend that the Security Council give urgent consideration to the Assembly's resolution with a view to recommending the immediate admission of Italy to membership in the United Nations. An amendment, proposed by Guatemala (A/C.4/L.143) and accepted by France, introduced into the draft resolution the further consideration that Italy satisfied the conditions prescribed in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Charter for membership in the United Nations, i.e., that it was a peace-loving State which accepted the Charter obligations and was willing and able to carry them out.

Most of the representatives in the Fourth Committee supported this draft resolution. Referring to the anomalous position in which Italy was placed as an Administering Authority which was not a member of the Trusteeship Council and could not vote in the Council or in the Assembly, they argued that its status, rights and obligations should be the same as that of other Administering Authorities. While Article 86 of the Charter, which limited membership in the Council to

¹²⁸ For text, see Annex III.

Members of the United Nations, might be amended, it was suggested that admission of Italy to United Nations membership was a more practical and simple solution.

The Assembly's approval of the Trusteeship Agreement, it was stated, was in itself proof that Italy had the qualifications for membership in the United Nations; moreover, Italy was already successfully carrying out its responsibilities under the Agreement. The goal of universality in United Nations membership, to include all peace-loving States, was also cited in support of the admission of Italy. In this connexion, the representatives of Burma, India and Indonesia expressed their approval of the draft resolution in the hope that its adoption would facilitate an early decision in favour of all thirteen of the States whose applications for membership were pending.¹²⁹

Other supporters of the draft resolution felt that Italy should be given special consideration as a matter of urgency to allow its full participation as an Administering Authority in the Trusteeship Council, and consequently to increase the effectiveness of the operation of the Trusteeship System with respect to Somaliland under Italian administration. The past failure to obtain approval of Italy's application for membership was attributed by many of these representatives to the use of the veto by the USSR for reasons extraneous to Italy's qualifications for membership.

Four representatives, those of Colombia, Costa Rica, Iraq and Peru, stated in this connexion that the veto did not or should not apply to the admission of Members; the representative of Iraq added that the decision as to the admission of new Members should rest with the Assembly rather than with the Security Council.

Opposition to the draft resolution was expressed by the representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR. They maintained that the Fourth Committee was empowered neither to debate nor to make a decision on the admission of new Members to the United Nations. The question of the full participation of Italy in the work of the Trusteeship Council could, they considered, be discussed only after a decision had been taken, in accordance with regular procedure, to admit Italy to membership in the United Nations. Thus, they were of the opinion that the Trusteeship Council's action in adopting resolution 310(VIII) was a violation of the Charter, as, they recalled, the representative of the USSR had pointed out during the consideration of the question in the Coun-

cil. With respect to the French draft resolution, the representative of Czechoslovakia disputed the assumption that an Administering Authority could not fully discharge its duties unless it was a member of the Trusteeship Council and a Member of the United Nations, on the ground that the Charter did not require an Administering Authority to be a member of the Council; he added that the action of the Assembly in entrusting Italy with the administration of Somaliland further bore out this fact.

The representative of Poland proposed (A/C.4/L.145) that the Fourth Committee decide that the question of recommending the admission of Italy to the United Nations was outside its competence and that the French draft resolution dealing with the matter could not be put to the vote.

Supporters of the French draft resolution argued that the Committee was fully competent to consider the question since the matter had been brought up by the Trusteeship Council and that Council's report was regularly examined by the Fourth Committee. Furthermore, the Assembly had the right to refer the items on its agenda to its Committees as it saw fit and had referred to the Fourth Committee the question of the full participation of Italy in the work of the Trusteeship Council.

On the other hand, representatives opposing the French draft resolution stated that the Committee was not in point of fact discussing the question of Italy's participation in the work of the Council, but the question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations, a question which had been properly referred to the First Committee.

The representative of Sweden, while expressing some doubts as to the Fourth Committee's competence to take cognizance of the question of the admission of new Members, nevertheless thought that the particular urgency of Italy's admission to the United Nations could not be gainsaid, and announced his support of the French draft resolution.

The Polish draft resolution was rejected by 48 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, at the 213th meeting of the Fourth Committee on 28 November 1951.

The French draft resolution, as amended by Guatemala, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 50 to 5 (A/1990).

During the ensuing discussion at the Assembly's 351st and 352nd plenary meetings on 7 December, the same points for and against the draft resolution were made. In addition, the representative of

¹²⁹ See pp. 194ff.

Ethiopia, who had not participated in the discussion in the Fourth Committee, announced that his delegation opposed the draft resolution and would abstain from voting. It did not object to the admission of Italy to membership in the United Nations, he stated, but it did object to a non-member State administering a Trust Territory, and considered it wrong for the United Nations to impose a trusteeship system on a country against the will of its inhabitants.

A vote was taken by roll-call as follows:

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

Against: Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstention: Ethiopia.

Resolution 550(VI) was therefore adopted by 54 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, at the 352nd plenary meeting of the Assembly on 7 December 1951. It read:

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind resolution 310(VIII) of the Trusteeship Council concerning the position of Italy,

"Noting that Italy has been charged by the United Nations with the administration of the Trust Territory of Somaliland, and that it is at present exercising its responsibilities towards the United Nations as an Administering Authority as they are defined in Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter,

"Considering that Italy should be enabled to exercise those responsibilities with complete effectiveness,

"Being of the opinion, therefore, that it is necessary for Italy to become a member of the Trusteeship Council and for that purpose to be admitted to the United Nations, and having regard to the fact that Italy satisfies the conditions prescribed in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Charter for membership in the United Nations,

"Recommends the Security Council to give urgent consideration to the present resolution with a view to recommending the immediate admission of Italy to membership in the United Nations."

c. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL IN ITS SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

This question was considered in the Fourth Committee at its 237th and 238th meetings on 4 and 7 January 1952, at the Assembly's sixth session.

The representative of Argentina indicated that his delegation had noted, from its experience in

the Council, the drawbacks resulting from the equal distribution of seats in the Council between Administering and non-administering members and from the small number of seats allocated to elective members. Unless they were re-elected, he pointed out, the experience gained by the latter members during their three years of office was lost to the Council at a time when it would have become most useful. The constantly increasing volume and importance of the work of the Council's subsidiary organs made it essential, the representative of Iraq said, to distribute the tasks more widely.

Accordingly, the representatives of Argentina and Iraq introduced a joint draft resolution (A/C.4/L.176) proposing that the Assembly recommend that the Council associate countries which were not Council members with the activities of its subsidiary bodies. The draft resolution would also provide for the participation of States which were not Members of the United Nations in the work of the Council's subsidiary organs. This, the sponsors explained, was intended to apply in particular to Italy. The two sponsors accepted drafting changes proposed by India (A/C.4/L.190) to clarify the aims of the draft resolution.

The representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States spoke against the draft resolution, on the grounds that it was contrary to the Council's rules of procedure and represented an attempt to circumvent the Charter, which prescribed the composition of the Trusteeship Council. It was the Council's right, in turn, to determine the composition of its subsidiary organs. If non-members of the Council were appointed to its subsidiary organs, it was stated, that would, ipso facto, upset the balance between Administering and non-administering members or, alternatively, exclude a member of the Council from a part of its work. It was also considered doubtful that a State without experience in the Council could give useful service in one of the Council's technical subsidiary bodies; moreover, it was argued that the Fourth Committee gave every Member of the United Nations a chance to participate in the Council's work. It was felt that the Fourth Committee should confine itself to policy and general principles rather than attempt to organize the practical details of the Council's daily work.

While opposing the draft resolution as a whole, the representative of the United Kingdom approved of Italy's participation in the Council's

subsidiary organs and introduced an amendment (A/C.4/L.189) to the draft resolution. This amendment, which would restrict the recommendation to the particular case of Italy, was supported by Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United States, the representatives of these countries agreeing that Italy's position was unique because it was an Administering Authority.

Arguments in favour of the Argentinian-Iraqi draft resolution were advanced by the representatives of Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, India and Indonesia, as well as by its sponsors. These representatives held that the draft resolution did not represent an attempt to disturb the balance between Administering and non-administering members or to alter the Charter, but was intended merely to enable non-members of the Council to be called upon to serve on a subsidiary organ when Council members were unable to. It was pointed out that the Council's work had at times been considerably impaired by its small membership and that, for example, it had been unable to dispatch larger and more frequent visiting missions to Trust Territories.

The representative of Guatemala observed that his delegation would abstain from voting on both the Argentinian-Iraqi draft resolution and the United Kingdom amendment, because neither appeared to it to contain anything that would improve the situation of the peoples of the Trust Territories. Nor did it consider that there was any point in a specific recommendation, as included in the United Kingdom amendment, that Italy should be associated in the work of the Council's subsidiary organs, since Italy's lack of voting rights would automatically preclude full participation. He also pointed out that experience was an individual matter and could not therefore be attributed to a government represented on the Council.

The representative of Cuba proposed, as a sub-amendment (A/C.4/L.191/Rev.1) to the United Kingdom amendment, that the latter be embodied in the original draft resolution, which had merely noted that States not Members of the United Nations might participate constructively in the activities of the Council's subsidiary organs. This sub-amendment was accepted by Argentina and Iraq but not by the United Kingdom. It was, therefore, put to the vote, and was adopted by 27 votes to 9, with 14 abstentions; accordingly, the United Kingdom amendment, which would have resulted in the rejection of the balance of the original joint draft resolution, was automatically rejected.

Those portions of the amended joint draft resolution relating to Italy's participation were then approved by 42 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, and the remainder of the draft by 26 votes to 14, with 10 abstentions. The Fourth Committee approved the draft resolution as a whole, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 25 to 14, with 11 abstentions, on 7 January (A/2061).

The Committee's report was considered by the Assembly at its 361st plenary meeting on 18 January 1952. There was no further discussion on the draft resolution, which received 28 votes in favour, 18 against, with 10 abstentions, thus failing to obtain the two-thirds majority required for adoption. The vote, taken by roll-call, was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Turkey.

d. PROCEDURES OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

By resolution 432(V) of 2 December 1950, the General Assembly, after noting the increase in the volume of work and in the length of sessions of the Trusteeship Council, had recommended that the Council review its methods of work with a view to discharging its duties more effectively.

On the basis of this recommendation, the Council at its ninth session appointed a committee composed of the representatives of Iraq and the United States to present a preliminary report on the existing methods of work, practices and procedures with a view to making recommendations to the Council.

The preliminary report (T/L.209/Rev.1) was considered by the Council at its 381st and 384th meetings on 26 and 30 July 1951. At the latter meeting, the Council, by 10 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, adopted a resolution (346(IX)) in which it (1) noted with satisfaction the preliminary report of the Committee; (2) requested the Administering Authorities to give urgent consideration; to the desire of the Council that the reports on the administration of all Trust Territories be considered in the shortest possible time

after the close of each year reported on; and (3) recommended, consequently, that, pending consideration of this matter at its tenth session, the Administering Authorities make every effort to transmit to the Secretary-General not later than 15 December 1951 the reports on the Trust Territories in the Pacific for the year 1950-51, and not later than 15 May 1952 the reports on the Trust Territories in Africa for the year 1951.

e. FORM OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council, on 5 February 1951, decided to draw up its reports in the form requested by the General Assembly by resolution 433(V) of 2 December 1950. This resolution had recommended that the Council include in its annual reports to the Assembly: (1) separate sections giving a comprehensive account of the political, economic, social and educational conditions in each Territory and the Council's observations, conclusions and recommendations on the subject, as well as such observations of individual members as the Council considered useful; (2) an account, in the appropriate section, of the manner in which the Administering Authority had carried out each recommendation of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council and its conclusions on the extent of the action taken and on the measures which should be adopted in view of those conclusions; and (3) maps of the various Trust Territories whenever practicable.

f. PROCEDURE FOR THE EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS

By resolution 435(V) of 2 December 1950, the General Assembly asked the Trusteeship Council to study measures which might improve the procedure for the examination of petitions, including the possibility of constituting the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions as a standing committee. It also asked the Council to consider requesting the Administering Authorities to submit information each year on the action taken on the Council's recommendations with respect to the petitions examined.

On 16 March 1951 the Council decided to postpone consideration of this question until its ninth session, when it referred the question to its Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions.

A draft resolution drawn up by this Committee (T/L.224) was considered by the Council and

adopted, with certain amendments, at its 383rd meeting on 30 July 1951, by a roll-call vote of 7 to none, with 5 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Argentina, China, Dominican Republic, Iraq, USSR.

Under this resolution (347(IX)), the Council decided to amend rule 86, paragraph 2, of its rules of procedure to require the Administering Authorities concerned, when possible, to transmit their observations on petitions in writing at least fourteen days before the opening of the Council session at which the petitions would be examined.¹³⁰ Before this amendment the Administering Authorities had merely been asked to transmit, when possible within the same time period, such observations as they wished to have circulated. The Council's resolution also requested the Administering Authorities to transmit these observations, when possible, within two months after they received the petitions, and to submit special information concerning the action taken on the Council's recommendations with respect to the petitions examined in cases where the Council had indicated such action to be necessary. The Council considered that it should keep its procedure under review to ensure that it would remain able to consider petitions not later than the session following their receipt at which the annual report for the Territory in question was examined. It asked all members of the Council to give further study to means of perfecting the procedures for examining petitions so that they would be in a position to give their views at the Council's tenth session.

Explaining their abstentions, the representatives of Argentina and Iraq stated that they did not consider the resolution in accordance with Assembly resolution 435(V). The USSR representative maintained that petitions should be examined at the session immediately following their receipt, whether or not the Council was to examine the relevant annual reports at that session. The representative of Thailand indicated that his vote in favour of the resolution was on the understanding that the question of establishing a standing committee on petitions would again be considered at the Council's tenth session.

The Council's procedure for examining petitions was again discussed in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly during the general debate which took place on the Council's report (A/1856)

¹³⁰ For text, see p. 101.

during the 219th to 221st, 225th, 227th and 230th to 232nd meetings on 5-7 and 12, 14 and 18-20 December 1951, and during the 235th and 236th meetings on 3 January 1952, when the Committee considered a draft resolution on the subject proposed by Yugoslavia (A/C.4/L.165).

By this draft resolution, the Assembly would note that the Council had not yet devised satisfactory procedures for dealing with petitions. It would recommend that the Council set up a standing committee to meet between, as well as during, sessions of the Council to make a preliminary examination of petitions in conjunction with such observations as the Administering Authorities might submit or as the committee might obtain from any other source it found useful. The standing committee would propose the action to be taken by the Council on each petition, and the Administering Authorities would be asked to report on the action they had taken on the Council's recommendations on all the petitions.

In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of Yugoslavia observed that during the general debate on the Trusteeship Council's report in the Fourth Committee many members had expressed disapproval of the Council's procedure for examining petitions. It was felt that the Council had merely drawn up seven stock decisions for dealing with the petitions. Because of the increased number of petitions received, the representative of Yugoslavia stated, neither the Council nor its Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions could satisfactorily perform the task of examining them and the only solution lay in establishing a standing committee.

The representatives of Brazil, Cuba, India, Indonesia and Lebanon spoke in support of the Yugoslav draft resolution.

It was opposed by the representative of the USSR, who pointed out that the examination of petitions was one of the chief duties of the Council and stated that it should not be entrusted to a subsidiary organ of the Council.

Several objections to the draft resolution were also raised by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom. It was argued that the procedure to be followed in examining petitions was a matter for the Council itself to decide. It was pointed out by the representative of Belgium that the number of petitions had been exceptionally high, due to the large number of petitions on the Ewe question and on the initial organization of Somaliland and to the numerous memoranda and other communications from vari-

ous sources which were treated as petitions. He held that it would be unwise to adopt a special procedure until the number of petitions had returned to normal. As to the draft resolution, all four representatives felt that the criticism of the Council was unjustified. The procedure proposed in the draft would also entail practical difficulties: it would in practice require the special representatives of the Administering Authorities to be permanently available and, since these representatives were usually high officials in the Territories, the efficiency of the administration would consequently be impaired and the special representatives would be unable to keep informed of the situation in the respective Territories. The suggestion that the standing committee should seek information from sources other than those supplied by the Administering Authorities and the petitioners was also opposed. Furthermore, it was argued that to require the Administering Authorities to report on the action they had taken on all recommendations concerning petitions would place an undue burden on them; it was pointed out that they had supplied information in cases where the Council had requested it.

The representative of Cuba proposed that the draft resolution be amended to require the Administering Authorities to report on the action taken on the Council's recommendations concerning petitions "except in those cases where the Council does not deem it necessary". Further amendments were proposed by the Dominican Republic (A/C.4/L.183) and France (A/C.4/L.184). Both suggested the deletion of critical references to the Council's procedure. The former also proposed that the standing committee's meetings be limited to a month before and during sessions of the Council. The representative of France proposed that the committee's meetings, either between or during sessions, be made dependent on practical considerations, such as the number of petitions and the presence of the special representatives, and that the committee be restricted from examining information from other sources than those contained in petitions or supplied by the Administering Authorities. He also suggested the deletion of the request that the Administering Authorities report on the action taken or that, alternatively, the Cuban amendment be accepted.

The representative of Yugoslavia, accepting a suggestion made by the United States representative, agreed to modify his draft resolution on the basis of suggestions made by various members of the Fourth Committee. The revised draft resolu-

tion (A/C.4/L.165/Rev.1) still did not meet with the approval of those delegations which had objected to the original draft. At the 236th meeting of the Fourth Committee on 3 January 1952, it was, however, adopted by a roll-call vote of 39 to 5, with 5 abstentions.

The resolution, as recommended by the Fourth Committee (A/2061), was adopted by the Assembly at the 361st plenary meeting on 18 January 1952, by 39 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions, as resolution 552(VI). It read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that in its resolution 435(V) of 2 December 1950 it expressed the opinion that the careful study of petitions is one of the fundamental responsibilities of the Trusteeship Council and that it is essential, in the interests of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, to improve in every possible way the procedure for the examination of petitions,

"Recalling that in the same resolution it recommended that the Trusteeship Council consider a number of possible means of improving its procedure in respect of the examination of petitions, among them the constitution of the Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions as a standing committee and the desirability of the Administering Authorities submitting special information concerning action taken on the recommendations of the Council in respect of petitions examined,

"Considering that the Trusteeship Council, while revising to a limited extent in the course of its eighth and ninth sessions its procedure in respect of the examination of petitions, has not yet devised a procedure which accords fully with the importance of this function and with the interests of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, and considering that the Council requested its members to give further study to means of perfecting a procedure for the examination of petitions,

"Considering that the number of petitions received has been increasing from year to year,

"1. Recommends that the Trusteeship Council:

"(a) Constitute a standing committee for the examination of petitions which shall meet as soon as possible whenever necessary between sessions of the Council as well as during sessions of the Council;

"(b) Devise a procedure by which the standing committee will examine each petition in a preliminary way, within a prescribed period of time after the receipt of the petition by the Administering Authority concerned, and in conjunction with such observations as may be submitted thereon by the Administering Authority on its own initiative or at the request of the standing committee, or as may be obtained by the standing committee from any other official or responsible source which it deems useful, and will prepare, on the basis of this preliminary examination, proposals for action to be taken on each petition by the Council;

"2. Requests the Administering Authorities to submit to the Trusteeship Council each year special information concerning action taken on the recommendations of the Council in respect of all petitions examined, except in those cases where the Council does not deem it necessary."

g. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF FUNCTIONING OF VISITING MISSIONS

By resolution 434(V) of 2 December 1950, the General Assembly recommended that the Trusteeship Council again review the organization and methods of functioning of visiting missions, taking into account the Assembly's suggestions with respect to the duration of the visits and the terms of reference of the missions.¹³¹

The Council discussed this resolution on 1 February 1951 and decided to set up a committee composed of the representatives of Argentina, France, Iraq and the United Kingdom to examine the points raised. The Committee's recommendations (T/L.126) did not meet with the unanimous approval of the Council, which, on 26 February, requested the Committee, with the assistance of two further members, the representatives of Australia and of the Dominican Republic, to draw up revised proposals incorporating various suggestions made during the discussion of the original report.

In its revised report (T/L.126/Rev.1), the Committee agreed in principle with the suggestions contained in the General Assembly resolution. Accordingly, it recommended, *inter alia*, that the Council should ensure that future missions were given sufficient time in the Territories to be able to fulfil their task adequately. It considered that while one mission was sufficient to cover the four West African and one the three East African Trust Territories, two separate missions should, if possible, be sent to the Trust Territories in the Pacific every three years. The Committee also drafted a statement for use by visiting missions in explaining the purpose of their visit to the indigenous inhabitants of Trust Territories, and agreed that missions should take the opportunity presented by their visit to consult with the local administrations on the supply, suitability and use of the United Nations information material sent out to the Territories.¹³²

By resolution 343 (IX), adopted on 6 June 1951, the Council unanimously decided that, in making arrangements for future visiting missions, it would be guided by the principles set forth in General Assembly resolution 434(V), and would take into account the observations and suggestions made in the Committee's report.

At the 239th meeting of the Fourth Committee of the Assembly on 8 January 1952, Brazil, Le-

¹³¹ See Y.U.N., 1950, p. 113.

¹³² See also under Non-Self-Governing Territories and Trusteeship Questions.

banon and Syria introduced a joint draft resolution (A/C.4/L.186) restating some of the points made in General Assembly resolution 434(V). This draft resolution would note that, despite the Assembly's recommendations, the programme of work of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa, 1951, as laid down by the Trusteeship Council,¹³³ had been substantially heavier than that of the previous Mission to that area. It was proposed that the Assembly express regret that the Council had not given effect to the Assembly's earlier resolution and that it recommend that the Council review its procedures with a view to increasing the duration of each visit to each Trust Territory, reducing the number of Territories to be visited by a single mission, and achieving those ends without diminishing the frequency of visits to the Trust Territories. The joint draft resolution provided that the Assembly would also recommend that, whenever it was necessary for practical reasons to appoint members of missions other than representatives sitting on the Council, the Council should consider inviting Members of the United Nations which were not members of the Council to nominate suitably qualified persons.

Following objections by several representatives to the effect that the criticism of the Trusteeship Council was both undeserving and inappropriate, the sponsors of the draft resolution accepted a United Kingdom proposal to delete the expression of regret that the Council had not given effect to the Assembly's resolution 434(V).

The United Kingdom representative also considered it essential to bear in mind the financial implications of any decision concerning visiting missions and proposed an amendment to that effect (A/C.4/L.192). This amendment was considered superfluous by the representative of India and the sponsors of the joint draft resolution; these representatives felt that the Council would automatically take account of the financial implications of its decisions.

The representatives of Belgium, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, France, the USSR and the United States held that members of visiting missions should be drawn only from among members of the Council. It was stated that only Council members would have the necessary experience. The representative of Belgium objected to the draft resolution, mainly on the ground that the Assembly was not, under the Charter, in a position to give directives to the Council with regard to the latter's rules of proce-

cedure. All these representatives, and, in addition, the representative of the United Kingdom, were in favour of deleting, as was proposed by the USSR, any reference to the selection of members from outside the Council.

The representative of Cuba, who supported the joint draft resolution, advanced the argument that the Council's right to adopt its own rules of procedure was in no way prejudicial to the Assembly's supreme authority under Article 87 of the Charter to provide for periodic visits to the Trust Territories. He was of the opinion that as many Members of the United Nations as possible ought to share the responsibilities of the Trusteeship System. The representatives of Ecuador, Guatemala and India also spoke in favour of the joint draft resolution.

The United Kingdom amendment asking the Council to bear in mind the financial implications was adopted by 21 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions. The amended joint draft resolution was then voted on in three parts: the last two paragraphs were approved by 41 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, and 33 votes to 11, with 5 abstentions, respectively; and the balance of the resolution by 43 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. The amended draft resolution as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 35 to 7, with 8 abstentions, at the 239th meeting of the Fourth Committee (A/2061).

It was adopted by the Assembly, without further discussion, at the 361st plenary meeting on 18 January 1952, by 34 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 553(VI). It read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that in its resolution 434(V) of 2 December 1950 it recommended that the Trusteeship Council review the organization and functioning of visiting missions to the Trust Territories, taking into account in particular the advisability of reducing the number of Trust Territories to be visited by a single visiting mission and of extending the duration of visits without diminishing their frequency,

"1. Notes that in organizing its Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa in 1951 the Trusteeship Council decided, in its resolution 344(X) of 5 July 1951, that the Mission should visit three Trust Territories as compared with two visited by the previous Mission to that area in 1948;

"2. Notes that, by fixing in the same resolution an interval of time between the dispatch of the 1951 Visiting Mission and the submission of its report only slightly in excess of the corresponding period of time taken by the 1948 Visiting Mission, the Trusteeship Council precluded any possibility of the 1951 Visiting Mission spending an appreciably longer time in the Trust Territories concerned;

¹³³ Seep.683.

"3. Notes further that, in its resolution 343(IX) of 6 June 1951, the Trusteeship Council also decided that, in making arrangements for future visiting missions, it would take into account the observations and suggestions of a committee of the Council which considered, inter alia, that, while two separate missions should be sent, if possible, to the four Trust Territories in the Pacific area every three years, one mission only was sufficient to cover the four West African Trust Territories and one the three East African Trust Territories;

"4. Recommends that the Trusteeship Council again review its procedures in respect of the organization and functioning of visiting missions, bearing in mind the financial implications, with a view to:

"(a) Increasing the duration of each visit to each Trust Territory;

"(b) Reducing the number of Trust Territories to be visited by a single visiting mission; and

"(c) Achieving these ends without diminishing the frequency of visits to the Trust Territories;

"5. Reaffirms the desirability of each visiting mission being constituted as much as possible from among representatives who sit on the Trusteeship Council;

"6. Recommends, however, that, whenever it is necessary for practical reasons to appoint members other than representatives who sit on the Trusteeship Council, the Council consider inviting Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Trusteeship Council to nominate suitably qualified persons."

h. REVISION OF THE PROVISIONAL TRUSTEESHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

The Drafting Committee on the Questionnaire, appointed by the Trusteeship Council in July 1950 to revise the Provisional Questionnaire, held its first meeting on 19 February 1951. It had before it a draft revised text (T/AC.32/L.1 & Add.1) prepared by the Secretariat. This text took into account all comments and suggestions made by January 1951. By that time, the Council had received the comments of one Administering Authority (the United Kingdom), of the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, and of the following specialized agencies: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, UPU, IRQ and WHO. After a preliminary examination of the draft revised text, the Committee suggested that the Trusteeship Council transmit this text to the Administering Authorities with a request that they submit their observations before 15 April 1951. The Committee's proposal was adopted by the Council on 26 February 1951 (304(VIII)).

The Committee held a second meeting on 25 May 1951. It had received the observations of only one Administering Authority, again the United Kingdom, on the revised text and was informed that the Belgian and French Govern-

ments had not found it possible to prepare their comments on the draft revised text because of the unavoidable delay in the French translation of these comments. At the Committee's suggestion the Council then decided, by resolution 342(IX) of 5 June 1951, to extend the time-limit for the receipt of observations until 31 October 1951, and asked the Drafting Committee to submit its final report at the beginning of its tenth session in 1952.

Observations were subsequently received during 1951 from Australia (T/AC.32/L.8), New Zealand (T/AC.32/L.6), WHO (T/AC.32/L.7), and the Department of Social Affairs and the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat (T/AC.32/L.9).

12. Annual Reports of the Trusteeship Council

a. ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The annual report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly (A/1856 & Corr.1) covering its third special session and its eighth and ninth sessions was adopted by the Council at the last meeting of its ninth session on 30 July 1951, by 11 votes to 1.

The report was considered by the General Assembly at its sixth session, being the subject of a general debate in the Assembly's Fourth Committee at its 219th to 221st, 225th, 227th and 230th to 232nd meetings on 5-7, 12, 14 and 18-20 December 1951.

At its 241st meeting on 9 January 1952, the Fourth Committee unanimously adopted a joint draft resolution (A/C.4/L.171) submitted by Denmark, Ecuador and Uruguay. The resolution was adopted, without discussion, by the Assembly at the 361st plenary meeting on 18 January 1952. The resolution (559(VI)) read:

"The General Assembly

"1. takes note of the report of the Trusteeship Council covering its third special session and its eighth and ninth sessions;

"2. Expresses its confidence that the Trusteeship Council, in a spirit of genuine undertaking and co-operation, will continue to contribute—and with increased effectiveness—to achieving the high objectives of the International Trusteeship System;

"3. Recommends that the Trusteeship Council consider at its next sessions the comments and suggestions made during the discussion of the report at the sixth session of the General Assembly, including the valuable

discussions in the Fourth Committee on various specific trusteeship problems, with a view to arriving at a speedy solution of those problems."

b. ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with the agreement reached in 1949 by the Trusteeship and Security Councils concerning their respective functions as regards strategic areas under Trusteeship, the Trusteeship

Council adopted, on 15 March 1951, by 10 votes to none, with 1 abstention, a report (S/2069) on: (1) its examination of the annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the year ending 30 June 1950; (2) its examination of petitions concerning the Trust Territory; and (3) the Visiting Mission to the Territory. The report was transmitted to the Security Council, but not discussed by that Council.

ANNEX I. DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

A. Eighth Session

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

ARGENTINA:

Representative: Jerónimo Remorino; Alternate: Rodolfo Muñoz.

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: D. O. Hay; Alternate: Roy Albert Peachey.

BELGIUM:

Representative: Pierre Ryckmans.

CHINA:

Representative: Shih-Shun Liu; Alternate: Yu-Wan Liu.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Representative: Max Henríquez-Ureña; Alternates: Enrique de Marchena, Miss Minerva Bernardino.

FRANCE:

Representative: Roger Garreau; Alternate: Henri Laurentie.

IRAQ:

Representative: Awni Khalidy.

NEW ZEALAND:

Representative: Sir Carl Berendsen; Alternates: G. R. Laking, C. Craw.

THAILAND:

Representative: Prince Wan Waithayakon; Alternates: Konthi Suphamongkhon, Mom Chao Dilokrit Kridakon.

USSR:

Representative: Aleksander A. Soldatov.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Alan Burns; Alternates: John Fletcher-Cooke, W. A. C. Mathieson.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Francis B. Sayre.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

AUSTRALIA:

J. H. Jones (for the examination of the annual report and petitions concerning New Guinea); H. H. Reeve (for the examination of the annual report and petitions concerning Nauru).

NEW ZEALAND:

G. R. Powles (for the examination of the annual report and of a petition concerning Western Samoa).

UNITED KINGDOM:

Michael de Normann Ensor (for Togoland affairs).

UNITED STATES:

Rear Admiral L. S. Fiske (for the examination of the annual report and of petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO):

Representative: R. A. Métall; Alternate: A. A. P. Dawson.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):

Representative: A. F. Gagliotti.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:

Representatives: P. M. Kaul, George E. Hill II; Acting Representative: Mrs. Mabel S. Ingalls.

B. Ninth Session

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

ARGENTINA:

Representative: Jerónimo Remorino; Alternate: Rodolfo Muñoz.

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: B. C. Ballard; Alternate: Roy Albert Peachey.

BELGIUM:

Representative: Pierre Ryckmans; Alternate: Robert Scheyven.

CHINA:

Representative: Shih-Shun Liu; Alternate: Yu-Wan Liu.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Representative: Max Henríquez-Ureña; Alternates: Enrique de Marchena, Miss Minerva Bernardino.

FRANCE:

Representative: Léon Pignon; Alternate: Henri Laurentie.

IRAQ:

Representative: Awni Khalidy.

NEW ZEALAND:

Representative: Sir Carl Berendsen; Alternates: T. P. Davin, J. V. Scott.

THAILAND:

Representative: Prince Wan Waithayakon; Alternates: Konthi Suphamongkhon, Mom Chao Dilokrit Kridakon.

USSR:

Representative: Aleksander A. Soldatov.

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: Sir Alan Burns; Alternate: W. A. C. Mathieson.

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Francis B. Sayre.

**MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NON-MEMBERS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL**

COLOMBIA:¹³⁴

Representative: Edmundo de Holte-Castello.

EGYPT:¹³⁴

Representatives: Fouad El-Pharaony, Salah El Din Fadel Bey.

PHILIPPINES:¹³⁴

Representative: Victorio D. Carpio.

**NON-MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND NON-MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL**

ITALY:¹³⁵

Representative: Gastone Guidotti; Alternate: Guerino Roberti.

**SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF ADMIN-
ISTERING AUTHORITIES**

BELGIUM:

Pierre Leroy (for the examination of the annual reports and of petitions concerning Ruanda-Urundi).

FRANCE:

Charles Marie Watier (for the examination of the annual reports and of petitions concerning the Cameroons under French administration); Pierre Montel (for the examination of the annual reports and of petitions concerning Togoland under French administration).

ITALY:

Giovanni Fornari (for the examination of the annual report and of petitions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration).

UNITED KINGDOM:

J. E. S. Lamb (for the examination of the annual reports and of petitions concerning Tanganyika); Brigadier E. J. Gibbons (for the examination of the annual reports and of some of the petitions concerning the Cameroons under British administration); E. E. Sabben-Clare (for the examination of the annual reports and of some of the petitions concerning the Cameroons under British administration); D. A. Sutherland (for the examination of the annual reports and of some of

the petitions concerning Togoland under British administration); Michael de Normann Ensor (for Togoland affairs).

**REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES**

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
(ILO):**

Representative: R. A. Métall; Alternate: A. A. P. Dawson.

**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):**

Representative: Solomon V. Arnaldo; Alternate: Marcel Destombes.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):

Representatives: George E. Hill II, Mrs. Mabel S. Ingalls.

C. Fourth Special Session**MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL****ARGENTINA:**

Representative: Rodolfo Muñoz

AUSTRALIA:

Representative: B. C. Ballard

BELGIUM:

Representative: Pierre Ryckmans

CHINA:

Representative: Shih-Shun Liu

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Representative: Enrique de Marchena

FRANCE:

Representative: Léon Pignon

IRAQ:

Representative: Awni Khalidy

NEW ZEALAND:

Representative: J. V. Scott

THAILAND:

Representative: Prince Wan Waithayakon

USSR:

Representative: Aleksander A. Soldatov

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative: W. A. C. Mathieson

UNITED STATES:

Representative: Francis B. Sayre

**NON-MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND NON-MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL**

ITALY:¹³⁵

Representative: Gastone Guidotti

¹³⁴ States members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration.

¹³⁵ Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration.

ANNEX II. MEMBERSHIP OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

A. Visiting Missions

United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific:

T. K. Chang (China); Jacques Tallec (France); Victorio D. Carpio (Philippines); Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom) (Chairman).

United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa:

Enrique de Marchena (Dominican Republic) (Chairman); G. R. Laking (New Zealand); Mom Chao Dilokrit Kridakon (Thailand); William I. Cargo (United States).

B. Committees

Standing Committee on Administrative Unions

CHINA: H. K. Yang

NEW ZEALAND: J. V. Scott

THAILAND: Prince Wan Waitayakon

UNITED STATES: Francis B. Sayre (Chairman)

C. Ad Hoc Committees

1. Ad Hoc Committee on Petitions

Eighth Session:

BELGIUM (Chairman)

FRANCE

CHINA

USSR

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

UNITED KINGDOM

Ninth Session:

ARGENTINA

THAILAND (Chairman)

BELGIUM

USSR

NEW ZEALAND

UNITED STATES

2. Drafting Committee on the Questionnaire

BELGIUM

IRAQ (Chairman)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

UNITED KINGDOM

3. Committee on the Revision of the Rules of Procedure

ARGENTINA

IRAQ

AUSTRALIA

THAILAND

BELGIUM

UNITED STATES (Chairman)

4. Committee on Rural Economic Development of Trust Territories

CHINA

THAILAND

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

UNITED KINGDOM

(Chairman)

UNITED STATES

FRANCE

5. Committee on the Organization of Visiting Missions

ARGENTINA

FRANCE (Chairman)

AUSTRALIA¹³⁸

IRAQ

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC¹³⁸

UNITED KINGDOM

6. Committee on General Procedure of the Trusteeship Council

IRAQ

UNITED STATES (Chairman)

ANNEX III. MODIFICATIONS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL¹³⁷

A. Procedure Relating to Petitions

Rule 86 (paragraph 2)

2. The Administering Authority concerned shall, whenever possible, transmit to the Secretary-General in writing, not less than fourteen days before the opening of the session at which the petition will be examined, its observations on these petitions for circulation to the members of the Trusteeship Council.

B. Supplementary Rules Relating to the Participation in the Sessions of the Trusteeship Council of Italy as the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Somaliland and of States Members of the Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration who are not Members of the Trusteeship Council

In addition to such other of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council as may be applicable, the following rules shall apply to the participation of Italy and of States members of the Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration who are not members of the Trusteeship Council, in the sessions of the Trusteeship Council.

Rule A

The Government of Italy shall be invited by the President of the Trusteeship Council, acting through the Secretary-General, to designate a representative who may be present at all sessions of the Trusteeship Council and

who may participate without vote in the deliberations relating specifically to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration. Upon the invitation of the President, he also may participate without vote in the deliberations of the Council on general questions relating to the operation of the International Trusteeship System.

Rule B

The Government of Italy shall be notified by the President of the Trusteeship Council, acting through the Secretary-General, of the date and place of the first meeting of each session of the Trusteeship Council and of the provisional agenda thereof. Such notification, as a rule, shall be given at least thirty days in advance of the date of the session.

Rule C

The Government of Italy may request the inclusion of items in the provisional agenda of a session of the Trusteeship Council, if such items concern the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration or general questions relating to the operation of the International Trusteeship System.

¹³⁶ Additional members when Committee was enlarged.

¹³⁷ For complete text of the rules of procedure before these modifications and additions, see document *T/Rev.2* and also Y.U.N., 1950, p. 118 (for modifications to rules 26, 53 and 90).

Rule D

The Government of Italy may request that a special session of the Trusteeship Council be held. Such a request shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedures prescribed in rule 3.

Rule E

Credentials for the representative designated by the Government of Italy to take part in the deliberations of the Trusteeship Council shall be issued either by the Head of State or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy and shall normally be communicated to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before the meeting at which the representative will take his seat.

Rule F

The Secretary-General shall promptly communicate to the Government of Italy all the documents relating to the sessions of the Trusteeship Council including, subject to the provisions of rules 85 and 88, all written petitions and all requests for oral petitions or oral presentations received by him. The provisions of rule 49 shall apply to Italy to the same extent as they are applicable to the Members of the United Nations.

Rule G

The representative of Italy may propose draft resolutions and other motions or amendments on questions relating specifically to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration or on general questions relating to the operation of the International Trusteeship System in the course of deliberations by the Trusteeship Council on such questions. Draft resolutions, motions or amendments proposed by the representative of Italy on questions relating specifically to the Trust Territory of Somaliland may be put to the vote without having been seconded.

Rule H

The representative of Italy may request that a statement of his views be appended to a report or recommendation of the Trusteeship Council on questions relating specifically to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration or on general questions relating to the operation of the International Trusteeship System.

Rule I

The Governments of States members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (hereinafter referred to as "the Advisory Council for Somaliland"), who are not members of the Trusteeship Council, shall

be notified by the President of the Trusteeship Council, acting through the Secretary-General, of the date and place of the first meeting of the session of the Council, the provisional agenda of which includes the consideration of questions specifically relating to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration. Such notification, as a rule, shall be given at least thirty days in advance of the date of the session.

Rule J

The Secretary-General shall transmit without delay to the members of the Trusteeship Council and to the Government of Italy the reports, memoranda, or statements submitted by the Advisory Council for Somaliland in conformity with Article 11 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration. The consideration of such reports, memoranda or statements shall be included in the provisional agenda of the first regular session of the Council following the expiration of six weeks from their receipt by the Secretary-General.

Rule K

The Secretary-General shall communicate the provisional agenda of each session of the Trusteeship Council to the Governments of States members of the Advisory Council for Somaliland who are not members of the Council. These Governments shall be also notified of any addition to the agenda of each session, by application of rule 10.

The Secretary-General shall communicate to the members of the Trusteeship Council, without delay, any request of any of the Governments of States members of the Advisory Council for Somaliland who are not members of the Trusteeship Council to be represented during the deliberations on general questions relating to the operation of the International Trusteeship System included in the provisional agenda, or which may have been added to the agenda by the Trusteeship Council, by application of rule 10.

Rule L

Subject to the provisions of rules 24, 85 and 88, the Secretary-General shall circulate promptly to the Governments of States members of the Advisory Council for Somaliland who are not members of the Trusteeship Council all communications referred to in rule 24 which relate to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration and all written petitions concerning that Territory. The Secretary-General shall also promptly notify these Governments of all requests for oral petitions or oral presentations which relate to the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration.

F. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.¹³⁸ It functions in accordance with its Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the Charter.

Each Member of the United Nations undertakes in Article 94 of the Charter to comply with

the decision of the Court in any case in which it is a party. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which

¹³⁸ For fuller details, see Charter of the United Nations, Ch. XIV, and Statute of the International Court of Justice; see also I.C.J. Yearbook, 1950-51.

may, if it deems such action necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

The Charter states that nothing contained in it is to prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in force or which may be concluded in the future.

1. Parties to the Statute of the Court

All members of the United Nations are ipso facto, parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.¹³⁹

A State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the Court on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Switzerland and Liechtenstein have become parties to the Statute of the Court under this provision, Switzerland on 28 June 1948, Liechtenstein on 29 March 1950. The terms laid down by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation were identical in both cases. They provided for the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of an instrument containing:

Acceptance of the Statute; acceptance of the obligations under Article 94 of the Charter; and an undertaking to contribute to the expenses of the Court an equitable amount assessed by the Assembly from time to time after consultation with the Government concerned.

2. Composition of the Court

The Court is composed of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and who are to be

"elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law".

Candidates for membership of the Court are nominated by the "national groups" in the Permanent Court of Arbitration or by "national groups" similarly appointed.¹⁴⁰ The Secretary-General of the United Nations draws up a list of candidates thus nominated. From this list the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elect the members of the Court, an absolute majority in both the Assembly and the Council being required for election. The General

Assembly and the Security Council, in electing the judges, are required by the Court's Statute to bear in mind that the Court as a whole should represent the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world.

The members of the Court are elected for nine years and may be re-elected. However, the terms of office of five of the judges elected at the first election expired at the end of three years, and the terms of five more judges expired at the end of six years. The judges whose terms were to expire at the end of three and six years, respectively, were chosen by lot immediately after the first election had been completed.

The conditions under which a State which is a party to the Statute of the Court but not a Member of the United Nations may participate in the election of judges were laid down by the General Assembly in its resolution 264(III) of 8 October 1948, on recommendation of the Security Council. They are as follows:

Such a State shall be on an equal footing with Members of the United Nations in respect of the provisions of the Court's Statute regulating nomination of candidates, and it shall participate in the General Assembly in electing the judges in the same way as United Nations Members. It is not, however, to take part in the elections if its contributions to the expenses of the Court are in arrears to the extent of two years' contributions, unless the Assembly permits it to do so on the ground that the State's failure to pay is due to conditions beyond its control.¹⁴¹

3. Jurisdiction of the Court

a. PARTIES BEFORE THE COURT

Only States may be parties in cases before the Court.

The Court is open to States parties to its Statute. The conditions under which the Court shall be open to other States were laid down in a resolution of 15 October 1946 by the Security

¹³⁹For list of Members of the United Nations, see end of volume.

¹⁴⁰The Permanent Court of Arbitration, established under The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, consists of a panel of members from which arbitrators are chosen to hear any one case. Each State party to the Conventions may name not more than four persons to be members of this panel. These persons constitute the "national groups" of which the Court is composed.

¹⁴¹Switzerland participated in the elections of judges in accordance with these terms at the first part of the third regular session of the General Assembly and Liechtenstein and Switzerland in the elections at the sixth session. For full text of the conditions, see Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 147.

Council in accordance with the terms of the Court's Statute, as follows:

That the State deposit with the Registrar of the Court a declaration accepting the Court's jurisdiction in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute and Rules of the Court, undertaking to comply in good faith with the Court's decisions and accepting the obligations of a Member of the United Nations under Article 94 of the Charter. Declarations may be either particular, accepting the Court's jurisdiction in one particular case, or general, accepting it generally in respect of all disputes, or a particular class or classes of disputes which have arisen or may arise.¹⁴²

b. JURISDICTION IN CONTENTIOUS PROCEDURE

(1) General

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which the parties refer to it and all matters especially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force. To preserve continuity with the work, of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Statute stipulates that whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, as between the parties to its Statute.¹⁴³

(2) Compulsory Jurisdiction

The States parties to the Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory, ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

- (a) the interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) any question of international law;
- (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation;
- (d) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.¹⁴⁴

These declarations may be made (1) unconditionally, (2) on condition of reciprocity on the part of several or certain States or (3) for a certain time.

The Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice had provided for similar declarations of acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction. The Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that any declarations made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice which are still in force shall be deemed, as between the parties to the Statute of the present Court, to be acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for

the period for which they still have to run and under the same conditions.¹⁴⁵

(3) Law Applied by the Court

The Court, whose function it is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, applies:

- (a) international conventions, whether general or particular, establishing rules expressly recognized by the contesting States;
- (b) international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law;
- (c) the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;
- (d) subject to the provision of Article 59,¹⁴⁶ judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law.¹⁴⁷

The Court may decide a case *ex aequo et bono*, if the parties agree to this.

c. JURISDICTION AS AN ADVISORY BODY

The Charter provides that the General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.¹⁴⁸

4. Organization of the Court

The Court elects its own President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected. It appoints its Registrar and such other officers as may be necessary. The Court frames rules for carrying out its functions, and in particular lays down rules of procedure.¹⁴⁹

The seat of the Court is at The Hague, but this does not prevent the Court from exercising its functions elsewhere whenever it considers this

¹⁴² For full text of the conditions, see Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 411.

¹⁴³ For examples of instruments providing for the Court's jurisdiction, see I.C.J. Yearbook, 1950-1951, Chapter X.

¹⁴⁴ Statute of the Court, Art. 36.

¹⁴⁵ For States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, see Annex II, p. 106.

¹⁴⁶ This Article provides that the "decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case".

¹⁴⁷ Statute of the Court, Art. 38.

¹⁴⁸ For list of organs authorized to request advisory opinions, see Annex III to this chapter.

¹⁴⁹ For text, see Y.U.N., 1946-47, pp. 596-608.

desirable. The President and the Registrar reside at the seat of the Court.

The Court remains permanently in session except during judicial vacations. A quorum of nine judges constitutes it.

From time to time, the Court may establish one or more chambers of three or more judges which may deal with particular categories of cases—for example, labour cases and cases relating to transit and communications. The Court forms annually a chamber of five members which may hear and determine cases by summary procedure.

Judges of the nationality of a party to a case before the Court retain their right to sit in the case. If the Court includes on the bench a judge of the nationality of one of the parties, any other party may choose a person to sit as judge. If the Court does not include upon the bench a judge of the nationality of the parties, each of the parties may choose a judge to sit in the case before the Court.

5. Procedure of the Court

French and English are the Court's official languages and any party which so requests is to be authorized to use another language.

a. PROCEDURE IN CONTENTIOUS CASES

Cases are brought before the Court by means of a document, instituting proceedings, addressed to the Registrar. This document may be either a special agreement concluded for the purpose by the parties to a dispute, or a unilateral instrument called an "Application". This document must indicate the subject of the dispute and the parties to it, and if it is an Application it must, as far as possible, as provided in Article 32 of the Rules of the Court, specify the provision on which the applicant founds the jurisdiction of the Court. As soon as the document is received by the Registrar, he communicates it to all concerned and also notifies the Members of the United Nations, through the Secretary-General, and any other States entitled to appear before the Court.

Parties to a case are represented by agents and may have the assistance of counsel or advocates. The procedure is written and oral; the written proceedings of the Court consist of communications to the Court in the form of memorials, counter-memorials, replies and rejoinders, and papers and documents in support; the oral proceedings consist of the hearing by the Court of witnesses, experts, agents, counsel and advocates.

The Court may indicate any provisional measures which it considers should be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party. Notice of such measures has to be given forthwith to the parties and to the Security Council.

The hearings are public unless the Court decides otherwise or the parties demand that the public be not admitted.

All questions are decided by a majority of the judges present. If the votes are equal, the President or the judge who acts in his place has a deciding vote. The judgment must state the reasons on which it is based and contain the names of the judges taking part in the decision. Any judge is entitled to state a separate opinion. The judgment is read in open Court. A decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of a particular case. The judgment is final and without appeal, but a revision may be applied for on the ground of a decisive factor which, when the judgment was given, was unknown to the Court and to the party claiming revision (provided such ignorance was not due to negligence). No such application may be made after ten years from the date of the judgment.

Unless otherwise decided by the Court each party bears its own costs.

b. PROCEDURE IN THE CASE OF REQUESTS FOR ADVISORY OPINIONS

In the case of a request for an advisory opinion, a written request must be laid before the Court containing an exact statement of the question on which an opinion is required, and must be accompanied by all documents likely to throw light upon the question.

The Registrar then notifies all States entitled to appear before the Court. He also notifies any State or international organization thought by the Court (or by the President when the Court is not sitting) to be likely to be able to furnish information on the subject that the Court will receive written statements within a certain time-limit fixed by the President, or hear oral statements at a public sitting to be fixed for that purpose. States and organizations which present written or oral statements may, within limits fixed by the Court (or by the President when the Court is not sitting), comment on those made by other States and organizations.

Advisory opinions are delivered in open Court, after notice has been given to the Secretary-Gen-

eral and to the representatives of Members of the United Nations, or other States and of international organizations immediately concerned.

6. Amendment of the Statute

The Statute of the International Court of Justice can be amended by the same procedure as that used in amending the Charter of the United Nations, subject, however to any provisions which the General Assembly, upon recommendation of the Security Council, may adopt concerning the participation of States which are parties to the Statute but are not Members of the United Nations. The Court may propose such amendments as it deems necessary through written communications to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

7. Members and Officers of the Court

The following is a list of the judges of the Court serving in 1951,¹⁵⁰ in order of precedence, together with the year in which the term of office of each judge will expire:

Jules Basdevant (France), President	1955
José Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador), Vice-President	1955
Alejandro Alvarez (Chile)	1955
Isidro Fabela Alfaro (Mexico)	1952
Green H. Hackworth (United States)	1952
Bohdan Winiarski (Poland)	1958
Milovan Zoricic (Yugoslavia)	1958
Charles De Visscher (Belgium)	1952
Sir Arnold Duncan McNair (United Kingdom)	1955
Helge Klaestad (Norway)	1952
Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt)	1958
Sergei Borisovitch Krylov (USSR)	1952
John E. Read (Canada)	1958
Hsu Mo (China)	1958
José Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo ¹⁵¹ (Brazil)	
Levi Fernandes Carneiro (Brazil)	1955

The members of the Chamber of Summary Procedure, elected for a one-year period beginning 3 May 1950 and re-elected for a further one-year period were:

Members:

President Basdevant
Vice-President Guerrero
Judge Sir Arnold McNair
Judge Krylov
Judge Hsu Mo

Substitutes:

Judge Hackworth
Judge De Visscher

The Registrar of the Court is Edvard Hambro, who was elected on 6 April 1946; the Deputy-Registrar is Jean Garnier-Coignet, who was elected on 18 April 1946.

8. Matters before the Court in 1951¹⁵²

- (a) Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case
- (b) Case concerning Rights of Nationals of the United States in Morocco
- (c) Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide
- (d) Haya de la Torre Case (Colombia v. Peru)
- (e) Ambatielos Case (Greece v. United Kingdom)
- (f) Anglo-Iranian Oil Company Case
- (g) Minquiers and Ecrehos Case (United Kingdom v. France)
- (h) Nottebohm Case (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala)

ANNEX I. EXAMPLES OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COURT'S JURISDICTION

The following international conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations providing for reference to the Court of disputes concerning their interpretation or application¹⁵³ entered into force in 1951:

Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide—entered into force 12 January 1951.

Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others—entered into force 25 July 1951.

ANNEX II. STATES ACCEPTING THE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Declarations made by the following States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (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) had not ceased to be in force in accordance with their terms at the end of 1951:

AUSTRALIA	HAITI	PANAMA
BELGIUM	HONDURAS	PARAGUAY ¹⁵⁴
BOLIVIA	INDIA	PHILIPPINES
BRAZIL	ISRAEL	SWEDEN
CANADA	LICHTESTEIN	SWITZERLAND
CHINA	LUXEMBOURG	THAILAND
COLOMBIA	MEXICO	TURKEY
DENMARK	NETHERLANDS	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NEW ZEALAND	UNITED KINGDOM
EL SALVADOR	NICARAGUA	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	NORWAY	URUGUAY
GUATEMALA	PAKISTAN	

¹⁵⁰ For election of judges to take office in February 1952, see p. 24.

¹⁵¹ Judge J. Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo died on 7 May 1951; Judge Levi Fernandes Carneiro was elected to fill the vacancy on 6 December 1951.

¹⁵² See under Legal Questions.

¹⁵³ For other examples of instruments providing for the Court's jurisdiction, see Y.U.N., 1950, p. 123; see also I.C.J. Yearbook, 1950-1951, Chapter X.

¹⁵⁴ Paraguay's declaration was made without limitation of duration. It was withdrawn by Paraguay by a decision of 26 April 1938.

Most of these declarations are for a specified period¹⁵⁵ and are made on condition of reciprocity; most of them have reservations attached.¹⁵⁶

The only changes occurring in 1951 were the ratification by Israel on 28 June 1951 of its declaration of 4 September 1950; and the withdrawal by Iran on 9 July of its declaration deposited on 2 October 1930.

ANNEX III. ORGANIZATIONS AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY OPINIONS FROM THE COURT

By the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization which came into force following its approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 December 1951, this organization was authorized to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of its competence, other than questions concerning the mutual relationships of the organization with the United Nations or with other specialized agencies.

By the end of the year the following organizations were authorized to request advisory opinions from the Court:

Authorized in the Charter to request advisory opinions on any legal question:

General Assembly

Security Council

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request advisory 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

International Refugee Organization

World Meteorological Organization

G. THE SECRETARIAT¹⁵⁷

The Charter establishes the Secretariat as a principal organ of the United Nations. The Secretariat comprises a Secretary-General and such staff as the United Nations may require.

1. Charter Provisions Concerning the Secretariat

The Secretary-General, chief administrative officer of the United Nations, is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He acts in the capacity of Secretary-General in all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, and performs such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. He makes an annual report to the Assembly on the work of the Organization.

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

The staff of the United Nations is appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. The paramount consideration in its employment and in the determination of its conditions of service is the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard

is paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

The Charter states that in the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff may not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They are to refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

2. Terms of Appointment of the Secretary-General

The General Assembly, on 24 January 1946, decided (resolution 11 (I)) that the terms of appointment of the Secretary-General should be such

¹⁵⁵ For duration of declarations, see Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 123-24.

¹⁵⁶ For details concerning declarations, including conditions, see I.C.J. Yearbook, 1950-1951, pp. 195-206.

¹⁵⁷ For Charter provisions relating to the Secretariat see Ch. XV. Other provisions are to be found in Arts. 7, 12, 20, 73, 102, 105, 110 of the Charter and Arts. 5, 7, 13, 14, 18, 36, 40, 67, 70 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

as to enable a man of eminence and high attainment to accept and maintain the position, and that the first Secretary-General should be appointed for five years, the appointment being open at the end of that period for a further five-year term. The Assembly and the Security Council, it was noted, were free to modify the terms of office of future Secretaries-General. The Assembly also stated that because the Secretary-General was a confidant of many governments, it was desirable that no Member should offer him, immediately upon retirement, any governmental position, and that he, on his part, should refrain from accepting any such position.

The first Secretary-General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie, was appointed on 1 February 1946, and his five-year term of office was extended for a further three years by resolution 492(V) of the General Assembly, adopted on 1 November 1950.

3. Administrative Organization of the Secretariat (as of 31 December 1951)

The Secretariat is divided into eight departments and the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. In part, this structure corresponds to various Councils and commissions of the United Nations. In part, it represents a division of responsibility according to the type of work performed. Each department is headed by an Assistant Secretary-General; any Assistant Secretary-General may be designated to act for the Secretary-General in his absence. The Secretariat departments are:

- Department of Security Council Affairs
- Department of Economic Affairs
- Department of Social Affairs
- Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
- Department of Public Information
- Legal Department
- Conference and General Services
- Administrative and Financial Services

A Technical Assistance Administration with the status of a department was established during 1950; it is headed by a Director-General.

a. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

It is the responsibility of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General:

To assist the Secretary-General in the over-all co-ordination of the work of the various departments of the Secretariat;

To assist the Secretary-General in relations with Member and non-member Governments and their delegations and in relations with specialized agencies;

To co-ordinate the work of the Secretariat in the preparation for and servicing of the General Assembly and to supervise the implementation of General Assembly resolutions;

To assist the Secretary-General in the determination of United Nations policy;

To co-ordinate the work of the United Nations missions;

To co-ordinate the research and publications programme of the United Nations;

To determine United Nations correspondence policy and to promote its implementation;

To determine policy and advise on questions relating to United Nations protocol;

To perform other functions not delegated to various departments of the Secretariat.

The Executive Office of the Secretary-General is organized into an Office of the Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General, a General Assembly Affairs and Administrative Section, a Protocol and Liaison Section, an Office of the Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters, and a Specialized Agencies Section.

b. DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

It is the responsibility of the Department of Security Council Affairs:

To provide substantive servicing and, in co-operation with Conference and General Services, general administrative and other services to the Security Council and its subsidiary organs (the Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members), the Atomic Energy Commission,¹⁵⁸ the Commission for Conventional Armaments,¹⁵⁸ the Committee of Twelve, the Peace Observation Commission and its Balkan Sub-Commission, the First Committee and the Ad Hoc Political Committee of the General Assembly, and sub-committees and working groups of the abovementioned organs, and for the sub-committees and working groups of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly;

To assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties under Article 99 of the Charter:

To provide advice to the President of the Security Council on its rules of procedure;

To prepare working papers dealing with matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the promotion of international political co-operation;

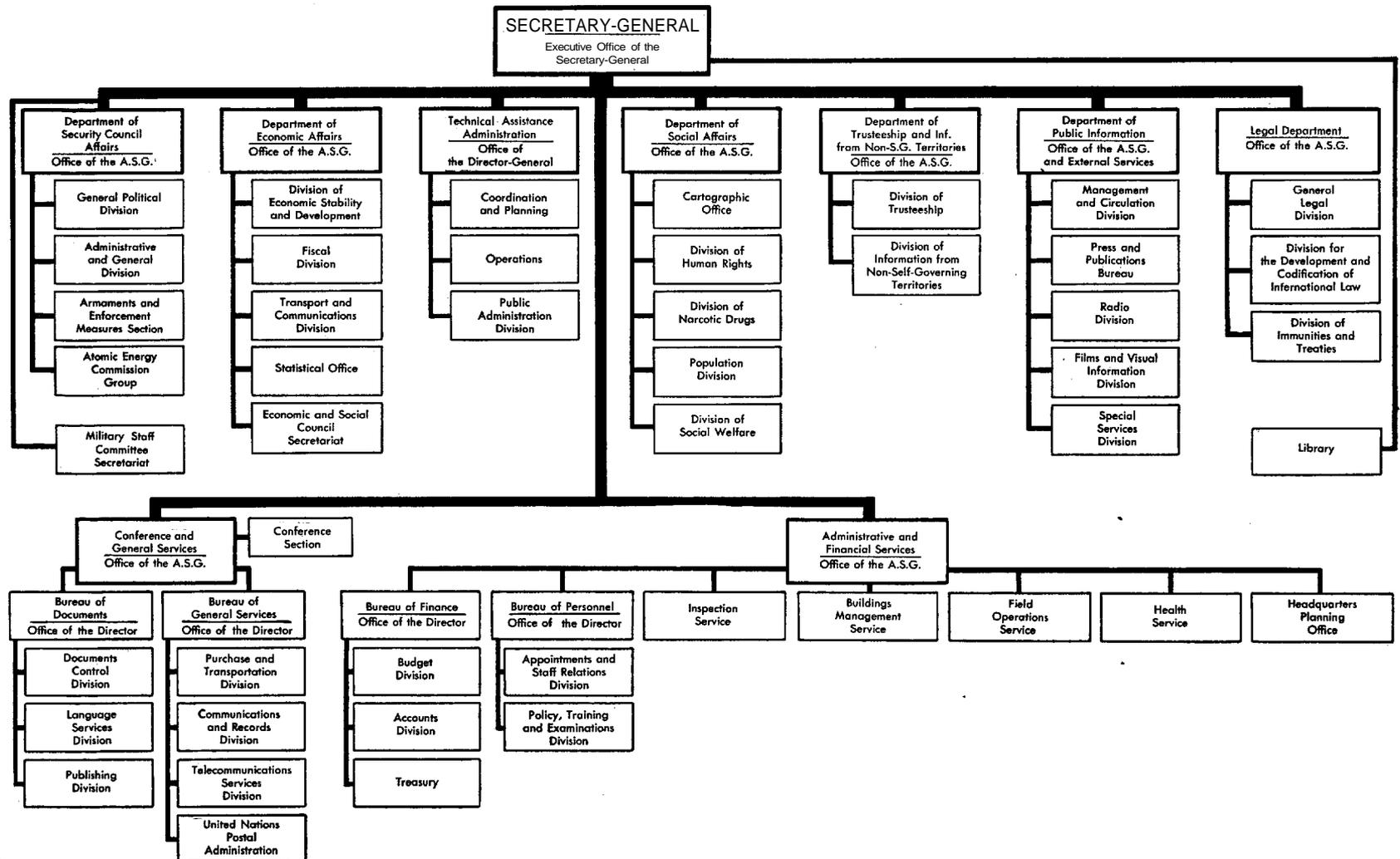
To prepare surveys on international political events;

To advise with regard to the pacific settlement of disputes;

To prepare studies, working papers and other material relevant to the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Commission for Conventional Armaments and the Committee of Twelve;

¹⁵⁸By General Assembly resolution 502(VI) of 11 January 1952, the Atomic Energy Commission was dissolved and the Disarmament Commission established under the Security Council. Further, as recommended by this resolution, the Security Council, at its 571st meeting on 30 January 1952, decided to dissolve the Commission for Conventional Armaments.

STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT



To participate in investigations and advise on the security aspects of Trusteeship Agreements for strategic areas;

To participate, with the Military Staff Committee Secretariat, in the elaboration and application of military enforcement measures;

To establish and service, in co-operation with the Missions Co-ordination Committee, committees or commissions of investigation or conciliation created by the General Assembly or the Security Council;

To direct and co-ordinate the substantive work of such committees or commissions;

To provide Political Affairs Officers to serve as Principal Secretaries, Deputy Principal Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries on such committees or commissions; and

To undertake any additional work assigned to it by the Secretary-General.

At the end of 1951, the Department of Security Council Affairs consisted of the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, the General Political Division, the Administrative and General Division, the Armaments and Enforcement Measures Section and the Atomic Energy Commission Group.¹⁵⁹

The General Political Division consists of the Office of the Director and the following five sections: the General Political Problems and Procedures of Pacific Settlements Section, the European Affairs Section, the Middle East and African Affairs Section, the Asia and Pacific Affairs Section and the Western Hemisphere Affairs and Regional Arrangements Section.

The Administrative and General Division comprises four sections: the Services to Security Council Section, the Services to Committees Section, the Interim Committee Group and the Administrative Section.

Finally, the Department includes the Atomic Energy Commission Group and the Armaments and Enforcement Measures Section.

Military Staff Committee Secretariat

The secretariat of the Military Staff Committee serves the Committee in its various functions as defined by the Security Council. It is organized as an independent unit of the Secretariat because of the particular status of the Committee, and comprises three small sections dealing with administration, languages and documents.

c. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

It is the responsibility of the Department of Economic Affairs:

To provide such services and assistance as are required by the organs of the United Nations in respect of the economic and statistical problems with which they have to deal. These organs include particularly the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, both functional and regional. The Department provides other branches of the Secretariat with economic and statistical information and advice, and prepares and publishes economic studies, reports, yearbooks and other periodicals.

In carrying out its responsibilities in the economic field, the Department maintains close touch with the specialized agencies in the fields of labour, food and agriculture, trade, transport and communications, banking and finance, and is responsible for servicing international conferences in these fields convened under the auspices of the United Nations. Operational responsibilities for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and for the International Centre for Training in Public Administration, formerly this Department's concern, have been transferred to the Technical Assistance Administration (see below). However, this Department retains responsibility for study and research and the formulation of general policy related to economic development. To the extent that its resources permit, it assists the Technical Assistance Administration by policy guidance, provision of background material, assistance in selection and briefing of experts and the reviewing of reports in connexion with the programme.

The Department of Economic Affairs comprises the office of its Assistant Secretary-General, the divisions described below, and the secretariats of the Economic Commissions for Europe, for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America, located respectively at Geneva, Bangkok and Santiago de Chile.

The Division of Economic Stability and Development consists of the office of its Director and sections dealing with economic stability, economic development, international financial and commercial relations and current trade analysis.

The Fiscal Division has, besides its Director's office, a budgetary research section and an international tax section.

In the Transport and Communications Division are the office of the Director and sections dealing with inland transport; aviation, shipping and communications; and research and documentation.

The Statistical Office consists of the office of its Director, and branches dealing with economic statistics, demographic and social statistics, and national accounts.

Economic and Social Council Secretariat

Although dealing with functions common to the Department of Social Affairs, the Technical Assistance Administration, and the Department of Economic Affairs, for purely administrative purposes the Economic and Social Council secretariat forms part of the latter Department. It includes a unit responsible for consultative arrangements with non-governmental organizations.

d. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

The Technical Assistance Administration is concerned with the operations under United Nations technical assistance programmes for: (1) advisory social welfare services; (2) economic development of under-developed countries; (3) assistance and training in public administration; and (4) the expanded programme of technical assistance for the economic development of under-devel-

¹⁵⁹As a consequence of the dissolution of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments and of the establishment of the Disarmament Commission, a new group, the Disarmament Affairs Group, was established within the Department consisting of the Office of the Director and two sections, the Atomic Energy Section, and the Conventional Armaments and Enforcement Measures Section.

oped countries. The first three programmes are financed by the regular United Nations budget; the expanded programme is financed by voluntary contributions from governments. The expanded programme is carried out in conjunction with the specialized agencies and is co-ordinated by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB).

Technical assistance is rendered only at the request of the government of the country concerned; it is primarily directed at aiding under-developed countries in their economic and social development.

The Technical Assistance Administration in meeting requests for assistance:

Provides experts in specified fields either to advise governments on over-all problems of development as well as on specific problems and on priorities in the selection of development projects or in carrying out such projects;

Arranges training facilities, through the provision of fellowships and scholarships enabling specialists to observe and to study in a foreign country the best techniques in their fields, and through the organization of national and regional training centres;

Arranges for international conferences of specialists for the purpose of exchanging information on a specific activity;

Distributes technical literature and films;

Arranges for demonstration projects and assists governments to obtain technical personnel, and equipment for demonstration purposes.

The Technical Assistance Administration consists of the following units: an Office of the Director-General with Central Administrative Services; Co-ordination and Planning; and Operations, with the following sub-divisions: Missions; Training;¹⁶⁰ Conference, Seminars and Technical Information;¹⁶¹ and Reports. A Division of Public Administration is responsible directly to the Director-General.

Technical Assistance Board

A separate executive secretariat services the Technical Assistance Board, which is responsible for co-ordinating the expanded programme of technical assistance carried out by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and by the following specialized agencies: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, WMO, the Bank and Fund. The Board consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the participating organizations. The Board in turn reports to the Technical Assistance Committee, a committee consisting of all members of the Economic and Social Council.

e. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

It is the responsibility of this Department:

To provide substantive and technical services and secretariat assistance to the Third Committee of the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to several of its functional committees, other ad hoc committees and working groups, and to all organs or branches of the Secretariat which may require informa-

tion, technical advice and other services in the field of social welfare and development, human rights, demography and narcotic drugs;

To carry out certain of the functions and other activities formerly performed by the League of Nations in connexion with the conventions on narcotic drugs, child welfare, traffic in women and children and in obscene publications; to elaborate or undertake, at the request of the relevant organs, similar responsibilities for new conventions in the fields of human rights, freedom of information and of the Press, narcotic drugs, suppression of the traffic in persons and assistance to indigent aliens;

To maintain liaison and develop working relations on technical problems: on the one hand with Member Governments and with the specialized agencies, intergovernmental bodies and other research and professional organizations which are concerned with international or regional problems in these and other social fields; and on the other hand with the departmental and organizational units of the Secretariat which are interested in the social aspects of the work of the Organization;

To undertake the publication of periodicals, annual reports from governments, yearbooks and technical reports and studies in the social field;

To advise the Secretary-General on all matters in the social welfare fields as set out in Chapters IX and X (which deal respectively with international economic and social co-operation and with the Economic and Social Council) of the Charter;

To undertake such additional tasks as may be assigned to it by the Secretary-General.

The Department is organized into an Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, to which is attached a Cartographic Office, and Divisions for: Human Rights, Narcotic Drugs, Population, and Social Welfare.

The Cartographic Office implements Economic and Social Council resolutions on this subject and publishes a bulletin on World Cartography.

The Division of Human Rights is organized into an office of the Director, and five sections. The five sections are concerned with: (1) the work of the Commission on Human Rights; (2) special aspects of the human rights programme such as freedom of information, forced labour, freedom of association (trade union rights) and the plight of survivors of concentration camps; (3) the work of the Commission on the Status of Women; (4) special aspects of the human rights programme, such as prevention of discrimination, protection of minorities, abolition of slavery and servitude and problems of statelessness; (5) the work of the Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War, the preparation of the Yearbook on Human Rights and other human rights publications, communications relating to human rights, co-operation with specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerning human rights, and the development of human rights educational programmes.

The Division of Narcotic Drugs comprises three sections and a unit reporting to the Director. The three sections deal with: (1) implementation of existing treaties for the international control of narcotics; (2) research; (3) the study and formulation of new measures to strengthen international control, and liaison with United

¹⁶⁰ Subsequently called Fellowships and Training.

¹⁶¹ Subsequently called Social Projects.

Nations organs and specialized agencies in this field. The Unit prepares the quarterly Bulletin on Narcotics and material for use by other United Nations organs.

The Population Division is organized flexibly. Its main responsibilities include the preparation of: studies on relationships between social, economic and population changes; population estimates and forecasts; and studies relating to migration. It collaborates with the Statistical Office in work concerning population statistics.

The Division of Social Welfare comprises the Office of the Director and the following sections: A Social Policy and Development Section (standards of living, community organization and development, world social survey and migration); a Housing and Town and Country Planning Section (the duties of which include publication of a bulletin and maintenance of a reference centre); a Social Services Section (organization and training of social workers, planning of social administration, family and child and youth welfare, rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, liaison with UNICEF); a Social Defence Section (publication of a bulletin on international criminal policy, implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, continuation of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission); and a Social Reference Centre (providing technical information services).

f. DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

This Department:

Serves the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly (on questions arising under Chapter XI, XII, and XIII of the Charter).

Informs the Secretary-General of problems and developments in the field of Trusteeship and information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Supplies other organs of the United Nations and departments of the Secretariat with information concerning Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories and the non-security aspects of strategic areas; and

Co-operates with various specialized agencies on matters relating to conditions in these Territories.

The Department consists of the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, which is responsible for the planning, directing and co-ordination of the substantive and administrative functions of the Department, and the two divisions—the Division of Trusteeship and the Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Division of Trusteeship is primarily concerned with the functioning of the International Trusteeship System. It provides required studies and documentation for the Trusteeship Council and assists it in: the drafting and consideration of Trusteeship Agreements; formulation of questionnaires concerning Trust Territories; examination of annual reports of Administering Authorities; acceptance and examination of petitions; and periodic official visits and surveys. The Division is organized into the office of its Director and five sections: Trusteeship Agreements, Questionnaires and Annual

Reports, Petitions, Visits, and Territorial Research and Analysis.

The Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories classifies, summarizes and analyses information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter and supplemental information for the consideration of the General Assembly and its Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Division undertakes studies on economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, so that the information available may be included in relevant programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It publishes every three years full summaries and analyses of the information on these Territories transmitted by the Administering Members, and, in the intervening years, annual supplements. The Division is composed of the office of its Director; sections on African, Pacific-Asian and Caribbean areas; and a Specialists Unit.

g. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

This Department:

Advises the Secretary-General on information policy;

Supervises and maintains facilities at Headquarters for representatives of all information media;

Maintains Information Centres away from Headquarters, to disseminate United Nations information throughout the world;

Provides services for press coverage of United Nations activities and issues informative publications;

Organizes sales and distribution throughout the world of all informative material issued by the United Nations;

Broadcasts accounts of United Nations activities and provides facilities for commercial and governmental broadcasting services;

Co-ordinates, together with the information services of the specialized agencies, the dissemination of information on the United Nations and the specialized agencies through the Consultative Committee on Public Information for the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies;

Works with the United Nations Film Board, produces and encourages the production of films on subjects connected with the United Nations and all the specialized agencies;

Maintains and encourages film and photographic coverage of United Nations activities and maintains files of prints for publication purposes; and

Provides United Nations information material and related services to educational agencies, lecturers and non-governmental organizations.

The Department of Public Information is organized as follows: Office of the Assistant Secretary-General and External Services; Management and Circulation Division, with an Executive Office, an Overseas Administration Unit and a Sales and Circulation Section; Press and Publications Bureau, with the Central Information and Press Services, consisting of the Office of Press Services, the Central Editorial Services, the Regional and Overseas Services and the Features Services; and the Publications and Research Services, consisting of the Publications Services and the Research Services; Radio Division, with a Europe and Middle East Service, Trans-Pacific Service, Latin American Service, English Language Service and

Central News Desk; Films and Visual Information Division, with a Films Section and a Visual Information Section; and Special Services Division, with a Non-Governmental Organizations Section, Education Section and Headquarters Services.

At the end of 1951, nineteen information centres were serving the following areas:

Belgrade Information Centre—Yugoslavia.

Buenos Aires Information Centre—Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Cairo Information Centre—Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen.

Copenhagen Information Centre—Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and, on request, Finland.

Far East Information Centre—China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Geneva Information Centre—Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece, Israel and Poland. It also provides coverage of all meetings held at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

Karachi Information Centre—Pakistan.

London Information Centre—the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, British dependencies and Ireland; makes transportation arrangements for Secretariat officials and representatives of governments travelling on United Nations business.

Mexico Information Centre—Mexico, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and El Salvador.

Monrovia Information Centre—Liberia.

Moscow Information Centre—USSR, Byelorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR.

New Delhi Information Centre—Burma, Ceylon, and India.

Paris Information Centre—Belgium, France, French dependencies and Luxembourg.

Prague Information Centre—Czechoslovakia.

Rio de Janeiro Information Centre—Brazil.

Sydney Information Centre—Australia and New Zealand.

Teheran Information Centre—Afghanistan and Iran.

Warsaw Information Centre¹⁶²—Poland.

Washington Information Centre, differing from other centres because it is located so close to Headquarters; this Centre provides public information services to press and radio correspondents in Washington, to government agencies, embassies, legations, specialized agencies with headquarters in Washington and the United States information media, and channels to United Nations' Headquarters information from specialized agencies having headquarters in Washington.

h. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

This Department furnishes legal assistance and advice to the organs of the United Nations and other departments in the Secretariat; prepares studies and recommendations with a view to encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification; participates in proceedings in the International Court of Justice

and other judicial and arbitral bodies; and has responsibility for registration and publication of treaties and depositary functions entrusted to the Secretary-General. In fulfilling these functions, the Department:

Prepares legal studies and opinions on legal and constitutional questions arising in the United Nations, including questions on the interpretation and application of the Charter;

Furnishes legal advisers to the various commissions and committees of the United Nations and to international conferences;

Assists in the drafting of international conventions, resolutions, rules and regulations, and renders opinions on their interpretation;

Prepares legal statements to be submitted to the International Court of Justice and other judicial bodies on behalf of the Secretary-General;

Handles prosecution and negotiation of claims for the United Nations and, where required, furnishes legal services when claims are brought against the Organization;

Handles drafting and negotiation of important contracts;

Serves as the secretariat for the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly, the International Law Commission and ad hoc committees dealing with legal problems, and prepares the necessary documents for their sessions;

Carries on research work, prepares studies and memoranda to facilitate the work of the International Law Commission in the field of development and codification;

Prepares publications consisting of judicial reports, collections of agreements, collections of national legislation, and other legal material;

Deals with questions concerning privileges and immunities and legal capacity of the United Nations;

Registers, records and publishes treaties and issues the United Nations Treaty Series;

Exercises depositary functions entrusted to the Secretary-General under multilateral international instruments;

Deals with questions relating to credentials of representatives to organs of the United Nations.

The Department comprises the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General; the General Legal Division; the Division for the Development and Codification of International Law; and the Division of Immunities and Treaties.

i. CONFERENCE AND GENERAL SERVICES

This Department makes arrangements and provides services for meetings of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees and special conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations. In fulfilling these functions, the Department:

Co-operates with the departments concerned in scheduling conferences and meetings;

¹⁶² Discontinued on 30 June 1952. Services performed by the United Nations Information Centre in Geneva.

Co-ordinates the service activities and provides translation, interpretation, reproduction and graphic presentation services for conferences and for the Secretariat;

Edits and publishes the journals and official records of conferences and meetings;

Provides such general services as technical telecommunications facilities, purchasing, stores and warehousing, commercial arrangements for printing, transportation arrangements, and hotel accommodations; and

Handles mail, cables, telephone and telegraph services and supervises registries and files.

•Conference and General Services consists of the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, with a Conference Section; the Bureau of General Services; and the Bureau of Documents.

The Bureau of General Services consists of the Office of the Director and three divisions. The Purchase and Transportation Division is organized into the office of its Director and sections devoted to administration, purchase, standards and control, freight and supply, and travel. The Communications and Records Division is organized into archives, registry and communications sections and a correspondence unit. The Telecommunications Services Division plans, supervises and controls technical telecommunications and radio activities at Headquarters, including the design, construction, installation, replacement, maintenance and operation of broadcasting, television, sound recording, sound reinforcement and simultaneous interpretation equipment, whether owned or rented.

The United Nations Postal Administration supervises United Nations activities in the international postal field. It oversees the preparation, printing and issuing of United Nations postage stamps; distributes them for official purposes and provides facilities for selling such stamps to philatelists.

The Bureau of Documents is organized into its Director's Office, and three divisions. The Documents Control Division consists of: Editorial Control and Production Control Sections. The Language Services Division consists of: Interpretation Service, Editor-Verbatim Reporting Service, English Section, French Section, Spanish Section, Chinese Section and Russian Section. The Publishing Division consists of: Printing Section, Reproduction Section and Distribution Section.

j. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Department of Administrative and Financial Services plans and executes the organizational, budgetary, personnel and fiscal programmes of the United Nations.

It is responsible for buildings management, health, field and inspection services. It keeps the Secretary-General informed on problems and developments in these categories which require his attention. It provides staff assistance to the Secretary-General and to the Assistant Secretaries-General in administrative and organizational planning. It furnishes data required by the General Assembly, councils, and other bodies with respect to administrative, financial and budgetary questions. The Department maintains relationships with all departments of the Secretariat, the Registrar of the International Court of Justice and the specialized agencies on administrative, financial and budgetary questions. The Department ad-

vises the Secretary-General on proposed programmes of the Organization, prior to their adoption, with respect to their personnel and financial implications. It arranges with Members for payment of their contributions, and carries out such other functions as the Secretary-General may assign.

Administrative and Financial Services is organized into the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, two bureaus and four services.

Attached to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General are the secretariats of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Administrative Tribunal, the Joint Appeals Board and Joint Disciplinary Committee; and the secretariat of the Joint Staff Pension Board and the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.

The Bureau of Finance is organized into the Office of the Director, the Budget Division, the Accounts Division, the Treasury and the secretariat pool.

The Bureau of Personnel consists of the Office of the Director, the Appointments and Staff Relations Division and the Policy, Training and Examination Division.

The four services, reporting directly to the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Administrative and Financial Services, are: Buildings Management Service, Inspection Service, Health Service and Field Operations Service.

The Headquarters Planning Office, with a Director of Planning and an Office of the Comptroller, also reports to the Assistant Secretary-General for Administrative and Financial Services. It is the responsibility of the Headquarters Planning Office to plan and make the necessary arrangements for the construction and furnishing of the General Assembly building, conference area and Secretariat building, as well as for the landscaping, underground construction and other appropriate improvements to the site and its approaches.

k. EUROPEAN REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

This Office, established at Geneva and comprising all the elements of the United Nations Secretariat established at Geneva, is the headquarters for the Economic Commission for Europe, the Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body, the Permanent Central Opium Board, the High Commissioner for Refugees and such other United Nations bodies as the Secretary-General may decide.

The Office serves as a centre for United Nations meetings in Europe and provides office space and conference and other facilities for a number of specialized agencies on a reimbursement basis.

4. Organizational Changes in the Secretariat during 1951

a. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The functions of the Office of the Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and of the

Specialized Agencies Section were redefined during 1951 to concentrate, within the Director's Office, all general policy and programme activities coming within its jurisdiction, leaving to the Specialized Agencies Section the more specific and detailed functions of the Executive Office relating directly to specialized agencies.

During the early months of 1951, the Library was transferred from Lake Success to the temporary Library building at the Headquarters site.

b. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

In the light of the observations made by the Fifth Committee during the fifth session of the General Assembly, a full review of the activities and structure of the Department of Economic Affairs was undertaken early in 1951. Resulting from this review, a major organizational change took effect in the latter half of 1951 in the Division of Economic Stability and Development, abolishing the Area Studies and Regional Liaison Section. The functions of this Section relating to liaison, co-ordination and assistance to regional economic commissions in economic matters, were transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General. A part of the staff of this Section was transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General to cover these responsibilities. The remaining staff of the Area Studies and Regional Liaison Section was added to the Economic Development Section, to which was added the responsibility for studies concerning Africa and the Middle East, no regional commissions having yet been established for these areas.

c. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Secretary-General, on 24 September 1951, announced the appointment of Guillaume Georges-Picot of France as the new Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs. He succeeded Henri Laugier of France, who had served since 1946. Mr. Georges-Picot's appointment became effective on 22 October; he took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary-General at the 349th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 6 December 1951.

d. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Management and Circulation Division was established in 1951 and its functions include the production and distribution of Film Strips, formerly performed by the Film and Visual Information Division.

An Information Centre was opened in Karachi, Pakistan, in February 1951.

e. CONFERENCE AND GENERAL SERVICES

An Administrative Section in the Purchase and Transportation Division was created in 1951; it is directly concerned with the international procurement programme.

5. Administration of the Secretariat

a. STAFF REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

By resolution 469(V) of 15 December 1950, the General Assembly, at its fifth session, decided: (a) to defer consideration of the permanent staff regulations for the United Nations until its next session; and (b) to request the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to examine and report on the relevant proposals presented by the Secretary-General.

The Advisory Committee, as requested, presented for the Assembly's consideration in its third report of 1951 (A/1855), draft permanent staff regulations for the United Nations, based on proposals submitted by the Secretary-General after close consultation with specialized agencies and staff representatives.

In a memorandum (A/1912) dated 15 October 1951, the Secretary-General stated that, subject to certain reservations, he concurred generally in the text recommended by the Advisory Committee. The reservations concerned, in particular, regulations 9.1 and 9.3 relating to terminations; the Secretary-General enlarged on his views on these two draft regulations in a further memorandum dated 16 January 1952 (A/1912/Add.1).

As regards the proposed regulation 9.1, he considered that a clearer distinction should be drawn between permanent and temporary appointments, and that the regulation should be so drafted as to grant him explicitly the authority to terminate temporary appointments wherever he considered that such action would be in the interests of the United Nations.

The Advisory Committee, in a proposed regulation 9.1A, had recommended that the probationary period for permanent appointments should normally not exceed two years. The Secretary-General stated that this was substantially in accord with the policy followed. However, he intended to institute a review of existing tempo-

rary contracts with the object of substantially increasing the number of permanent appointments, and he considered it would be premature to establish a specific regulation on probationary periods before the general review was undertaken.

As regards regulation 9.3, the Secretary-General suggested that the proposed rates and conditions of termination indemnity, instead of being left to him to prescribe, should be included as an annex to the Staff Regulations, and thus be adopted by the General Assembly.

The Advisory Committee, in its observations (A/1912/Add.1) on the Secretary-General's proposals, stated that, while it agreed to the substance of the amendments proposed to regulation 9.1, it considered that the policy governing the granting of permanent appointments and the extent and purposes of the use of temporary appointments should be carefully reviewed. In general, it considered, temporary appointments should be used mainly: (a) to engage personnel for temporary or short-term duties; and (b) to cover the initial period of service—a period not to exceed two years—on the basis of which a decision regarding a permanent appointment might be made.

The Committee expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would find it possible, upon careful review of staff members' qualifications, substantially to increase the number of permanent appointments, within the limits of the established posts, during the next two years. It recommended that the number of terminations under each part of regulation 9.1 should be reported annually to the General Assembly.

The Advisory Committee concurred in the amendment to regulation 9.3 proposed by the Secretary-General, i.e. that the proposed rates and conditions of termination indemnity should be included as an annex to the Staff Regulations.

The Fifth Committee considered the question of staff regulations at its 330th and 332nd to 336th meetings held on 21-25 January 1952. At its 330th and 332nd meetings, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Secretary-General and by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and conducted a general debate. At the 333rd to 336th meetings, inclusive, the individual articles of the proposed regulations were discussed.

The Committee had before it a working document (A/C.5/L.163) comparing the texts of the articles of the provisional regulations with those recommended by the Advisory Committee and

giving the views of the Secretary-General on each proposed article.

The Secretary-General, in his statement to the Committee (A/C.5/L.164) stressed the following main points. A permanent or career appointment, he stated, must constitute the normal status of the regular personnel of the Secretariat. Great care had been taken thus far in granting permanent appointments in view of the Secretary-General's determination and repeated Assembly instructions to raise the personnel standards of the Secretariat. Such appointments, he considered, should be increased but should not at present exceed some 70 to 75 per cent of the established posts, so as to leave a reserve for nationals of new Member States, for application of the principle of geographical distribution and for the necessary inflow of fresh talent. He planned to carry out this policy during the next two years after a thorough review of the temporary staff appointed before 1 January 1950. This review would be undertaken by a responsible committee, which would include a staff representative, and would be conducted with scrupulous fairness towards the individuals concerned; those terminated would be able to use the machinery of the Appeals Board and would in most cases be informed of the reasons for termination. The Secretary-General stressed the importance of the distinction between permanent, fixed-term and temporary indefinite appointments; he intended to give as many of the staff as possible permanent appointments, thus reducing uncertain cases to a minimum, and to reserve temporary appointments for beginning periods of service, for assignments of short duration such as employment for sessions of the General Assembly, and for a small number of staff members who could not be granted permanency because of formal restrictions, such as age and geographical distribution. He believed that Assembly approval of the proposed regulations, following Assembly action on the salary, allowance and leave system, would provide an essential basis for a stabilized Secretariat and for a high degree of unity within the staff.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee made a brief introductory statement on the proposed regulations (A/C.5/L.165), referring to his Committee's more detailed recommendations and observations (A/1855), and confining his remarks mainly to regulations 9.1 and 9.1A, since the proposed texts of these regulations represented a change from earlier texts recommended by the Advisory Committee. He emphasized the im-

portance of clarifying regulation 9.1, and of making more precise the distinction between permanent appointments, on the one hand, and fixed-term and other temporary appointments on the other. He expressed the Advisory Committee's preoccupation with the question of security of tenure, and welcomed the assurances given to the Fifth Committee by the Secretary-General. He agreed, on behalf of his Committee, not to press for the adoption of draft regulation 9.1A, in view of the Secretary-General's indication that he would, in due course, introduce a staff rule on the subject of probation.

In the general debate on the proposed regulations, the following were among the principal points raised: the importance of defining the rights and obligations of the staff, the extent to which the staff should be granted permanent appointments, the relative security of tenure of the various types of appointment, the duration of the probationary period, the paramount importance of regulation 9.1 relating to the conditions of termination, the importance of building up a multilingual rather than a monolingual Secretariat, the need for careful selection among candidates for posts, the need for listing disciplinary measures which might be taken against staff members and the importance of the Administrative Tribunal in connexion with staff rights.

The Fifth Committee then discussed, article by article, the text of the staff regulations as proposed by the Advisory Committee, using, as a basis for voting, the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/C.5/L.163). Some of the regulations were adopted as proposed, without discussion and without consideration of any amendments. Others were adopted after an explanation of their meaning had been given by the representative of the Secretary-General or the Chairman of the Fifth Committee and accepted by the Committee. A few of the regulations were the subject of a detailed discussion and were adopted after being amended.

The regulations which were either adopted after explanation or were amended were: regulation 1.1 (responsibility and conduct of staff members); regulation 1.2 (responsibility of staff members to the Secretary-General in the exercise of their functions, and length of the working week); regulation 1.4 (activities of staff members outside of office hours); regulation 1.5 (communication or use by both staff members and ex-staff members of information known to them by rea-

son of their official position); regulation 1.6 (acceptance by staff members of honours, decorations, favours, gifts or fees); regulation 3.1 and Annex I (fixing the salaries of staff members); regulation 4.1 and Annex II (letters of appointment); regulation 4.3 (selection of staff members); regulation 4.4 (preference in the filling of vacancies); regulation 4.5 (duration of appointments of senior officials and other staff members); regulation 4.6 (medical standards); regulation 5.3 (granting of home leave to eligible staff members); regulation 7.1 (travel expenses of staff members and their dependents); regulation 8.2 (establishment of joint administrative machinery (i.e., with staff participation) to give advice on personnel policies); regulation 9.1 (termination of appointments); regulation 9.1A (fixing of the probationary period; it was withdrawn on the understanding that it would be considered at the next session of the General Assembly); regulation 9.3 and Annex III (termination indemnity); regulation 10.2 (imposition of disciplinary measures on staff members whose conduct is unsatisfactory); regulation 11.1 (Appeals Board); and regulation 12.2 (duty of the Secretary-General to communicate the staff rules annually to the General Assembly). (For details of changes made and statements of interpretation, see A/2108.)

The Fifth Committee at its 336th meeting on 25 January 1952 approved, as a whole, by 46 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, the text recommended by the Advisory Committee, as amended.

At its 372nd plenary meeting on 2 February 1952, the General Assembly adopted, without discussion, as resolution 590(VI), the draft resolution as recommended by the Committee (A/2108), by 40 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. It read:

"The General Assembly

"Adopts as the Staff Regulations of the United Nations the regulations annexed to the present resolution. These regulations, which shall supersede all previous staff regulations, shall become effective on 1 March 1952."

ANNEX

Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Scope and Purpose

The Staff Regulations embody the fundamental conditions of service and the basic rights, duties and obligations of the United Nations Secretariat. They represent the broad principles of personnel policy for the staffing and administration of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General, as the Chief Administrative Officer, shall provide and enforce such Staff Rules consistent with these principles as he considers necessary.

ARTICLE I

Duties, obligations and privileges

1.1. Members of the Secretariat are international civil servants. Their responsibilities are not national but exclusively international. By accepting appointment, they pledge themselves to discharge their functions' and to regulate their conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view.

1.2. Staff members are subject to the authority of the Secretary-General and to assignment by him to any of the activities or offices of the United Nations. They are responsible to him in the exercise of their functions. The whole time of staff members shall be at the disposal of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall establish a normal working week.

1.3. In the performance of their duties members of the Secretariat shall neither seek nor accept instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization.

1.4. Members of the Secretariat shall conduct themselves at all times in a manner befitting their status as international civil servants. They shall not engage in any activity that is incompatible with the proper discharge of their duties with the United Nations. They shall avoid any action and in particular any kind of public pronouncement which may adversely reflect on their status. While they are not expected to give up their national sentiments or their political and religious convictions, they shall at all times bear in mind the reserve and tact incumbent upon them by reason of their international status.

1.5. Staff members shall exercise the utmost discretion in regard to all matters of official business. They shall not communicate to any person any information known to them by reason of their official position which has not been made public, except in the course of their duties or by authorization of the Secretary-General. Nor shall they at any time use such information to private advantage. These obligations do not cease upon separation from the Secretariat.

1.6. No member of the Secretariat shall accept any honour, decoration, favour, gift or fee from any government or from any other source external to the Organization during the period of his appointment, except for war service.

1.7. Any member of the Secretariat who becomes a candidate for a public office of a political character shall resign from the Secretariat.

1.8. The immunities and privileges attached to the United Nations by virtue of Article 105 of the Charter are conferred in the interests of the Organization. These privileges and immunities furnish no excuse to the staff members who enjoy them for non-performance of their private obligations or failure to observe laws and police regulations. In any case where these privileges and immunities arise, the staff member shall immediately report to the Secretary-General, with whom alone it rests to decide whether they shall be waived.

1.9. Members of the Secretariat shall subscribe to the following oath or declaration:

"I solemnly swear (undertake, affirm, promise) to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as an international civil servant of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the

United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the Organization".

1.10. The oath or declaration shall be made orally by the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General at a public meeting of the General Assembly and by all other members of the Secretariat before the Secretary-General or his authorized deputy.

ARTICLE II

Classification of posts and staff

2.1. In conformity with principles laid down by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall make appropriate provision for the classification of posts and staff according to the nature of the duties and responsibilities required.

ARTICLE III

Salaries and related allowances

3.1. Salaries of staff members shall be fixed by the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of annex I to the present regulations.

3.2. The Secretary-General shall establish a scheme for the payment of children's allowances and education grants under the conditions specified in annex IV to the present regulations.

ARTICLE IV

Appointment and promotion

4.1. As stated in Article 101 of the Charter, the power of appointment of staff members rests with the Secretary-General. Upon appointment each staff member shall receive a letter of appointment in accordance with the provisions of annex II to the present regulations and signed by the Secretary-General or by an official in the name of the Secretary-General.

4.2. The paramount consideration in the appointment, transfer or promotion of the staff shall be the necessity for securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

4.3. In accordance with the principles of the Charter, selection of staff members shall be made without distinction as to race, sex or religion. So far as is practicable, selection shall be made on a competitive basis.

4.4. Subject to the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and without prejudice to the recruitment of fresh talent at all levels, the fullest regard shall be had, in filling vacancies, to the requisite qualifications and experience of persons already in the service of the United Nations. This consideration shall also apply on a reciprocal basis, to the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations.

4.5. Appointments of Assistant Secretaries-General, Principal Directors and officials of comparable status 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.

4.6. The Secretary-General shall establish appropriate medical standards which staff members shall be required to meet before appointment.

ARTICLE V

Annual and special leave

5.1. Staff members shall be allowed appropriate annual leave.

5.2. Special leave may be authorized by the Secretary-General in exceptional cases.

5.3. Eligible staff members shall be granted home leave once in every two years. A staff member whose home country is the country of his official duty station or who continues to reside in his home country while performing his official duties shall not be eligible for home leave.

ARTICLE VI

Social Security

6.1. Provision shall be made for the participation of staff members in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund in accordance with the regulations of that Fund.

6.2. The Secretary-General shall establish a scheme of social security for the staff, including provisions for health protection, sick leave and maternity leave, and reasonable compensation in the event of illness, accident or death attributable to the performance of official duties on behalf of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VII

Travel and removal expenses

7.1. Subject to conditions and definitions prescribed by the Secretary-General, the United Nations shall in appropriate cases pay the travel expenses of staff members and their dependents.

7.2. Subject to conditions and definitions prescribed by the Secretary-General, the United Nations shall pay removal costs for staff members.

ARTICLE VIII

Staff relations

8.1. (a) A Staff Council, elected by the staff, shall be established for the purpose of ensuring continuous contact between the staff and the Secretary-General. The Council shall be entitled to make proposals to the Secretary-General for improvements in the situation of staff members, both as regards their conditions of work and their general conditions of life.

(b) The Staff Council shall be composed in such a way as to afford equitable representation to all levels of the staff.

(c) Election of the Staff Council shall take place annually under regulations drawn up by the Staff Council and agreed to by the Secretary-General.

8.2. The Secretary-General shall establish joint administrative machinery with staff participation to advise him regarding personnel policies and general questions of staff welfare and to make to him such proposals as it may desire for amendment of the Staff Regulations and Rules.

ARTICLE IX

Separation from service

9.1. (a) The Secretary-General may terminate the appointment of a staff member who holds a permanent appointment and whose probationary period has been completed, if the necessities of the service require aboli-

tion of the post or reduction of the staff, if the services of the individual concerned prove unsatisfactory, or if he is, for reasons of health, incapacitated for further service.

(b) The Secretary-General may terminate the appointment of a staff member with a fixed-term appointment prior to the expiration date for any of the reasons specified in paragraph (a) above, or for such other reason as may be specified in the letter of appointment.

(c) In the case of all other staff members, including staff members serving a probationary period for a permanent appointment, the Secretary-General may at any time terminate the appointment, if, in his opinion, such action would be in the interest of the United Nations.

9.2. Staff members may resign from the Secretariat upon giving the Secretary-General the notice required under the terms of their appointment.

9.3. If the Secretary-General terminates an appointment the staff member shall be given such notice and such indemnity payment as may be applicable under the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules. Payments of termination indemnity shall be made by the Secretary-General in accordance with the rates and conditions specified in annex III to the present regulations.

9.4. The Secretary-General shall establish a scheme for the payment of repatriation grants within the maximum rates and under the conditions specified in annex IV to the present regulations.

9.5. Staff members shall not be retained in active service beyond the age of sixty years. The Secretary-General may, in the interest of the Organization, extend this age limit in exceptional cases.

ARTICLE X

Disciplinary measures

10.1. The Secretary-General may establish administrative machinery with staff participation which will be available to advise him in disciplinary cases.

10.2. The Secretary-General may impose disciplinary measures on staff members whose conduct is unsatisfactory.

He may summarily dismiss a member of the staff for serious misconduct.

ARTICLE XI

Appeals

11.1. The Secretary-General shall establish administrative machinery with staff participation to advise him in case of any appeal by staff members against an administrative decision alleging the non-observance of their terms of appointment, including all pertinent regulations and rules, or against disciplinary action.

11.2. The United Nations Administrative Tribunal shall, under conditions prescribed in its statute, hear and pass judgment upon applications from staff members alleging non-observance of their terms of appointment, including all pertinent regulations and rules.

ARTICLE XII

General provisions

12.1. These regulations may be supplemented or amended by the General Assembly, without prejudice to the acquired rights of staff members.

12.2. The Secretary-General shall report annually to the General Assembly such Staff Rules and amendments thereto as he may make to implement these regulations.

ANNEX I. SALARY SCALES AND RELATED PROVISIONS

1. An Assistant Secretary-General shall receive a salary of \$US 23,000 (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) together with an allowance varying from \$US 7,000 to \$US 10,000 at the Secretary-General's discretion. The allowances for Assistant Secretaries-General are deemed to include all representation (including hospitality) and special allowances, such as housing, education and children's allowances, but not such reimbursable allowances as travel, subsistence and removal costs upon appointment, transfer or termination of appointment with the Organization, official travel and home leave travel.

2. A Principal Director shall receive a salary of \$US 17,000 rising after two years of satisfactory service to \$US 18,000, (subject to the staff assessment plan at the rates laid down in General Assembly resolution 239 (III) and to such changes as may be directed from time to time by the General Assembly, and to salary differentials wherever applied) and if otherwise eligible shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally. In addition, he shall receive a representa-

tion allowance varying from \$US 1,000 to \$US 3,500, at the Secretary-General's discretion, provided that the incumbent of the post of Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General at the time the present annex is adopted may receive a representation allowance up to and not exceeding \$US 5,500.

3. A Director shall receive a salary of \$US 15,000 rising in two-yearly increments of \$US 800 each to \$US 17,400 (subject to the staff assessment plan at the rates laid down in General Assembly resolution 239 (III) and to such changes as may be directed from time to time by the General Assembly, and to salary differentials wherever applied) and if otherwise eligible shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally. In addition, the Secretary-General is authorized at his discretion to grant in special cases a representation allowance up to an amount of \$US 1,500.

4. Except as provided in paragraph 6 of the present annex, the salary scales for staff members in the Principal Officer and Director category and in the Professional category shall be as follows (subject to the staff assessment plan at the rates laid down in General Assembly resolution 239 (III) and to such changes as may be directed from time to time by the General Assembly, and to salary differentials wherever applied):

SALARY SCALES

(Subject to the staff assessment plan at the rates laid down in General Assembly resolution 239 (III), to such changes as may be directed from time to time by the General Assembly and to salary differentials wherever applied.)

	Step I \$US	Step II \$US	Step III \$US	Step IV \$US	Step V \$US	Step VI \$US	Step VII \$US	Step VIII \$US	Step IX \$US	Step X \$US
Principal Officer and Director Category										
Principal Director.	17,000	18,000								
Director	15,000	15,800	16,600	17,400						
Principal Officer...	13,330	14,000	14,670	15,400	16,200	17,000				
Professional Category										
Senior Officer.	11,310	11,690	12,080	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000	
First Officer.	9,140	9,460	9,790	10,150	10,540	10,920	11,310	11,690	12,080	12,500
Second Officer. . . .	7,330	7,600	7,870	8,180	8,500	8,820	9,140	9,460	9,700	10,150
Associate Officer. . .	5,750	6,000	6,270	6,530	6,800	7,070	7,330	7,600	7,870	
Assistant Officer. . .	4,250	4,500	4,750	5,000	5,250	5,500	5,750	6,000		

5. Salary increments within the levels set forth in paragraph 4 of the present annex shall be awarded annually on the basis of satisfactory service, provided that the period of satisfactory service required for increments to any salary step above \$15,000 shall be two years.

6. The Secretary-General shall determine the salary rates to be paid to personnel specifically engaged for conferences and other short-term service, to consultants, to field service personnel, and to technical assistance experts and social welfare advisers.

7. The Secretary-General shall fix the salary scales for staff members in the General Service category and the salary or wage rates for manual workers, normally on the basis of the best prevailing conditions of employment in the locality of the United Nations office concerned, provided that the Secretary-General may, where he deems it appropriate, establish rules and salary limits

for payment of a non-resident's allowance to General Service staff members recruited from outside the local area.

8. The Secretary-General shall establish rules under which an extra payment may be paid to staff members in the General Service category who pass an appropriate test and demonstrate continued proficiency in the use of two or more official languages, such payment to be equivalent to an additional step increment which would continue beyond the maximum of the salary level of the staff member concerned.

9. The Secretary-General may adjust the basic salary rates provided in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 for duty stations away from Headquarters, by the application of salary differentials which take into account relative costs of living, standards of living and related factors; provided that initial differentials shall be not less than 5 per cent

with minimum adjustments in multiples of 5 per cent, and provided further that these differentials shall be applied only to 75 per cent of base salaries.

ANNEX II. LETTERS OF APPOINTMENT

A. The letter of appointment shall state:

(1) That the appointment is subject to the provisions of the Staff Regulations and of the Staff Rules applicable to the category of appointment in question, and to changes which may be duly made in such regulations and rules from time to time;

(2) The nature of the appointment;

(3) The date at which the staff member is required to enter upon his duties;

(4) The period of appointment, the notice required to terminate it and the period of probation, if any;

(5) The category, level, commencing rate of salary, and if increments are allowable, the scale of increments, and the maximum attainable;

(6) Any special conditions which may be applicable.

B A copy of the Staff Regulations and of the Staff Rules shall be transmitted to the staff member with the letter of appointment. In accepting appointment the staff member shall state that he has been made acquainted with and accepts the conditions laid down in the Staff Regulations and in the Staff Rules.

ANNEX III. TERMINATION INDEMNITY

Staff members whose appointments are terminated shall be paid an indemnity in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) Except as provided in (d) and (e) below, the following schedule shall apply to members holding permanent appointments or temporary appointments which are not for a fixed term;

Completed years of service in the Secretariat	MONTHS OF BASE SALARY OR WAGE	
	Confirmed permanent appointments	Temporary appointments which are not for a fixed term and unconfirmed (probationary) permanent appointments
0	not applicable	nil
1	not applicable	1
2	3	1
3	3	2
4	4	3
5	5	4
6	6	5
7	7	6
8	8	7
9 or more	9	8

(b) Except as provided in (d) and (e) below, staff members who have temporary appointments for a fixed term of over six months which are terminated prior to the expiration date specified in the letter of appointment shall be paid five days' indemnity pay for each month of uncompleted service, but not less than thirty working days' of indemnity pay.

(c) Indemnity pay shall be calculated on the basis of the staff member's base salary or wages at the time of termination.

(d) No indemnity payment shall be made to:

A staff member who resigns, except where termination notice has been given and the termination date agreed upon;

A staff member who has a temporary appointment which is not for a fixed term and which is terminated during the first year of service;

A staff member who has a temporary appointment for a fixed term which is completed on the expiration date specified in the letter of appointment.

A staff member who is summarily dismissed;

A staff member who abandons his post;

A staff member who is retired under the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund Regulations.

(e) Staff members specifically engaged for conference and other short-term service or for service with a mission, as consultants, or as experts, and staff members who are locally recruited for service in established offices away from Headquarters may be paid termination indemnity if and as provided in their letters of appointment.

ANNEX IV. CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCE, EDUCATION GRANT AND REPATRIATION GRANT

1. Full-time members of the staff, with the exception of those specifically excluded by resolution of the General Assembly, shall be entitled to a children's allowance of \$US 200 per annum in respect of each child under the age of eighteen years, or, if the child is in full-time attendance at a school or a university (or similar educational institution), or is totally disabled under the age of twenty-one years; provided that, if both parents are members of the staff of the United Nations, only one allowance will be paid in respect of each of their children; and provided further that, where the Secretary-General deems it advisable, no allowance or an allowance of an amount other than \$US 200 may be paid under special circumstances, as for example, short-term assignments or assignments at duty stations where the levels of United Nations salary scales are fixed at levels varying from the Headquarters scale.

2. Each full-time member of the staff, with the exception of those specifically excluded by resolution of the General Assembly, entitled to receive a children's allowance under paragraph 1 above, who is employed by the United Nations in a country other than his own country, as specified in his letter of appointment, shall be entitled to the following education grant:

(a) The sum of \$US 200 per annum for each child, in respect of whom a children's allowance is payable, in full-time attendance at a school or a university in his home country; provided that where a child attended such an educational institution for a period of less than two-thirds of any one scholastic year, the grant shall be reduced to such proportion of \$US 200 as the period so attended bears to a full scholastic year;

(b) Once in each scholastic year the travelling expenses of the outward and return journey of such a child by a route approved by the Secretary-General;

(c) Should staff members elect to send their children to special national schools in the area where they are serving, including international schools organized for children of United Nations staff members, rather than to schools in their home countries, the United Nations will pay for each child otherwise eligible for the education grant, a grant equal to the difference between the cost of education at the special school which he attends and the cost at a comparable school attended by children

of persons normally resident in the area, provided that the grant shall not exceed \$200 per year. This grant shall be payable only when there is a valid reason for the child not to attend school in the home country; for instance, in the case of children under thirteen years of age or when the health of the child is such that return to the home country is not feasible;

(d) If both parents are members of the staff of United Nations only one grant will be paid in respect of each of their children.

3. The Secretary-General may decide in each case whether allowances or grants under paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall extend to adopted children or step-children.

4. In principle, the repatriation grant shall be payable to staff members whom the Organization is obligated to repatriate, except those terminated by summary dismissal. Detailed conditions and definitions relating to eligibility shall be determined by the Secretary-General. The amount of the grant shall vary with the length of service with the United Nations (exclusive of periods when an expatriation allowance was received). The maximum rates payable shall be as follows:

Years of continuous service away from home country	Staff member with neither a wife, dependent husband or dependent child at time of termination (weeks of salary)	Staff member with a wife, dependent husband or dependent child at time of termination (weeks of salary)
After 2 years	4	8
" 3 "	5	10
" 4 "	6	12
" 5 "	7	14
" 6 "	8	16
" 7 "	9	18
" 8 "	10	20
" 9 "	11	22
" 10 "	12	24
" 11 "	13	26
" 12 "	14	28

The maximum grant payable under this plan shall be \$US 2,500 net for a staff member without dependants and \$US 5,000 net for a staff member with dependants.

b. COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCE

The Secretary-General, in his budget estimates for 1952 (A/C.5/468 and Corr.1 & 2) proposed that, in view of the rise in the cost of living in the New York area, an allowance effective 1 January 1952 at the rate of 7.5 per cent of gross salary should be paid to all staff members working at Headquarters, with a minimum payment of \$300 and a maximum of \$750 gross per annum. He also proposed that he should be authorized to make subsequent adjustments of 5 per cent or multiples thereof of gross salary, based on the average percentage variation compared with May 1950 in the cost of living during the six months prior to the adjustment date.

The Advisory Committee, in its second report of 1952 (A/2039), recommended that the cost-of-living adjustment should be at a flat rate of 5

per cent, that it should be granted only to Headquarters staff receiving a base salary of less than \$7,000 per year, and that there should be no automatic adjustments to changes in the cost of living.

The Fifth Committee discussed the question of a cost-of-living adjustment when it considered the supplementary budget estimates¹⁶³ at its 325th to 327th meetings on 15 and 16 January 1952. The members of the Committee were generally agreed that the rise, in the cost of living in the New York area justified a compensatory allowance to some categories of staff, but there was some difference of opinion as to the rate at which the allowance should be established and which categories of staff members should benefit.

The following proposals and amendments were submitted:

A joint proposal of Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey (A/C.5/L.158) embodied the proposals made by the Secretary-General.

A revised Indian amendment (A/C.5/L.162; to the joint draft proposal drew a dividing line between staff earning less and those earning more than \$7,000 gross per annum; for the former it proposed an allowance of 7.5 per cent and for the latter an allowance of 5 per cent.

A French oral proposal suggested that any decision concerning the introduction of a sliding scale for automatic adjustment to changes in the cost of living should be left to the General Assembly at its seventh session, when the practical value of its introduction might be more apparent.

A United States proposal (A/C.5/L.159 Rev.1) suggested: (1) that a cost-of-living allowance should be granted to the Headquarters General Service category staff at a rate required to bring gross salaries into line with the best prevailing salaries or wages in the Headquarters area, and (2) that all other Headquarters staff earning up to \$15,000 gross should receive 5 per cent of gross salaries, with a maximum of \$500 gross.

A United Kingdom oral proposal suggested that a maximum of 5 per cent was adequate for more highly paid staff and that an appropriate point to stop at in the salary range would be \$12,000 gross.

A Greek oral proposal provided for an allowance of 6 per cent, without salary limitation, for all officials in New York.

The Fifth Committee, at its 327th meeting on 16 January 1952, adopted the first two operative paragraphs of the joint proposal (A/C.5/L.158); paragraph 1 by 33 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions, and paragraph 2 by 32 votes to 14, with 10 abstentions. Consequently, the other proposals covering the same matters were not put to the vote.

The Committee then adopted, by 34 votes to 14, with 6 abstentions, the French oral proposal

¹⁶³ See pp. 148-49.

to postpone consideration of the question of the "sliding scale".

The Committee's report (A/2022/Add.1) was considered by the Assembly at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952. The provision for cost-of-living allowances was voted on separately and adopted (resolution 592(VI))¹⁶⁴ by 45 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions.

c. UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal was established by the General Assembly on 24 November 1949 to hear and pass judgment upon applications alleging non-observance of United Nations Secretariat staff members' contracts of employment or of their terms of appointment.¹⁶⁵ It met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25 July-4 September 1951 to consider the appeals of five terminated staff members.

The Tribunal, on 6, 7, 22 and 24 August, heard counsel for both parties, the applicants being represented by outside legal counsel, and the Secretary-General by members of the Legal Department of the United Nations Secretariat.

The Tribunal's judgment (Judgment No. 4) was delivered on 25 August; its conclusions referred to:

- (1) the power of the Secretary-General with respect to the termination of temporary indefinite contracts and the non-renewal of fixed-term contracts; and
- (2) the question whether the Secretary-General is under an obligation to state specific reasons, at the request of the employee affected, for terminating temporary-indefinite contracts or for not renewing fixed-term contracts.

After obtaining further information in writing from the two parties, the Administrative Tribunal, on 4 September, delivered judgments on the individual cases.

In Judgment No. 5 (case involving the termination of a temporary-indefinite contract), the Tribunal found that the causes assigned by the Secretary-General for the termination of the applicant constituted a reasonable statement of grounds for separation. The Tribunal, nevertheless, pointed out that the treatment accorded to the applicant prior to his actual termination lacked an essential element of due process. The Tribunal therefore ordered that the Secretary-General's decision to terminate the applicant be rescinded.

In Judgment No. 6 (case involving the termination of a temporary-indefinite contract), the Tribunal found that, while the statements of cause assigned by the Secretary-General in the termination of the applicant's contract were in the style of conclusions rather than causes and lacked the specificity which the Tribunal regarded as desirable, they undoubtedly constituted adequate rea-

sons for termination. However, inasmuch as the applicant was at no time in a position to plead directly to the statements of cause for termination assigned by the Secretary-General, an essential element of procedural due process was lacking. The Tribunal therefore found in favour of the applicant and ordered that the Secretary-General's decision to terminate the applicant be rescinded.

In Judgment No. 7 (case involving termination of a temporary-indefinite contract), the Tribunal found that the causes assigned by the Secretary-General in the termination of the applicant's contract constituted a reasonable statement of grounds for separation. While deploring the manner and circumstances of the applicant's termination, the Tribunal sustained the action of the Administration.

In Judgment No. 8 (case involving the non-renewal of a fixed-term contract), the Tribunal found that the applicant suffered no injury in respect of which recovery upon his expired fixed-term contract could be reasonably claimed. The Tribunal also found that the history of the applicant's contractual relationships to the United Nations was such that no reasonable expectancies of renewal of his fixed-term contract or of the award of a temporary-indefinite or of an indeterminate contract, were raised. It therefore sustained the decision of the Administration and dismissed the case.

In Judgment No. 9 (case involving the termination of a temporary-indefinite contract), the Tribunal found that in view of the special circumstances of the case, adequate grounds existed for the decision to terminate. It also appeared that serious efforts were made to place the applicant in other positions for which the applicant's abilities were more suited, and a specific offer was extended which was refused. In these circumstances, the Tribunal considered all of the elements of due process to have been satisfied and concluded that the application was not well founded.

In Judgment No. 10, the Administrative Tribunal replied to reservations made by counsel for the Secretary-General and referred to article 10, paragraph 2, of the Tribunal's Statute, which provides that its judgments are final and without appeal.

The Administrative Tribunal was notified by the Secretary-General on 12 September 1951, under article 9 of the Tribunal's Statute, that, in his opinion, it was inadvisable to reinstate either of the two applicants whose applications had been sustained in Judgments Nos. 5 and 6. Under the same article the Tribunal was therefore seized of the question of fixing the amount of damages sustained by the applicants in consequence of the non-observance of their contracts.

On 12 November, the Administrative Tribunal delivered Judgments Nos. 11 and 12 awarding damages in one case (case involving the applicant concerned in Judgment No. 5) to the amount of \$7,500 and in the other case (case involving the applicant concerned in Judgment No. 6) to the amount of \$6,250. These sums were paid to the applicants by the United Nations.

Six members of the Administrative Tribunal met in plenary session on 7 December 1951; the seventh member, Mr. Outrata, being unable to attend. The Tribunal considered questions relating

¹⁶⁴ See p. 149.

¹⁶⁵ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, pp. 19-20, 37, 919-22.

to its administration and operation, adopted amendments to certain articles of its Statute, and elected its officers for 1952.

d. JOINT APPEALS BOARD AND JOINT DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

The Joint Appeals Board and the Joint Disciplinary Committee continued to function in 1951 as constituted in May 1950 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 352(IV).¹⁶⁶ These two bodies, established to advise the Secretary-General in cases of appeal against administrative decisions or concerning proposed disciplinary action respectively, are each composed of three members of the Secretariat, one appointed by the Secretary-General, one elected by the Staff Association, and a Chairman appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Staff Association.

During 1951, the Joint Appeals Board reported to the Secretary-General on seven cases of appeals, most of them relating to termination of temporary indefinite appointments. The Joint Disciplinary Committee considered one case during 1951.

e. RECRUITMENT POLICIES

During 1951 the initial phase of recruitment had ended, and main attention in this field was being focussed on the development of regular recruitment for a career service along already defined lines. The progressive implementation of the principles established in the 1950 report of the International Civil Service Advisory Board continued. Except in the case of the recruitment of technical assistance experts, no important changes were made in established recruitment procedures.

By the end of the year, the basic requirements of geographical representation had been virtually met, though a satisfactory solution had not yet been reached for the problem of distributing nationalities more evenly within the various organizational units of the Secretariat.

The use of examinations as a method of entry to the Organization was maintained.

The expansion of the technical assistance programme in 1951 presented a special and difficult recruitment problem—the need to find experts to send throughout the world in response to requests for assistance from over 60 governments. In view of the importance of the posts to be filled and the urgency of the task, wide use was made

of recruiting trips by senior officers. In addition, time and personnel had to be diverted at Headquarters to this special recruitment, and an office was established in Paris to deal with recruitment of experts in Western Europe.

f. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD

During its third session, held in New York from 21-25 May 1951, the International Civil Service Advisory Board centred its discussion in the question of in-service training in the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Board reached a number of definite conclusions on factors which it considered basic to the success of in-service training but decided to submit only a provisional report, and to ask the organizations represented on the Board for comments and suggestions on its recommendations and on any experiences which they might have gained in putting them into effect.

The Board's provisional report emphasized two basic objectives of an in-service training programme as applied to an international secretariat: (1) to develop in each member of the staff the international outlook and habit of mind essential to the practical implementation of the oath of office in day-to-day work and contracts, to create a sense of identification with the international organization, and to foster the building of common traditions; and (2) to supply such additional technical training as is needed for the purposes of international work to supplement the basic educational and technical qualifications required by staff members on appointment.

In its report, the Board also gave detailed consideration to general training needs of the international secretariats, means of giving the staff an understanding of the United Nations activities and of its division of responsibilities, improvement of management and supervision at all levels, orientation of new staff, training of trainees and other junior professional staff, language training, training in standard work methods, and preparation for overseas assignments. Stress was laid on the need for a co-operative effort on the part of all persons and groups affected by the training programme, in order to make it acceptable and successful.

In conclusion, the Board expressed its firm conviction that a vigorous in-service training programme properly conceived and executed, can

¹⁶⁶ See Y.U.N., 1948-49, p. 919.

make a significant contribution to the efficiency of the international secretariats by bringing about a more effective use of public funds and by increasing the well-being of the agency which applies it.

g. UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board submitted to the sixth regular session of the General Assembly an annual report on the operation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund for the year ended 31 December 1950 and a supplementary report covering the period until 31 May 1951 (A/1846).

The report indicated that on 31 December 1950 the active membership of the Fund was 5,490, an increase of 1,949 members during the year. This increase was largely due to the admission to the Fund of three specialized agencies—the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation. The total number of members who had entered the Fund since its inception in 1947 was 6,536, and the number of withdrawals for the same period, 1,046.

The number of benefits authorized in 1950 were: 8 retirement, 1 widow's, 2 children's, 2 disability and 607 withdrawal benefits.

The statement of cash income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 1950 showed \$7,920,213 as the balance at 1 January 1950, and \$6,165,527 as the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended 31 December 1950, making \$14,225,122 for the total Fund at 31 December 1950. The investments of the Fund showed the total value of investments at cost to be \$13,579,826. The rate of yield of the investments was a little in excess of 2½ per cent per annum, which was the rate of interest assumed for the actuarial basis of the Fund.

The supplementary report up to 31 May 1951 stated that since 31 December 1950 two more specialized agencies had entered the Fund: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 1 January 1951, and the International Civil Aviation Organization on 1 March 1951. When the admission of these organizations had been completed, it was stated, the membership of the Fund would approach 7,000.

During the first five months of 1951 the Fund increased by \$2,199,978, to a total of \$16,285,718. Benefits paid during these five months amounted to \$211,924.

The Fifth Committee, at its 323rd meeting on 7 January 1952, and, on its recommendation (A/2053), the General Assembly, at its 360th plenary meeting on 12 January, adopted, without discussion and without objection, resolution 587-(VI) taking note of the report.

h. STAFF SERVICES

(1) Health Services

During 1951, the Health Service completed the first study of the health status of the Secretariat at United Nations Headquarters and organized consultative committees, composed of experts serving in an honorary capacity, to advise on the development of standards of employability and placement in the light of the study. Preplacement medical examinations were extended to include candidates to be employed four months or longer, and candidates for technical assistance mission assignment regardless of length of appointment.

The Health Service began negotiations with the Health and Welfare Council of New York City to conduct a health education programme for staff members, stressing the preventive aspects of medical care and providing information concerning medical facilities in the area. The Medical Director participated in the orientation programme of new staff members, acquainting them with the functions of the Health Service. Candidates assigned to missions were briefed on health conditions of mission areas and the essentials of simple hygienic precautions.

In 1951, the United Nations assumed financial responsibility for service-incurred disabilities, and the Health Service became responsible for reporting cases to the Compensation Board, follow-up with attending physicians, screening of medical bills, and recommendations to the Board on disposition of cases.

(2) Volunteer Services

During 1951, eighteen volunteers, under a staff chief and assistant, planned and carried out a broad programme for the benefit of staff members. The purpose of the programme was to help new staff members to adjust to their environment and to promote acquaintanceship and understanding both within the staff itself and between the staff and families in various communities in the United States. Volunteer Services arranged visits by Secretariat members to private homes in many communities for vacations, week-ends, and on specific occasions; it conducted counselling services on questions of travel and education, both in

schools and camps; it obtained special facilities for staff members for musical events, theatres, radio, television and sports programmes, and it provided a daily information service for the staff on shopping and a wide variety of facilities in New York. The volunteers also organized a number of entertainments and sightseeing trips.

(3) United Nations Housing Projects

After months of negotiations the United Nations was unable to secure a new agreement with Parkway Village Inc. on all or part of the Parkway Village Housing Project at the present or reasonably increased rentals. However, an agreement was made which included the following salient points:

(1) no tenant officially connected with the United Nations living in Parkway Village would be denied a lease on his or any other available apartment if he chose to sign a new lease at increased rentals; (2) the United Nations would have first refusal of any available apartments during the three-year term of the agreement; (3) the United Nations would guarantee rentals on such leases; (4) all such leases would include cancellation clauses which might be invoked by the tenant in the event of termination or transfer for a term of one year or more out of the Headquarters area; (5) all tenants would deal directly with Parkway Village Inc. and the United Nations would have no further responsibility for collection of rents; (6) the guaranty deposit of \$400,000 held in escrow by Parkway Village Inc. would be returned at the expiration of the lease on 15 January 1953.

The Housing Section continued to assist new staff members in finding appropriate housing.

i. UNITED NATIONS INTERNE PROGRAMMES

The United Nations interne programme, initiated in July 1947, was continued, two programmes being held during 1951. The first, from 2 April-26 May, was attended by 22 internes who were national civil servants or officials of international organizations; its specific purpose was to study the working methods and procedures of the Secretariat.

The second programme, held during the summer, was attended by 49 students and had the same purpose. Ten internes were supported by individual scholarships from educational and other organizations. The programme was held in two sections: one at the Geneva Office from 24 June-16 August, to enable fourteen students who were particularly interested in the work of the Economic and Social Council to attend the Council's thirteenth session; the other at the New York Headquarters from 9 July-31 August.

The third programme, originally scheduled to coincide with the first eight weeks of the General Assembly, was cancelled because of the additional expense involved in transferring operations to Paris.

By the end of 1951, a total of 466 internes from 55 countries had taken part in these eight-week programmes.

ANNEX. PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

(As of 31 December 1951)

Secretary-General: TRYGVE LIE

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
Acting Director of the Library: Edouard Reitman

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Assistant Secretary-General: Constantin E. Zinchenko
Principal Director: Dragoslav Protitch
Director of General Political Division: Alfonso Garcia Robles

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Assistant Secretary-General: David Owen
Principal Director: (Vacant)¹⁶⁷
Director of Division of Economic Stability and Development: David Weintraub
Director of Fiscal Division: Henry S. Bloch
Director of Division of Transport and Communications: Branko Lukac

Director of Statistical Office: W. R. Leonard
Secretary of the Economic and Social Council: Gilbert E. Yates

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Executive Secretary: Gunnar Myrdal

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Executive Secretary: P. S. Lokanathan

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Executive Secretary: Raul Prebisch

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Director-General: Hugh L. Keenleyside
Deputy Director-General: Gustavo Martínez Cabañas
Director of Co-ordination and Planning: Arthur Goldschmidt
Director of Operations: George W. Cadbury
Chief of Missions Division: Jean Louis Mandereau

¹⁶⁷ Roy Blough was appointed Principal Director on 3 July 1952.

Chief of Training Division: Charles Fonck
 Director of Public Administration Division: H. J. Van Mook

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Chairman: David Owen
 Executive Secretary: Manuel Perez-Guerrero

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Assistant Secretary-General: Guillaume Georges-Picot
 Acting Principal Director: Leon Steinig¹⁶⁸
 Director of Division of Human Rights: John P. Humphrey
 Director of Division of Narcotic Drugs: Leon Steinig
 Director of Population Division: P. K. Whelpton
 Director of Division of Social Welfare: Miss Julia Henderson

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Assistant Secretary-General: Benjamin A. Cohen
 Principal Director: Tor Gjesdal
 Director for External Services and Specialized Agencies: V. J. G. Stavridi
 Director of Management and Circulation Division: G. J. Janeczek
 Director of Press and Publications Bureau: Wilder Foote
 Director of Radio Division: Peter Aylen
 Director of Films and Visual Information Division: Jan Gunnar Lindstrom
 Acting Director of Special Services:¹⁶⁹ William Agar

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES

BELGRADE—Director: Milan Hofman
 BUENOS AIRES—Director: Marco Gandasegui¹⁷⁰
 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: R. de Roussy de Sales
 MOSCOW—Acting Director: Leonid Pavlov
 NEW DELHI—Director: B. Leitgeber
 PARIS—Director: Rubens Borba de Moraes
 PRAGUE—Director: Olav Rytter
 RÍO DE JANEIRO—Director: Paul Vanorden Shaw
 SHANGHAI—Director: Henri Fast
 SYDNEY—Director: Vernon Duckworth-Barker¹⁷¹
 TEHERAN—Director: Abdollah Faryar

WARSAW¹⁷²—Officer-in-Charge: Mrs. Zofia Rutkowska
 WASHINGTON—Director: Arthur Sweetser

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Assistant Secretary-General: Ivan S. Kerno
 General Counsel and Principal Director: Abraham H. Feller
 Deputy Director of General Legal Division: Oscar Schachter
 Director of Division for the Development and Codification of International Law: Yuen-Li Liang
 Director of Division of Immunities and Treaties: C. Stavropoulos

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE AND GENERAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: Shamaldharee Lall
 Principal Director: David B. Vaughan
 Director of Bureau of General Services: Byron F. Wood
 Director of Telecommunications Services Division: H. B. Rantzen
 Acting Chief of Communications and Records Division: E. D. Brodnax
 Director of Purchase and Transportation Division: F. A. Mapes
 Chief of United Nations Postal Administration: Bertil Renborg
 Director of Bureau of Documents: Georges Peissel
 Director of Documents Control Division: Charles H. Le Bosquet
 Director of Language Services Division: Honorio Roigt
 Director of Publishing Division: David Zabłodowski

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

Assistant Secretary-General: Byron Price
 Director of Planning, Headquarters Planning Office: Wallace K. Harrison
 Medical Director, Health Service: Frank Calderone
 Director of Buildings Management Service: Frank M. Begley
 Acting Chief of United Nations Field Operations Service: Carey Seward
 Director of Inspection Service: Frode Hansen
 Director of Bureau of Personnel: Georges Palthey
 Director of Bureau of Finance: Hans C. Andersen

EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA

Director Representing the Secretary-General: Wladimir Moderow

¹⁶⁸ Hussein Mohammed Asfahany was appointed Principal Director on 20 May 1952.

¹⁶⁹ W. Bryant Mumford, Director of Special Services, died 28 January 1951.

¹⁷⁰ Succeeded Enrique Loudet on 21 October 1951.

¹⁷¹ Succeeded William McNamara on 26 August 1951.

¹⁷² Discontinued on 30 June 1952. Services performed by the United Nations Information Centre in Geneva.

H. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

1. Headquarters of the United Nations

a. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with the General Assembly's request (resolution 461(V)),¹⁷³ the Secretary-General, in October 1951, submitted to the sixth regular session of the Assembly a progress report (A/1895) on the permanent Headquarters. He reported that the permanent Headquarters had been officially established early in January 1951 on the Manhattan site in New York City.

(1) Progress of Construction

Between August 1950 and June 1951, the entire staff had been accommodated in the new Secretariat office building, together with liaison officers for specialized agencies, and offices had been provided for the Press and other public information organizations.

The Secretariat building had been accepted from the contractors and the originally specified work had been completed. The Secretary-General pointed out, however, that initial plans had envisaged the use of only 35 of the 39 floors; four were to be left uncompleted as an expansion area. In order to provide office facilities for unforeseen staff requirements, such as UNICEF, the Technical Assistance Board, the Technical Assistance Administration, and liaison offices for WHO and UNESCO, all but two floors of the building had been finished and were in use.

The Conference building, housing the Security Council chamber, the Economic and Social Council chamber and the Trusteeship Council chamber, as well as three large conference rooms for the Main Committees of the General Assembly, together with appropriate offices, lounges and corridors, was in the final stages of completion. On the upper storey of this structure, a delegates' restaurant and a staff cafeteria would soon be ready for use. The lower levels of the Conference building, containing document reproduction areas, work spaces, storage platforms and the service road, had been completed and in use for several months.

The General Assembly building, containing the auditorium for plenary meetings, a fourth large conference room for Main Committee meetings, other smaller committee rooms, public areas, telecommunications control centre, studios and appropriate offices, lounges and circulation areas, was scheduled for completion in the summer of

1952. The structural steel of this building had been erected and stone was being set.

The garage, constructed on three underground levels to house a total of 1,500 automobiles, had been completed, and about two thirds of the space was in use, the remainder being used temporarily for housing construction facilities and for storage.

The Manhattan Office building, the seven-storey office building purchased from the City of New York at the time of the acquisition of the entire site, had become the Library and was in use. The top floor continued to be occupied by the Military Staff Committee. Essential alterations had been made.

An important part of the Headquarters construction project was the installation of telecommunications equipment. This included: the six-channel simultaneous interpretation system for the three Council chambers, the four conference rooms, the four committee rooms and the General Assembly hall; sound reinforcement for the various meeting rooms and studios; recording equipment for seven broadcasting studios; a dial telephone system for communication between various operation centres; a loudspeaker office distribution system from the meeting rooms to certain offices; television equipment; a centrally-controlled clock system; and miscellaneous paging and public address devices. Much of the equipment from Lake Success and Flushing had been used, while other units were new and of the latest design.

Preliminary landscaping plans for the entire site had been made and some detailed plans, including paving and planting, had already been executed in the areas adjacent to the Secretariat building and the Library. Large green open spaces would characterize the site north of the buildings, with suitable approaches for the main public entrance at the north end of the Assembly building.

As a part of the landscaping, a small playground was to be constructed for young children on a plot 100 ft. by 140 ft. (30.48 m. by 42.67 m.) at the extreme north-eastern corner of the site. Use of the space would be entirely controlled by the United Nations.

(2) New York City's Part in Establishing United Nations Headquarters

The Secretary-General declared that the authorities of the City of New York had pressed for-

¹⁷³ See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 178-79.

ward their programme for improvements around the site, although they had been handicapped somewhat by inability to get building materials on time, and estimates of costs for the work to be carried out by the City had increased very markedly because of the general price rises throughout the entire construction industry. The City continued its original plan of improving 42nd Street, First Avenue, 47th Street and 48th Street in the face of the tremendous rise in costs over those on which the preliminary estimates of 1947 were based, when the joint programme of the United Nations and the City was undertaken. The current schedule provided for the completion of work by the City late in 1952 and this schedule appeared to be reasonable if all the material could be obtained. Work on the Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, which had been done by the City with United Nations funds, had been practically completed.

(3) Budget

In the preliminary plans for the Headquarters, which had first been submitted to the General Assembly in 1947 (A/311), the cost for the completed project had been estimated at \$84,831,450. After consultation with various authorities, the budget had been reduced to \$65 million. Reductions had been made in the size and scope of the project in order to meet the reduced budgeted cost. World-wide increases in costs and material shortages which had entailed considerable delay had upset the plan of completing the project within the \$65 million budget.

In a supplementary report (A/1895/Add.1), the Secretary-General stated that, in spite of adjustments in plans and, in some instances, the substitution of cheaper materials, it had not proved possible to absorb altogether the considerable increase in construction costs that had occurred since 1947, and particularly since January 1949, when the construction programme was being accelerated and the major contracts were being negotiated. In the light of prevailing conditions, he estimated that total requirements would amount to \$68 million, or \$3 million in excess of the figure approved by the General Assembly in November 1947. The Secretary-General proposed that this anticipated deficit should be financed as follows: (a) that \$1 million be voted as a supplementary budget item; (b) that authorization be given to draw upon the Working Capital Fund, as required, up to a total amount not exceeding \$2 million.

The Headquarters Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had both considered the supplementary report and endorsed the request of the Secretary-General for authorization of an additional \$3 million to complete the permanent Headquarters.

A repayment of \$1 million to the United States Government had been made on 1 July 1951 from regular United Nations appropriated funds, pursuant to the terms of the Loan Agreement between the United Nations and the United States. The next instalment of \$1 million would become due on 1 July 1952.

(4) Art and Decoration

The Board of Art Advisers, appointed in 1950 to assist the Secretary-General in policy decisions and in the consideration of various offers of art objects, continued to function, the Secretary-General reported. The decoration of the three Council Chambers through gifts from Denmark, Norway and Sweden had progressed and would be nearly completed by the end of 1951. Special floor coverings, wall coverings, railings, doors, ceiling designs and some art objects had been installed. The selection of large works of art had been postponed until the construction reached its final stages.

Much of the interior furnishings and furniture had been procured outside the United States as a result of the world-wide purchasing programme. Sixteen countries were represented in furniture and textiles. All the floor coverings in the Conference building, a total of 14,170 linear yards (12,957 metres), had been procured from France and the United Kingdom. Fabric for curtains and draperies, totalling 5,762 yards (5,269 metres), came from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

(5) Gifts

Increasing interest had been shown by the Governments of Member States and other agencies in making donations and appropriate gifts to the United Nations for use in the Headquarters. In addition to the gifts of Denmark, Norway and Sweden for the decoration of the three Council Chambers, the United Kingdom had undertaken the interior design and furnishing of a committee room, to be known as Committee Room Seven, located in a central place in the General Assembly building.

Offers of most suitable gifts, in the form of woods native to the respective lands, had been ac-

cepted from New Zealand for the delegates lobby of the General Assembly building, from Australia for the executive offices in the Assembly building, and of furniture from the Union of South Africa. Canada would provide decorative metal doors for the main north public entrance to the General Assembly building. Greece would provide statuary to be placed in the landscaped area, and many other countries were considering gifts which would probably include different types of art objects, floor coverings, wall coverings and furniture.

The schoolchildren of the United States were providing a \$50,000 fountain for the circle in the Secretariat building courtyard. The money was collected in small denominations in the schools of the various States and Territories of the United States, the collection being sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations. It was planned to complete this project in time to hold a dedication ceremony¹⁷⁴ in June 1952.

Officials of the City of New York had indicated that it was their intention to make a gift of 80 per cent of the cost of a monumental gateway and protective fence for the Headquarters site.

(6) Delegations Building

In his report, the Secretary-General transmitted the conclusions reached by a sub-committee of the Headquarters Advisory Committee to the effect that any architectural planning relating to the construction of a delegation building which involved the expenditure of any sizeable amount of funds would not be justified in existing circumstances, and that therefore further planning for such a building should be postponed.

b.

The Secretary-General, in his report, submitted for the Assembly's consideration a draft resolution: (1) taking note of his report; (2) continuing the Headquarters Advisory Committee with the existing membership; and (3) requesting him to report to the General Assembly at its seventh session on the progress of Headquarters construction.

The question of the permanent Headquarters was considered by the Fifth Committee at its 329th meeting on 17 January 1952.

Representatives of Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico and the United States supported the Secretary-General's request for a net increase of \$3 million for the completion of the Headquarters. The view was expressed that, as building costs in the New

York area had risen by an average of 19.4 per cent since the approval of the plans for the permanent Headquarters in December 1947, it was not surprising that the original appropriation had proved inadequate. The fact that the additional funds requested amounted to less than 5 per cent of the original estimate was, in itself, convincing evidence of the care and prudence with which the programme had been carried forward.

The representative of the USSR expressed the opinion that Member States had no proper financial control over the Headquarters construction programme. The information before the Fifth Committee indicated that the considerable funds placed at the disposal of the responsible officials concerned had been extravagantly expended, with the result that further appropriations amounting to approximately 5 per cent of the original budget were now being sought. Accordingly, he proposed orally that the Headquarters Advisory Committee be invited to revise the plans for the uncompleted construction projects with a view to their simplification and reduction in cost and that, in addition, the Secretariat be requested to undertake negotiations with the United States Government for a further loan on the same terms as the original loan of \$65 million; that is, interest-free and repayable in twenty years.

The representatives of India and Poland doubted that the \$3 million requested by the Secretary-General was a final and maximum figure. The rise in prices, they considered, might be advanced again to justify further applications. The representative of Poland supported the USSR oral proposal, and the representative of India said that he would abstain in the vote on the Secretary-General's proposal.

The Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Administrative and Financial Services said that there had not been extravagance in the construction project. The Headquarters Advisory Committee consisted of the representatives of sixteen governments and its decisions had almost always been taken unanimously, and the accounts for the construction of the buildings had been closely scrutinized by the United Nations Board of Auditors. Moreover, when prices had risen 20 per cent and the request for additional funds amounted to only 5 per cent of the original appropriation, that request could hardly be described as exaggerated.

¹⁷⁴ The ceremony to dedicate the fountain was held on 26 June 1952, anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter.

Assurances were given on behalf of the Secretary-General that the \$3 million requested represented a final and maximum figure of the additional financial outlay under the Headquarters construction programme. The Fifth Committee took note of the assurances.

Concern was expressed by the representatives of Australia and the Union of South Africa as to the possibility of the Organization's financial stability being endangered by additional inroads on the Working Capital Fund. Fear was also expressed that, in the event of obligations entered into under the authorization requested having to be met during the early part of 1953, when the state of the Working Capital Fund was expected to be somewhat critical, the General Assembly might find itself faced with a further request for an increase in the size of the Fund.

The Assistant Secretary-General for Administrative and Financial Services stated that the Secretary-General considered that his proposal to advance money from the Working Capital Fund did not involve excessive risks. By 1953, it was expected that certain surpluses would have been paid into the Fund, and certain advances repaid. The extent to which, in the course of 1952 and 1953, the position of the Fund might become difficult would depend primarily on arrears in the payment of the contributions of Member States.

In reply to a question put by the representative of the Netherlands relating to construction plans and progress, the Director of Headquarters Planning informed the Committee that all conference rooms and facilities necessary for the next session of the General Assembly would be ready by 15 September 1952.

The representative of Canada proposed orally that the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning additional expenditure should be modified as follows: (1) that there should be provided under a new section of the budget a sum of not less than \$1 million or such larger sum as might be available under the appropriation originally approved for section 33, and (2) that the Secretary-General should be authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund amounts not exceeding the difference between the \$3 million required and the amount thus appropriated.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the Fifth Committee approved, by 34 votes to 5, with no abstentions, the draft resolution presented by the Secretary-General in his report (A/1895). The oral proposal of the USSR was rejected by 32

votes to 5, with 3 abstentions. The Committee then approved, by 35 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, the recommendations of the Advisory Committee with respect to the additional funds requested, as amended orally by Canada.¹⁷⁵

The General Assembly at its 372nd plenary meeting on 2 February 1952, adopted the draft resolution proposed by the Fifth Committee (A/2106) by 40 votes to 5. The resolution (589(VI)) read:

"The General Assembly

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Headquarters of the United Nations;

"2. Decides that the Headquarters Advisory Committee, established by General Assembly resolution 182 (II) of 20 November 1947, shall be continued with the existing membership;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventh session on the progress of construction of the Headquarters."

2. United Nations Postal Administration

By resolution 454(V)¹⁷⁶ of 16 November 1950, the General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to: conclude an agreement with the United States concerning a United Nations postal administration and to proceed with the necessary arrangements for establishing the postal administration as soon as possible.

The United Nations Postal Administration was accordingly established on 1 January 1951; its first task was to proceed with the preparatory work necessary to the issue of United Nations postage stamps.

The Agreement between the United Nations and the United States was signed on 28 March 1951 by the Secretary-General, for the United Nations, and by Ambassador Warren Austin and Postmaster-General Jesse Donaldson, for the United States.

The Secretary-General, as authorized by the Assembly's resolution, established a special committee to approve designs for United Nations postage stamps. Designs for these stamps, which were considered by this committee, were submitted by stamp printing firms in six countries, by some independent artists, by many individuals and by members of the Presentation Service of the United Nations Secretariat.

¹⁷⁵ See pp. 149, 154.

¹⁷⁶ See Y.U.N., 1950; pp. 172-73.

Invitations to bid in respect of printing and designing the stamps were sent to ten concerns in four countries. The successful bidders were Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, England, and Enschedé and Sons of Haarlem, Holland. It was decided to issue fifteen denominations, eleven for regular postage and four for air mail purposes, in eight different designs. Orders were placed with the successful bidders for a total of 35 million stamps.

The first days of issue were as follows:

24 October 1951: six stamps of the following denominations: 1 cent, 1 1/2 cent, 3 cent, 5 cent, 25 cent and 1 dollar.

16 November 1951: five stamps as follows: 2 cent, 10 cent, 15 cent, 20 cent and 50 cent.

14 December 1951: the following four air mail stamps: 6 cent, 10 cent, 15 cent and 25 cent.

A total of 1,113,000 covers were serviced with first day cancellation, and orders for mint condition stamps totalled approximately 20,000 up to 30 March 1952, accounting for a gross revenue of \$604,535.91.

A branch office of the United Nations Postal Administration was established in Paris during the sixth session of the General Assembly and was open from 6 November 1951 to 26 January 1952. Sales amounting to approximately \$80,000 were handled by this branch office.

At the permanent Headquarters in New York, coincident with the first day of issue, 24 October 1951, the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States came into effect. Under the terms of this Agreement, the Post Office Station at Headquarters became known as the United Nations Post Office, operated on behalf of the United Nations Postal Administration by the United States Post Office Department and under the authority of the Postmaster of the New York Central Post Office, New York.

Only United Nations postage stamps are sold at this post office and the Agreement provides for the retention by the United States Post Office Department of all revenue derived from such sales. The United Nations Postal Administration derives revenue from sales of stamps for philatelic purposes, orders for which are received by mail.

3. United Nations Telecommunications System

In accordance with resolution 460(V),¹⁷⁷ the Secretary-General reported to the sixth session of the General Assembly (A/1919) on the implementation of his proposals for a modified tele-

communications system. He had been authorized by the Assembly to carry out these proposals (A/1454) provided that the capital expenditure involved would not constitute a net addition to the United Nations budget, and had also been authorized to accept voluntary contributions and/or donations, on the understanding that any or all of the facilities or funds thus made available would become the exclusive property and be put under the full control of the United Nations.

He reported that although exploratory conversations had been held during 1951 with a view to ascertaining the possibility of securing such voluntary contributions and/or donations, no positive results could be reported or anticipated within the immediate future.

While no developments had taken place with respect to radio broadcasting facilities, he reported, progress had been made, contrary to earlier expectations, in the development of point-to-point facilities. These facilities between political missions in the field as well as those in Geneva and Bangkok, had been developed through the use of equipment already in the possession of the United Nations and through the transfer of personnel who, when not operating control stations established by the United Nations Field Service for handling the local communications of the missions, were employed on other duties. In this manner, it was reported, by using normal commercial channels between New York and Geneva, a high proportion of United Nations traffic beyond Geneva, with various field missions and with Bangkok, was now being carried on a United Nations system at a substantially lesser over-all cost.

The report of the Secretary-General was considered by the Fifth Committee at its 323rd meeting on 7 January 1952. Discussion was concerned, for the most part, with the development, as reported by the Secretary-General, of point-to-point communication facilities.

The representatives of Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom, among others, recalled during the debate that the Secretary-General had recommended earlier and the Fifth Committee had approved (A/1635) that "the development of such facilities should not be proceeded with for the time being since existing commercial arrangements appeared to be adequate and the present volume of traffic did not warrant the expenditure involved". Representatives generally, however, recognized that there were a number of factors to

¹⁷⁷ See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 174-75.

be taken into account: among them, that the development of extensive point-to-point facilities could not be undertaken without the specific authorization of the General Assembly, although there could be no objection to the establishment of communication facilities within a mission area or between mobile units; that the adequacy of existing facilities, the question of relative costs and the problem of overcrowding of frequencies would also have to be considered. The representative of the USSR objected to the use by the United Nations Secretariat, through the Field Service, of communications facilities for the servicing of certain political missions which, in his opinion, had been illegally constituted. The representative of Brazil, on the other hand, felt that it was the duty of the Secretary-General to provide beforehand ways and means of communicating with United Nations representatives attached to missions in the field.

The Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to furnish to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, additional information on the arrangements in force, as this would be helpful in discussing the question. The Fifth Committee would again review the situation. On this understanding, the Committee (A/2054), by 41 votes to 5, and the General Assembly, at its 360th plenary meeting on 12 January 1952, by 46 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 588(VI)).

The further report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/490, Annex A) and observations of this report by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/2074) came before the Fifth Committee at its 339th meeting on 1 February 1952.

The Secretary-General reported that the United Nations had found itself obliged, in order to carry out its political obligations, to create a number of small telecommunications systems in troubled areas. A system had been established in the Middle East where, because of the situation in the Palestine area, normal commercial facilities could not be used. It was necessary to report incidents in the field by radio to the headquarters of the observers and to send messages across the lines in order to co-ordinate quickly observer activities on both sides when an incident was under investigation. For similar reasons, a system had been established in India-Pakistan. A system had also been established in the Balkans where, because of limited facilities in the areas in which observers

were stationed, operational messages could not be promptly relayed either to the Chief Observer or to the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB) for appropriate action. The Secretary-General considered all these facilities were by-products of the communications systems which were required for mission activities.

The Advisory Committee reported its view that while economy was an important factor in the establishment of point-to-point facilities, such facilities should not, under normal circumstances, be set up in competition with existing commercial telecommunications networks. The Committee also took note of the assurance given by the Secretary-General to the effect that use of facilities established for the requirements of missions would be extended only when a clear saving would result.

In the Fifth Committee, representatives discussed the question of the security of field missions, the question of economy and the question of the use of commercial facilities for United Nations messages.

The representative of India felt that while security needs in certain areas should be kept in mind, there was also a need for reviewing existing facilities with a view to economy. The representative of Brazil stated that the need for the security of field missions meant that economy could not be the main consideration.

The representatives of India and the United Kingdom said that, in certain cases, the use of commercial facilities was more economical and sought assurances that the use of United Nations point-to-point facilities would be strictly limited and that each case would be examined on its merits. The representative of the USSR opposed the use of United Nations telecommunications facilities in competition with commercial services, more particularly in connexion with field services. The representative of Brazil, however, felt that commercial facilities should be relied on exclusively only if it were provided that priority would invariably be given to United Nations messages.

The Fifth Committee, by 29 votes to 5, endorsed the views of the Advisory Committee.

The supplementary report of the Fifth Committee on this and related budgetary questions (A/2022/Add.1) was considered by the General Assembly at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952. Resolution I of the report, which dealt with authorization of expenditures for the financial year 1952, including Section 5a (United Nations Field Service), was adopted by 48 votes to 2 (resolution 592(VI)).

4. Public Information Activities of the United Nations

In the course of its consideration of the 1952 budget estimates for the Department of Public Information, the Fifth Committee, at its 302nd meeting, on 30 November 1951, adopted by 31 votes to 20, with 3 abstentions, a Syrian proposal (A/C.5/L.117/Rev.1) to appoint a sub-committee of eleven members to be nominated by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee "to review the principles underlying the work of the Department of Public Information including the Information Centres and to make recommendations to the Fifth Committee for adoption by the General Assembly by which the Secretary-General shall be guided in framing the budget estimates for 1953".

a. APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEE TO REVIEW PRINCIPLES

At the Committee's 304th meeting on 5 December, the Chairman nominated: Australia, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Haiti, Pakistan, the Philippines, Syria and the United States, with the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions serving *ex officio*. At the Fifth Committee's request, the Chairman agreed to serve as Chairman, *ex officio*, of the Sub-Committee.

Following an initial organizing meeting on 8 December, the Sub-Committee held a total of ten meetings from 9-29 January 1952. In addition to the records of the Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee's second report of 1951 (A/1853), the Sub-Committee had before it as basic working documents the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee on Information as approved by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946 (resolution 13(I), annex I)¹⁷⁸ together with suggestions from the Secretary-General for changes in these recommendations in the light of practical experience and prevailing circumstances, and a special report (A/C.5/SC.8/L.2) prepared by the Secretary-General on the way in which the 1946 recommendations had been implemented over the past five-year period. Additional information concerning the organization and operation of the public information services of the United Nations was furnished to the Committee in response to written and oral questions addressed to the Secretary-General and his representatives. The Committee, on 11 and 12 January, also heard testimony from the following representatives of various information media as to the

adequacy and usefulness of the services and facilities furnished them by the Department of Public Information.

PRESS:

Jacques Edinger, President, United Nations Correspondents' Association and Chief of United Nations Bureau of Agence France-Presse; Thomas J. Hamilton, past President, United Nations Correspondents' Association and Chief of New York Times United Nations Bureau.

RADIO:

Bernard Moore, Chief Representative of the British Broadcasting Corporation at the United Nations; David Schoenbrun, Chief Representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Paris; Niels Grunnet, Chief Editor, Danish Radio News Service, Copenhagen; Madame Ilka Labarthe, Correspondent of Radio Nacional and Agenda Nacional of Brazil.

FILMS:

George Huisman, President of Comité français du Cinema pour les Nations Unies.

NEWSREELS:

Madame N. Audibert, President of Pathé-Journal, Paris and Member of Chambre Syndicale Presse-Film.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Frank Donghi, U.P. Photo Agency; Emile Maklouf, La Revue du Liban, Lebanon.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Elsan Rees, President of Bureau of the Conference of Organizations with Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council.

The Sub-Committee reviewed the 1946 recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee, as approved by the General Assembly, concerning the policies, functions and organization of the Department of Public Information. It submitted a revised statement of principles to the Fifth Committee (see below) suggesting changes in the 1946 recommendations in the light of changed circumstances and to ensure that the restatement of general principles for future guidance should take full account of past experience. In its report to the Fifth Committee (A/C5/L.172), the Sub-Committee stated that the opening paragraph of its statement contained those basic policy considerations by which all United Nations activities in the field of public information must be governed. The numbered paragraphs which followed represented the Sub-Committee's conclusions as to the main guiding principles which should be applied in giving effect to this basic policy.

The Sub-Committee considered at length the desirability of including among the recommended

¹⁷⁸See Y.U.N., 1946-47, pp. 84-85.

principles provisions comparable to those contained in the 1946 recommendations concerning the setting up of an expert advisory committee, to meet periodically to discuss and forward to the Secretary-General observations on the United Nations information policy and programme. Some members of the Sub-Committee considered the inclusion of such a provision unnecessary, since the General Assembly could at any time convene such a Committee either on its own initiative or at the request of the Secretary-General. Others held that periodic reviews by experts were a highly desirable requisite for any information undertaking and the provision for it should be included. Opinion was also divided as to whether such a Committee, if established, should be composed of representatives of governments, of technical experts, or of both. Similar views were expressed with regard to the provision of the 1946 recommendations directing the Department of Public Information to analyse trends of opinion throughout the world about the activities of the United Nations and the extent to which an informed understanding of its work was being secured. This was felt by some members of the Sub-Committee to be a responsibility which any well-organized and efficient information service would automatically undertake and that it could not, therefore, properly be regarded as in the same category as the other policy directives. Other members, however, considered that both these requirements involved important considerations of principle which merited their inclusion in any basic policy statement. An understanding was reached under which the substance of these provisions was incorporated in a concluding paragraph to the statement rather than in the principles themselves.

The Sub-Committee also endorsed the idea that local and/or regional advisory groups, such as already had been convened from time to time, should be called together to render advice concerning the programmes and functions of the Information Centres. Such groups, it was suggested, might be convened either by Headquarters or on the recommendation of the Director of the Centre, whenever it was considered that this would promote the efficiency of the Centre's operations.

The representative of Czechoslovakia stated that his delegation could not support the draft principles, since they did not aim to restrict the activities of the Department of Public Information and failed to keep them within the framework of the 1946 recommendations, which his delegation considered fully sufficient.

b. REVISED STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES SUBMITTED BY SUB-COMMITTEE

The statement of principles submitted by the Sub-Committee was as follows:

"The United Nations cannot achieve the purposes for which it has been created unless the peoples of the world are informed of its aims and activities.

"The basic policy of the United Nations, in the field of public information, is, therefore, to promote to the greatest possible extent, within its budgetary limitations, an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the Organization among the peoples of the world. To this end, the Department of Public Information should primarily assist and rely upon the services of existing official and private agencies of information, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. It should not engage in 'propaganda'; it should undertake, on its own initiative, positive informational activities that will supplement the services of existing agencies. In so doing it should pay particular attention to the special problems and needs of those areas where, in relation to other areas information media are less fully developed, with a view to ensuring the most effective use of the facilities and resources available. The principles to be applied in implementing this basic policy are set forth hereunder:

"1. Subject to the general authority of the principal organs of the United Nations responsibility for the formulation and execution of information policy should be vested in the Secretary-General and under him in the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Public Information.

"2. In order to ensure that peoples in all parts of the world receive as full information as possible about the United Nations, the Department of Public Information should establish and maintain a system of Information Centres on an adequate regional and/or linguistic basis with due regard to actual varying needs.

"3. The Department of Public Information should provide services in the following main fields: press, publications, radio, television, films, graphics and exhibitions, public liaison and reference.

"4. The Department should plan the public information work of the United Nations according to prevailing regional, language and other requirements. In the use of media and methods, due regard should be paid to their relative importance which may vary in different parts of the world and from time to time.

"5. The Department should actively assist and encourage the use of radio broadcasting for the dissemination of information about the United Nations. To this end it should, in the first instance, work in close co-operation with the radio broadcasting organizations of Member States. The United Nations should also have at its disposal, for the origination of United Nations programmes, broadcasting facilities under its own control and capable of reaching all Member States, as approved in principle by the General Assembly.

"6. The Department should provide at the Headquarters of the United Nations and through its Information Centres and directly to other areas, such services as may be necessary to ensure that the daily, weekly and periodical press is supplied with full information about the activities of the United Nations.

"7. The Department should prepare and publish, and encourage the outside preparation and publication of, pamphlets and other literature on the aims and activities of the United Nations.

"8. In addition to assisting the newsreel and photographic press agencies, the Department of Public Information should also promote and where necessary participate in the production and distribution of documentary films, film strips, posters and other graphic exhibits on the work of the United Nations.

"9. The Department should maintain a reference and enquiry service, brief and arrange for lecturers, and make available appropriate materials for use by national information services, educational institutions and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

"10. Free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. The Department should, however, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, actively encourage the sale of its materials. Where appropriate, it should seek to finance production by means of revenue-producing and self-liquidating projects.

"11. In the interests of efficiency and economy there should be co-ordination of information policy between and, wherever practicable, common information services for the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

"12. The press and other agencies of information should be given the fullest possible direct access to the activities and official documentation of the Organization wherever organs and agencies of the United Nations are at work. The rules of procedure of the various organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations should be applied with this end in view.

"In furtherance of the above principles the Department of Public Information should keep under continuous review the extent to which an informed understanding of the Organization's aims and activities is being created by existing information media and by its own services.

"The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, or on its own initiative, should consider from time to time the desirability of establishing an ad hoc committee to report on the manner in which the information policy and programme of the United Nations is being implemented."

c. CONSIDERATION BY THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

The Fifth Committee considered the Sub-Committee's report (A/C.5/L.172) at its 338th to 340th meetings on 31 January and 1 February 1952. Its discussions were concerned for the most part with what action, if any, should be taken at the current Assembly session on the report and, in particular, on the basic principles recommended.

Some representatives considered that the Sub-Committee had not taken sufficiently into account the main objective of the Syrian proposal: to achieve substantial economies. Some proposed that, as considerations of important policy and principle were involved, the matter should be deferred until the seventh session. Others felt that the

Fifth Committee should take cognizance of the report and recommend that the Secretary-General be guided by the principles the Sub-Committee had formulated. A number of representatives opposed the proposal for deferment, stating that the Sub-Committee had performed valuable work and that its proposals represented a useful advance on the 1946 statement of principles.

Some representatives considered it unnecessary to adopt new principles, and opposed those recommended by the Sub-Committee as liable to justify an expansion of information activities resulting in increased expenditure.

The following proposals were before the Committee:

(1) A joint draft resolution by Egypt and the Union of South Africa (A/C.5/L.174). In the preamble, it would express appreciation of the Sub-Committee's work and take cognizance of its report. In its operative part it would (a) state that time was not available during the current session for a detailed study of the report; (b) recommend that the Secretary-General should be guided in framing the budget estimates for 1953 by the principles set forth by the Sub-Committee; and (c) propose that the Sub-Committee's report and the observations of the Advisory Committee and the Secretary-General on it, if any, should be considered at the seventh regular session of the General Assembly.

(2) Amendments by Pakistan, to (A/C.5/L.175) which provided: (a) for the deletion of the first operative paragraph of the joint draft resolution; (b) for the insertion of a new provision in its place by which the Assembly would approve the basic principles and note with satisfaction paragraph 13 of the report;¹⁷⁹ (c) that a reference to this paragraph should be included in the second operative paragraph of the joint draft; and (d) that the final paragraph should provide for the Assembly's consideration at its seventh session being confined to the observations, if any, of the Advisory Committee and the Secretary-General on the Sub-Committee's report,

(3) An oral Syrian sub-amendment to the Pakistani amendments. This proposed that the basic principles, and particularly paragraph 13 of the Sub-Committee's report, should be noted with satisfaction.

(4) An oral Egyptian sub-amendment to the Pakistani amendments. This sub-amendment proposed that the basic principles should be approved as guidance to the

¹⁷⁹This paragraph stated: "The Sub-Committee was of the opinion that it should not be unduly difficult for the Department to furnish an appraisal of the main categories of services in terms of needs and effectiveness in the light of which the Advisory Committee and, in turn, the Fifth Committee, would be better able to arrive at sound budgetary decisions. On the basis of such an appraisal it would then as now rest with the Advisory Committee and, in turn, with the Fifth Committee, to comment on the degree of efficiency and economy achieved and, should they so desire, to make precise recommendations regarding any particular activity or service."

Secretary-General in framing the budget estimates for 1953.

The Committee at its 340th meeting on 1 February voted on the proposals. It adopted the two paragraphs of the preamble to the joint draft resolution; the first by 36 votes to none, with 6 abstentions and the second by 36 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions. It adopted, by 20 votes to 12, with 12 abstentions, the Pakistani amendment to delete the first operative paragraph of the joint draft. After rejecting the Syrian sub-amendment by 17 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions, and the Egyptian sub-amendment by 21 votes to 16, with 8 abstentions, the Committee adopted the Pakistani substitute text for this paragraph by 25 votes to 15, with 7 abstentions.

The third and fourth Pakistani amendments were accepted by the sponsors of the joint draft and adopted by the Committee by 36 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions, and by 36 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions, respectively.

The joint draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by the Committee by 35 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions.

d. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report (A/2022/Add.2) of the Fifth Committee on this question was considered by the General Assembly at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952. The draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee (A/2022/Add.2) was adopted, without discussion, by the General Assembly, at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952, by 42 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions. The resolution (595(VI)) read:

"The General Assembly,

"Expressing its appreciation of the work of Sub-Committee 8 of the Fifth Committee on public information,

"Taking cognizance of the report of the Sub-Committee,

"1. Approves the basic principles and notes with satisfaction paragraph 13 of the report of the Sub-Committee;

"2. Recommends that the Secretary-General shall be guided in framing budget estimates for 1953 by the basic principles and paragraph 13 of the report;

"3. Decides that the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and of the Secretary-General, if any, on the Sub-Committee's report shall be considered at the seventh regular session of the General Assembly."

I. BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

1. Financial Reports and Accounts, and Reports of the Board of Auditors

a. UNITED NATIONS: YEAR 1950

The Board of Auditors submitted a report (A/1800) to the sixth session of the General Assembly covering the United Nations financial year ended 31 December 1950. Certain adjustments made by the Assembly at its fifth session (resolution 468(V))¹⁸⁰ had resulted in \$44,520,-773 becoming the sum available for 1950 budgetary expenses.

Obligations incurred during the period totalled \$43,746,264, but this included \$4,020,890 which was offset by a corresponding amount of income, as it concerned application of the Staff Assessment Plan resolution. At the end of 1950, obligations amounting to \$4,135,878 remained to be liquidated.

The balance on surplus account as at 31 December 1950 was \$2,497,283. Of this amount \$1,258,-080 was applied to reduce assessments on Members for 1951. The balance of \$1,239,203 would be applied to reduce assessments on Members for 1952.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its second report of 1951 to the General Assembly (A/1853), among other things, stressed the importance of increasing the ratio of revenue to cost of printing and preparation of publications. It stated that payment of the award of costs by the Administrative Tribunal¹⁸¹ should not constitute a precedent and suggested that studies of missions administration should be undertaken.

The Fifth Committee, at its 285th meeting on 14 November accepted, by 41 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the financial report and accounts of the United Nations and the certificate of the Board of Auditors. The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR had requested a vote on the adoption of the reports, since they included certain expenditures to which they objected in principle, such as those relating to United Nations activities in Greece and Korea and to the Field Service.

The Assembly at its 352nd plenary meeting on 7 December 1951 adopted the resolution proposed

¹⁸⁰See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 152-54.

¹⁸¹See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 144-45.

by the Committee (A/1995), by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The resolution (571A(VI)) read:

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1950, and the certificate of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Concur in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with respect to the report of the Board of Auditors."

b. APPOINTMENT OF NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

The report of the Board of Auditors (A/1800) and the Advisory Committee's second report of 1951 (A/1853) both included a statement on the demands made on the Working Capital Fund for the temporary financing of emergency programmes pending receipt of voluntary contributions. At the Fifth Committee's 285th meeting on 14 November, the United Kingdom and the United States introduced a joint draft resolution (A/C.5/L.109) to have the Assembly request the President to appoint, as early as possible, a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds. This proposal was discussed at the 293rd and 298th meetings of the Fifth Committee on 20 and 27 November.

The sponsors, referring to the appointment of a similar body at the Assembly's fifth session, considered that such machinery should be established as early in the sixth session as possible. The Negotiating Committee appointed in 1950, they said, had been hampered by being appointed late in the session, when many of the leading representatives and financial experts of Members had left.

Some representatives, in particular those of Denmark and Norway, considered that the appointment of such a committee raised constitutional issues, since the financing of extra-budgetary programmes was dependent on each country's financial capacity and could not be determined until the amount of assessment required for the United Nations and its affiliated bodies had been made known. Representatives could not commit themselves to the payment of extra-budgetary contributions without proper authorization by their parliaments, they said. The representative of Sweden considered that a negotiating committee should not be set up until definite programmes were ready for its consideration.

It was understood by the Fifth Committee that the appointment of a negotiating committee would in no way prejudice the Assembly's right

to decide which individual programmes should be referred to such a committee. Funds for each programme would remain separate, even though a negotiating committee might deal simultaneously with questions affecting the collection of voluntary contributions for more than one such programme.

At its 298th meeting on 27 November, the Fifth Committee approved the joint draft resolution, as slightly revised (A/C.5/L.109/Rev.1), by 29 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions.

The General Assembly, at its 352nd plenary meeting on 7 December 1951, adopted the resolution proposed by the Committee (A/1995). At the request of the representative of Norway, the first operative paragraph was voted on separately and was adopted by 40 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions. The resolution as a whole was adopted by 35 votes to none, with 10 abstentions (resolution 571 B (VI)). It read:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the observations of the Board of Auditors on the difficulties encountered in financing operational programmes,

"Reconsidering the necessity for establishing the procedures for obtaining funds to finance special programmes not provided for in the regular budget of the Organization,

"Noting that the experience of the Negotiating Committee appointed at the fifth session of the General Assembly indicates that any committee appointed for this purpose should start its work at the beginning of the General Assembly session rather than at the end,

"1. Requests the President of the General Assembly to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds composed of seven members for the purpose of consulting, as soon as possible during the current session of the General Assembly, with Member and non-member States as to the amounts which governments may be willing to contribute on a voluntary basis towards each programme approved by the Assembly for which funds are not available through the regular budget of the United Nations and for which the Negotiating Committee is specifically requested by the Assembly to obtain pledges of voluntary contributions from governments;

"2. Authorizes the Negotiating Committee to adopt the procedures best suited to the accomplishment of its task, bearing in mind:

"(a) The necessity of maintaining the identity and integrity of each programme;

"(b) The necessity of obtaining pledges and payments of contributions to each programme as soon as possible;

"(c) The need for securing the widest possible and most equitable participation in the programmes;

"(d) The desirability of ensuring that any contribution in kind is of a nature which meets the requirements of the contemplated programmes;

"(e) The degree of assistance which can continue to be rendered by specialized agencies, non-member States and other contributors;

"3. Decides that, as soon as the Negotiating Committee has ascertained the extent to which Member States

are willing to make contributions, the Secretary-General shall at the Committee's request arrange, during the current session of the General Assembly, an appropriate meeting or meetings of Member and non-member States at which the pledges of Members and non-members may be made known."

The Negotiating Committee on 28 January 1952 reported (A/2086) to the General Assembly that it would be unable to complete its task during the current session and recommended that it be authorized to continue its work after the session closed.

At its 366th plenary meeting on 29 January 1952, the Assembly without discussion and without objection, adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Negotiating Committee (resolution 607(VI)). It read:

"The General Assembly,

"Being aware that in its resolution 571 B (VI) of 7 December 1951 it noted that any committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining funds to finance special programmes not provided for in the regular budget of the United Nations "should start its work at the beginning of the General Assembly session rather than at the end",

"Recognizing, however, that it was only on 12 January 1952 that the General Assembly, by resolution 519 A (VI), requested the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds to obtain pledges of voluntary contributions from governments for the first programme requiring funds from sources outside the regular budget of the United Nations, namely, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and only on 26 January 1952 that the General Assembly, by resolution 513 (VI), made a similar request in regard to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

"Authorizes the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds established by General Assembly resolution 571 B (VI) to continue its activities with such assistance as may be necessary from the Secretary-General, for such period as may be required after the close of the present session of the General Assembly."

c. UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST: 1 MAY—31 DECEMBER 1950

In accordance with the financial regulations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWAP-RNE), the Board of Auditors submitted to the sixth session of the General Assembly a report (A/1931) on the audit of the accounts of UNRWAP-RNE for the period from the commencement of operations (1 May 1950) to 31 December 1950. The Assembly also had before it the observations of the Advisory Committee (A/1966) on the report.

The statement of income and expenditure for the period under review showed that total income amounted to \$28,556,345, less a deficit of \$2,646,909 resulting from activities of the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees (UNRPR), leaving a balance of \$25,909,436. The expenditure totalled \$19,220,237, or an excess of income over expenditure of \$6,689,199. The Advisory Committee took note of the encouraging fact that the income figure of \$28,556,345 comprised an amount of \$871,900 contributed by voluntary agencies in the Near East.

The resolution unanimously recommended by the Fifth Committee at its 301st meeting on 30 November (A/1995) was adopted, without discussion and without objection, by the General Assembly at its 352nd plenary meeting on 17 December 1951 (resolution 573(VI)). It read:

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the period 1 May 1950 to 31 December 1950, and the certificate of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with respect to the report of the Board of Auditors."

d. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND: YEAR 1950

In accordance with resolution 57(I) establishing the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Secretary-General submitted to the sixth session of the General Assembly an annual audit (A/1810) of the accounts of the Fund for the year ended 31 December 1950, which had been carried out by the Board of Auditors. The Assembly also had before it the Advisory Committee's observations (A/1951) on the report.

The report showed that since the Fund was established it had, by 31 December 1950, been credited with \$153,213,916. To the end of 1950, expenditures had totalled \$114,866,549. Recorded income during 1950 was \$22,696,746, while expenditures totalled \$35,932,593. At the close of 1950, the net resources of the Fund were \$38,547,367, \$200,000 of which was appropriated for the reserve for a self-insurance plan.

In its observations, the Advisory Committee stated that it was informed that, whenever possible, the Board of Auditors would endeavour to arrange for the audit of accounts of regional offices to be performed by a member of the Board from

the same geographical area, and that appreciable savings in travel costs might thus be expected.

The Fifth Committee, at its 285th meeting on 14 November 1951, unanimously adopted a draft resolution (A/1995), which was adopted by the General Assembly at its 352nd plenary meeting on 7 December 1951, without objection, as resolution 572(VI). It read:

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the financial report and accounts of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1950, and the certificate of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with respect to the report of the Board of Auditors."

e. UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY: 1 DECEMBER 1950—
30 JUNE 1951

In accordance with the financial regulations of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), the Board of Auditors submitted to the sixth session of the General Assembly a report (A/1961) on the audit of the accounts maintained by UNKRA for the period from the commencement of operations (1 December 1950) to 30 June 1951 (the end of the Agency's financial year). The Assembly also had before it the Advisory Committee's observations (A/1977) on the report.

The statement of income and expenditure for the period under review showed that total income amounted to \$7,240,468, while total expenditure amounted to \$496,835, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of \$6,743,633.

In its observations, the Advisory Committee drew attention to the observations in the report of the Board of Auditors concerning certain offers of contributions (other than cash) which, though made to the Secretary-General (prior to 1 December 1950), were referred for acceptance to the United Nations Unified Command. The Advisory Committee understood that in isolated cases offers of contributions for relief, as distinct from rehabilitation, had been made to the Secretary-General since 1 December 1950, and similarly referred by him to the Unified Command.

The Fifth Committee, at its 301st meeting on 30 November 1951, by 35 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, adopted a resolution (A/1995) which was adopted by the General Assembly, without discussion, at its 352nd plenary meeting on 7

December 1951, by 40 votes to none, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 574(VI). It read:

"The General Assembly

"1. Accepts the financial statements of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the period from the commencement of operations (1 December 1950) to 30 June 1951, and the certificate of the Board of Auditors;

"2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with respect to the report of the Board of Auditors."

2. Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 1951

In a report (A/C.5/466) to the sixth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General recalled that the Assembly, by resolution 471-(V),¹⁸² had approved appropriations of \$47,798,600 to meet expenses of the United Nations for the financial year 1951. Making allowance for additional requirements not contemplated in the original budget estimates and for savings during the year, it was estimated that the total requirements for 1951 would be \$49,253,000. Accordingly, supplementary estimates were submitted for net additional requirements in the amount of \$1,454,400.

The Secretary-General pointed out, however, that this figure did not fully reflect the true situation of the 1951 budget since it took into account savings in the amount of \$851,500 which would accrue as a result of the postponement to 1952 of part of the expenses for the sixth session of the General Assembly, for which it would be necessary to make provision in the 1952 budget. The total of the additional requirements in respect of activities for which no appropriation was made in the 1951 budget was estimated at \$2,316,750. In addition, deficiencies in amounts included in the 1951 budget, which had been covered by transfer of funds between sections, amounted altogether to \$321,250.

The items for which supplementary provisions were requested included: reimbursement of national income taxes paid by staff members in respect of income received from the United Nations; the provision of medals and ribbons for personnel participating in Korea; additional home leave travel costs for certain staff members required to take advance home leave in conjunction with their duty at the Assembly's sixth session in Paris; payment for equipment authorized in the 1950 budget

¹⁸²See Y.U.N., 1950, pp. 158-59.

but delivered after 31 December 1950; certain work arising out of General Assembly resolutions 377(V) entitled "Uniting for peace" and resolution 494(V) on the development of a twenty-year programme for achieving peace through the United Nations; estimated net deficits in Section 15 (Department of Conference and General Services) and Section 18 (Common Services); and increased expenditure incurred by the International Court of Justice in connexion with the appointment of ad hoc judges and the printing of documentation.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its report (A/2006) on the supplementary estimates, informed the General Assembly that the additional requirements for the provision of insignia to personnel participating in Korea was not now expected to exceed \$122,500 during 1951. The Secretary-General would accordingly submit a supplementary estimate for 1952 in respect of the balance of \$327,500 of the \$450,000 estimated for this item. The Advisory Committee accordingly recommended an increase of \$1,126,900 in the appropriations for 1951, this amount representing the total of the supplementary provision proposed by the Secretary-General (\$1,454,400) less the amount of \$327,500 referred to above.

The Advisory Committee cited certain cases in which transfers between 1951 appropriation sections were proposed by the Secretary-General for the financing of projects not previously submitted for the Assembly's approval. While concurring in these transfers, the Committee expressed the view that the Secretary-General should consider adopting an improved procedure to govern the transfer of funds between appropriation sections so that the General Assembly might take cognizance of every case where funds are utilized for projects not yet submitted for its approval. It agreed that surpluses might in certain cases be used to finance such projects as, for example, in the case of a project of exceptional urgency, but it was of the opinion that a full report on the relevant action should be presented to the General Assembly as the organ responsible for the final approval of programmes.

The supplementary estimates were considered by the Fifth Committee at its 316th meeting on 17 December 1951 and by the General Assembly at its 356th plenary meeting on 20 December 1951.

The USSR representative expressed objection to the provision of funds for reimbursement of na-

tional income taxes, on the grounds that the adoption of the staff assessment scheme was intended to solve this particular problem and that ample time had elapsed for the Member States concerned to make appropriate arrangements for granting tax exemption. His delegation, he stated further, could not approve appropriations relating to provision of insignia for personnel in Korea or for financing activities arising out of General Assembly resolutions 377(V) and 494(V), since it objected in principle to these resolutions. He considered that supplementary appropriations were not justified in connexion with the extended fifth session of the General Assembly or for the purpose of meeting deficits under Sections 15 and 18.

With respect to the supplementary provision requested for tax reimbursement, the question was raised as to whether, in the circumstances, it would not be sounder budgetary practice to include an appropriate amount in the budget itself. The representative of Norway suggested that the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee might bear this consideration in mind in the preparation and examination of the 1953 budget estimates.

In response to a question by the representative of Canada as to the need of commercial insurance coverage against fire and equipment damage on the Headquarters Secretariat building, it was stated by the representative of the Secretary-General that the alternative of self-insurance had been carefully considered but that, in view of the magnitude of the risk involved, it was felt wiser to make an exception to the general policy of self-insurance in this particular instance.

The Fifth Committee approved, by 37 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, the Advisory Committee's recommendation for a supplementary appropriation of \$1,126,900 for the financial year 1951.

When the report of the Fifth Committee (A/2018) was considered by the General Assembly, the USSR representative declared that he would vote against the supplementary estimates for 1951.

The Assembly adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee, by 49 votes to 5, with 1 abstention (resolution (575(VI))). It read:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that the amount of \$US 47,798,600 appropriated for the financial year 1951 by resolution 471 (V) adopted on 15 December 1950 is increased by \$1,126,900 as follows:

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1951

	AMOUNT APPROPRIATED AS ADJUSTED UNDER PARA- GRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 471 (V)	SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION INCREASE OR decrease (italic figures)	REVISED AMOUNTS OF APPROPRIATION
A. UNITED NATIONS			
PART I. SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE COUNCILS, COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES			
Section			
1. The General Assembly, Commissions and Committees	\$2,568,750	\$ 647,500	\$1,921,250
2. The Security Council, Commissions and Committees	.....	.....	.....
3. The Economic and Social Council, Commissions and Committees	481,400	.....	481,400
(a) Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body	22,900	.....	22,900
(b) Regional Economic Commissions	64,000	.....	64,000
4. The Trusteeship Council, Commissions and Committees	48,600	.....	48,600
TOTAL, PART I	<u>3,185,650</u>	<u>647,500</u>	<u>2,538,150</u>
PART II. INVESTIGATIONS AND INQUIRIES			
5. Investigations and inquiries	3,946,800	247,400	3,699,400
(a) United Nations Field Service	448,700	22,100	426,600
TOTAL, PART II	<u>4,395,500</u>	<u>269,500</u>	<u>4,126,000</u>
PART III. HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK			
6. Executive Office of the Secretary-General	482,500	21,500	504,000
(a) Library	448,450	7,000	441,450
7. Department of Security Council Affairs	711,600	.....	711,600
8. Military Staff Committee secretariat	108,000	.....	108,000
9. Technical Assistance Administration	293,800	.....	293,800
10. Department of Economic Affairs	2,033,800	.....	2,033,800
11. Department of Social Affairs	1,545,750	43,700	1,502,050
12. Department for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	847,900	.....	847,900
13. Department of Public Information	2,678,620	.....	2,678,620
14. Department of Legal Affairs	413,400	.....	413,400
15. Conference and General Services	7,048,400	193,500	7,241,900
16. Administrative and Financial Services	2,996,650	.....	2,996,650
17. Common staff costs	4,366,700	1,575,100	5,941,800
18. Common services	2,760,000	122,000	2,882,000
(a) Transfer to the permanent Headquarters	660,000	.....	660,000
19. Permanent equipment	325,200	258,000	583,200
TOTAL, PART III	<u>27,720,770</u>	<u>2,119,400</u>	<u>29,840,170</u>
PART IV. UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA			
20. United Nations Office at Geneva (excluding direct costs, chapter III, secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body)	4,426,850	.....	4,426,850
Chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	55,200	.....	55,200
(a) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	254,000	33,000	219,000
TOTAL, PART IV	<u>4,736,050</u>	<u>33,000</u>	<u>4,701,050</u>

	AMOUNT APPROPRIATED AS ADJUSTED UNDER PARA- GRAPH 3 OF RESOLUTION 471(V)	SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION, INCREASE OR decrease (italic figures)	REVISED AMOUNTS OF APPROPRIATION
PART V. INFORMATION CENTRES			
Section			
21. Information centres (other than information services, United Nations Office at Geneva)	\$838,200		\$838,200
TOTAL, PART V	838,200		838,200
PART VI. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS (other than the Economic Commission for Europe)			
22. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	857,100		857,100
23. Economic Commission for Latin America	584,000		584,000
TOTAL, PART VI	1,441,100		1,441,100
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 VI, Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body) ..	875,560	\$50,000	825,560
Chapter VI, Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	12,440		12,440
26. Publications	962,000		962,000
TOTAL, PART VIII	1,850,000	50,000	1,800,000
PART IX. TECHNICAL PROGRAMMES			
27. Advisory social welfare functions	743,500		743,500
28. Technical assistance for economic development	479,400		479,400
29. International centre for training in public administra- tion	145,000		145,000
TOTAL, PART IX	1,367,900		1,367,900
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 ..	1,000,000		1,000,000
TOTAL, PART X	1,649,500		1,649,500
B. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
PART XI. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
32. The International Court of Justice	593,930	9,500	603,430
TOTAL, PART XI	593,930	9,500	603,430
GRAND TOTAL	\$47,798,600	\$1,126,900	\$48,925,500

3. Budget of the United Nations for 1952

a. GENERAL BUDGETARY PROVISIONS

The Secretary-General submitted to the sixth session of the General Assembly budget estimates for 1952 (A/1812 and Add.1), totalling \$46,568,300, with an income estimated at \$5,812,100, leaving a net expenditure of \$40,756,200. The amount of \$46,568,300 for 1952 compared with an approved budget for 1951 of \$47,798,600 and a total expenditure for 1950 of \$43,746,264.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the total requested for 1952 was \$1¼ million below the appropriation for 1951. The principal savings would result from holding the sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social and Trusteeship Councils at the permanent Headquarters. A reduction was also proposed in the estimates for political missions. The reductions were partially offset by increases, principally in the estimates for the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the regional economic commissions, Headquarters' maintenance at the new location, the setting up of an additional information centre at Karachi, normal salary increments and other unavoidable items.

The main features of the budget estimates for 1952 are reflected in the following table, which shows a part-by-part comparison with the 1951 appropriation:

	1952	1951
I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, Commissions and Committees	\$ 980,000	\$ 3,211,250
II. Investigations and Inquires	3,251,000	4,520,800
III. Headquarters, New York (includes transfer to permanent Headquarters in 1951)	28,978,500	27,770,670
IV. United Nations Office at Geneva (includes Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees)	5,128,400	4,626,050
V. Information Centres (excluding Information Services, Geneva)	934,000	838,200
VI. Regional Economic Commissions (other than Economic Commission for Europe) . . .	1,636,100	1,325,300
VII. Hospitality	20,000	20,000
VIII. Contractual Printing . . .	1,970,700	1,850,000
IX. Technical Programmes . . .	1,392,900	1,392,900

X. Special Expenses	1,649,500	1,649,500
XI. International Court of Justice	627,200	593,930

TOTAL \$46,568,300 \$47,798,600

The Secretary-General's estimates for the 1952 budget were examined by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. In a report (A/1853) to the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Assembly approve for 1952 appropriations totalling \$44,532,900, or a saving of \$2,035,400, compared with the figure recommended by the Secretary-General.

The savings recommended by the Advisory Committee concerned:

(1) sessions of the General Assembly and the Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body; (2) the United Nations Field Service; (3) the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the Library, the Departments of Economic Affairs, Social Affairs, Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Public Information, Legal Department, Conference and General Services, Administrative and Financial Services, common staff costs, common services, and permanent equipment; (4) the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees; (5) information centres; (6) the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America; (7) contractual printing of official records and publications; and (8) the International Court of Justice.

The Fifth Committee, at its 286th to 305th, 311th and 316th to 319th meetings on 15 November-6 December, 13, 17 and 18 December 1951, considered the budget estimates for 1952, as submitted by the Secretary-General and reviewed by the Advisory Committee.

During the Committee's general discussion on the budget estimates, many representatives expressed concern at the increasing cost of international organizations and emphasized the necessity of ensuring strict economy in the utilization of budgetary resources. Unless the United Nations exercised moderation in all its decisions, financial as well as political, it could not, it was pointed out, maintain that wide measure of public support which was indispensable to the success of its work. A number of representatives, on the other hand, expressed satisfaction at the apparent trend, toward stabilization of the Organization's regular expenditure.

It was the consensus of opinion that, in spite of progress in allocating priorities, existing policies and procedures required to be more clearly defined and greatly strengthened before Member

Governments could feel sure that funds allocated were being utilized to the best possible advantage.

Some representatives considered that a thorough reorganization of the departmental structure of the Secretariat should be undertaken. The representative of Egypt submitted an oral proposal requesting the Secretary-General to review the structure and functions of the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs and of the Technical Assistance Administration, as well as the system of co-ordination between them, and to submit through the Advisory Committee his recommendations to the General Assembly at the seventh session.

A further question involving administrative organization, to which special attention was called, concerned the composition, strength and terms of reference of the various United Nations political missions then operating in various parts of the world. Some representatives expressed the opinion that certain of these missions had long since outlived their usefulness, that in other cases their terms of reference were too broad and that, in general, the level of expenditures involved could be substantially reduced. Members of the Committee stressed the importance of improving still further the quality of the Secretariat, as well as the necessity of assuring a greater measure of security to staff members than was possible under existing contractual arrangements. Among major items of staff expenditures, the cost of official travel was singled out as an item which could be watched more carefully in the future.

Since it was necessary for the General Assembly to adopt the budget for the financial year 1952 before the end of 1951, the Fifth Committee at its 317th and 318th meetings on 17 and 18 December 1951 considered proposals to meet this situation.

The Secretary-General had proposed (A/C.5/474) that the Assembly before its recess approve provisional appropriations in the amount to be recommended by the Fifth Committee after its second reading of the estimates, and decide that these appropriations should be financed by provisional contributions from Members. The provisional appropriation resolution embodying these authorizations could, it was suggested, be superseded at the end of the General Assembly session by a financial appropriation resolution which would cover the figures of the 1952 budget as they would stand after any adjustments approved by the General Assembly following the recess.

The Secretary-General had also given an indication (A/C.5/L.148) of the extent of additional expenditures which could be reasonably estimated at this time.

The Fifth Committee as a whole was reluctant to deal with the adoption of the budget on a provisional basis only.

The representatives of Canada and the United States submitted a joint draft amendment (A/C.5/L.145) to the appropriation resolution. This amendment proposed the creation of a new Part XII of the budget (section 33), to comprise a blanket amount of \$5,500,000 to cover the unforeseeable expenditures indicated by the Secretary-General. The amendment contained certain safeguards regarding the incurring of expenditures, until the General Assembly had approved detailed estimates under the new section. Expenditures not in excess of one twelfth of the amount expended in the fiscal year 1951, however, were proposed for Investigations and Enquiries and for the United Nations Field Service, without such detailed authorization by the General Assembly.

The joint amendment further proposed that an additional paragraph be added to the appropriation resolution stating that, should the General Assembly reduce or fail to confirm any appropriation covered in the new section, Member States should receive either a proportionate credit on contributions due or a proportionate refund of contributions paid.

The majority of the Fifth Committee considered that this proposal presented a practical solution to a difficult problem. A number of representatives, however, including those of France, India and Norway, thought that the blanket appropriation should be \$5 million rather than \$5,500,000; but the Assistant Secretary-General for Administrative and Financial Services explained that the higher figure was already some half-million dollars less than the total estimate prepared by the Secretary-General and that, if it were further reduced, the Working Capital Fund would in all probability be put to an even greater strain.

The representatives of Norway and Pakistan considered that the difficulty might have been avoided had the Fifth Committee met a month or so before the opening of the General Assembly; this procedure should be studied, they suggested, should a similar occasion arise. The USSR representative stated that he could not support the amendment because the provision proposed

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS, 1951

(See General Assembly resolution 583(VI), page 148)

A. UNITED NATIONS

PART I. SESSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THE
COUNCILS, COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Section			
1. The General Assembly, Commissions and Committees		\$1,401,500	
2. The Security Council, Commissions and Committees		.....
3. The Economic and Social Council, Commissions and Committees	\$ 130,300		
(a) Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body		16,000	
(b) Regional Economic Commissions		50,300	196,600
4. The Trusteeship Council, Commissions and Committees			50,000
TOTAL, PART I			\$ 1,648,100

PART II. INVESTIGATIONS AND INQUIRIES

5. Investigations and inquiries	.....
(a) United Nations Field Service	.....
TOTAL, PART II	.....

PART III. HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK

6. Executive Office of the Secretary-General	465,700	
(a) Library	440,000	905,700
7. Department of Security Council Affairs		743,800
8. Military Staff Committee secretariat		131,200
9. Technical Assistance Administration		300,000
10. Department of Economic Affairs		2,167,200
11. Department of Social Affairs		1,605,000
12. Department for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories		875,000
13. Department of Public Information		2,587,400
14. Department of Legal Affairs		428,000
15. Conference and General Services		7,275,000
16. Administrative and Financial Services		2,800,000
17. Common staff costs		4,130,000
18. Common services		3,572,900
19. Permanent equipment		517,100
(a) Improvements to premises		91,500
TOTAL, PART III		28,129,800

PART IV. UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

20. United Nations Office at Geneva (excluding direct costs, chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body)	4,285,120	
Chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body	55,700	4,340,820
(a) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		500,000
TOTAL, PART IV		4,840,820

PART V. INFORMATION CENTRES			
Section			
21. Information centres (other than information services, United Nations Office at Geneva)		\$ 892,300	
TOTAL, PART V		<u>892,300</u>	\$ 892,300
PART VI. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS (other than the Economic Commission for Europe)			
22. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East		973,800	
23. Economic Commission for Latin America		734,700	
TOTAL, PART VI		<u>1,708,500</u>	1,708,500
PART VII. HOSPITALITY			
24. Hospitality		20,000	
TOTAL, PART VII		<u>20,000</u>	20,000
PART VIII. CONTRACTUAL PRINTING			
25. Official Records (excluding chapter VI, Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body)	816,040		
Chapter VI, Permanent Central Opium Board and Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body	<u>8,960</u>	825,000	
26. Publications		<u>850,000</u>	
TOTAL, PART VIII			1,675,030
PART IX. TECHNICAL PROGRAMMES			
27. Advisory social welfare functions		768,500	
28. Technical assistance for economic development		479,400	
29. Programme for training in public administration		145,000	
TOTAL, PART IX		<u>1,392,900</u>	1,392,900
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 ..		<u>1,000,000</u>	
TOTAL, PART X			1,649,500
B. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
PART XI. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
32. The International Court of Justice		<u>639,860</u>	
TOTAL, PART XI			639,860
C. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS			
PART XII. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS			
33. Investigations, inquiries and other activities		<u>5,500,000</u>	
TOTAL, PART XII			5,500,000
GRAND TOTAL			<u>\$48,096,780</u>

was intended to cover several projects to which the USSR delegation had objected, such as the grant of insignia for the so-called "United Nations forces in Korea", the Conciliation Commission for Palestine and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. Other items, such as the grant of a cost-of-living adjustment at Headquarters, he considered, needed thorough study before even a provisional sum for them was included in the budget. Such inclusion, he said, might prejudice the General Assembly's subsequent consideration of the questions.

The Fifth Committee, at its 318th meeting, by 41 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, adopted the amendment, with drafting changes proposed by France and accepted by the sponsors.

The sections of the budget were approved by the Committee by varying votes (see A/2022). As a result, the Committee, at its 318th meeting on 18 December, recommended approval of estimates in the total amount of \$48,096,780.

It approved, at its 319th meeting, an estimate of miscellaneous income of \$6,399,800 to be offset against 1952 expenditures and to reduce correspondingly the assessment of contributions from Member States to the 1952 annual budget. Estimated net expenditures for 1952 would thus amount of \$41,696,980.

This amount would be subject to adjustments in accordance with the terms of financial regulation V, paragraph 2 (which states how such adjustments are to be made), estimated as follows:

(a) Supplementary appropriation for the financial year 1951	\$1,126,900
(b) Adjustment consequent upon over-estimating miscellaneous income for the financial year 1951.....	638,500
	<hr/>
	\$1,765,400
LESS:	
(c) Savings during 1951 in liquidating prior years' obligations.....	525,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,240,400

The proposed appropriations would involve an assessment of contributions from Member States for the financial year 1952 of \$42,937,380, an increase of \$111,960 over the amount for 1951.

The draft resolution suggested in the Fifth Committee's report (A/2022), which included the new section 33 (Part XII) of the budget, was adopted, by 47 votes to 5, by the General Assembly at its 357th plenary meeting on 21 December 1951.

The representatives of the USSR and Czechoslovakia stated that their reasons for voting against approval of the budget estimates were that those estimates included appropriation for the maintenance of a number of committees and commissions and also for the execution of a considerable number of measures to which their delegations were opposed in principle.

The resolution adopted (583(VI)) read:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1952:

"1. Appropriations totalling \$US 48,096,780 are hereby voted for the following purposes: [see table on pages 146-47]

"2. The appropriations voted 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 1952 is estimated at \$US 6,399,800;

"3. No expenditures shall be made from the funds appropriated under part XII until the General Assembly has specifically approved them under the provision of Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Charter, except that expenditures not in excess of one-twelfth of the amounts expended in the fiscal year 1951 for investigations and inquiries and the United Nations Field Service may be expended without such authorization by the General Assembly and provided further that the appropriations in part XII shall not in any way prejudice any future decision of the General Assembly;

"4. The Secretary-General is authorized:

"(i) To administer as a unit the appropriations provided under section 3 (a), section 20, chapter III, and section 25, chapter VI;

"(ii) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to transfer credits between sections of the budget;

"5. In addition to the appropriations voted by paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$US 14,000 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 provision of the endowment;

"6. In the event that the General Assembly fails to confirm or reduces any appropriation herein voted, the Member States shall receive a proportionate credit on contributions due or a proportionate refund of contributions paid."

The aspects of the 1952 budget estimates upon which no final decision was reached when this resolution was adopted were considered by the Fifth Committee at its 323rd to 329th and 338th to 341st meetings on 7-17 and 31 January-2 February 1952.

The main items dealt with the 1952 budgetary provisions, for which the General Assembly had approved a total provisional appropriation of \$5,500,000. These items included the field mis-

sions; a cost-of-living adjustment for Headquarters staff; a provision for additional construction costs of the permanent Headquarters building; estimates for the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees; and items referred to the Fifth Committee by other Committees of the General Assembly. The principal discussion in the Committee was concerned with the cost-of-living allowance for Headquarters staff.¹⁸³

The Committee, by varying votes (see A/2022/Add.1), approved supplementary estimates for: Section 1, dealing with the General Assembly, commissions and Committees; Section 3, dealing with the Economic and Social Council, commissions and committees; Section 4, dealing with the Trusteeship Council, commissions and committees; Section 5, dealing with investigations and inquiries; Section 5 (a), dealing with the United Nations Field Service; Section 16, dealing with the Administrative and Financial Services; Section 20 (a), dealing with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees; and Section 31 (a), dealing with the permanent Headquarters construction costs.

The Fifth Committee submitted to the Assembly a supplementary report (A/2022/Add.1) dealing with these matters. It was considered by the General Assembly at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952. The Assembly adopted the draft resolution proposed by the Committee, first, in parts and then as a whole, by 48 votes to 2 (resolution 592(VI)). It read:

"The General Assembly

"1. Resolves that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of its resolution 583 (VI) adopted on 21 December 1951, expenditures totalling \$US 5,524,970 for the financial year 1952 are hereby authorized in the amounts shown for the following sections:

A. UNITED NATIONS

Section	Dollars (US)
1. The General Assembly, Commissions and Committees . . .	42,100
3. The Economic and Social Council, Commissions and Committees	9,970
5. Investigations and inquiries . . .	2,350,300
5 (a) United Nations Field Service . .	510,000
16. Administrative and Financial Services	100,000
20. United Nations Office at Geneva	20,000
20 (a) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	139,100
25. Official Records	23,500
31 (a) Headquarters construction costs	1,000,000

C. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

34. Cost-of-living adjustment at Headquarters	1,330,000
TOTAL	5,524,970

"2. Authorizes the Secretary-General:

"(i) To finance the expenditures authorized by paragraph 1 above up to \$5,500,000 by transfer from section 33 (Investigations, inquiries and other activities) of the 1952 budget and for the balance; amounting to \$24,970, by transfer of credits from other sections of the 1952 budget;

"(ii) To transfer credits from section 34 (Cost-of-living adjustment at Headquarters) to the various sections concerned of the 1952 budget."

b. CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

During the examination of the estimates for section 18 of the Budget—Common Services—the Fifth Committee decided, at its 296th meeting on 24 November 1951, to consider later in the session an Australian suggestion that the General Assembly request delegations to co-operate with the Secretary-General to effect economies in the number and size of documents.

At its 324th meeting on 10 January 1952, the Committee took as a basis for its further discussion of this item a draft resolution submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/L.155), in accordance with the Committee's instructions. This resolution would, inter alia, invite Member States to assist in reducing the number and individual bulk of documents to a minimum and requested the Secretary-General: (1) to exercise a strict control of documents, and (2) to submit to all organs, before the adoption of draft resolutions requiring documentation, an estimate of the cost and, if possible, an estimate of the offsetting sales revenue.

The Assistant-Secretary-General for Conference and General Services pointed out that, in compliance with previous requests, internal distribution of documents within the Secretariat had been reduced by one third. Although delegations were required to purchase individual copies of printed documents, further steps should be envisaged to control free distribution of mimeographed documents; the draft resolution was framed partly with this intention.

The representative of Australia stated that his understanding of paragraph 1 (a) (i) of the draft resolution (recommending that draft resolutions

¹⁸³ See pp. 122-23.

should indicate the scope of the studies and reports for which they called) was that the preparation of detailed studies should be confined to exactly what was required and that any organ requesting such studies should indicate clearly the type of report it wished to see produced.

In this connexion, the representatives of Australia and India, in particular, stressed that it was not their intention to limit production of reports essential to the full review by an organ of the question before it, or to restrict the scope of these reports. The Fifth Committee understood generally that the intention was to avoid wastage of paper and Secretariat effort by urging organs clearly to indicate their requirements, so that distribution of documentation voluminous and not essential to governments could be avoided.

Several representatives made practical suggestions aimed at securing economy in distribution; for example, the representative of Canada suggested that delegation lockers be provided in the Headquarters building; the representative of Mexico suggested that advice be given to delegations on the organization of document files, especially during those periods when the General Assembly was convened away from Headquarters; and the representative of India suggested that there should be prior discussion with organs as to which of the mimeographed documents before them should be printed.

The Fifth Committee at its 324th meeting adopted, by 41 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, the draft resolution, with drafting changes proposed orally by Australia and India.

It was the Committee's understanding that the adoption of the draft resolution would not modify the rules established by the General Assembly concerning the translation of documents.

The General Assembly, at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952, adopted the resolution recommended by the Committee (A/2022/Add.1), without discussion, by 51 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, as resolution 593(VI). It read:

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the steps taken and the progress so far achieved in the organization of documentation and the stabilization of publication programmes,

"Noting also, however, the continued increase in the volume of documentation requested by the various organs of the United Nations, and the ever-growing difficulty encountered by delegations in making the most effective use thereof,

"Appreciating that, in order to be effective, further action to limit documentation costs must apply alike to

the number of documents, to their individual bulk and to the number of copies issued,

"1. Invites the governments of Member States:

"(a) To assist in reducing the number and individual bulk of documents to a minimum by:

"(i) Bearing in mind the desirability of ensuring that all draft resolutions which may call for studies and reports and for their dissemination clearly indicate the scope of such studies and reports;

"(ii) Restricting both the number and the volume of the documents submitted for processing to what is strictly required by resolutions and other statutory decisions of a United Nations organ, or is clearly relevant to agenda items under discussion;

"(b) To assist in reducing the number of copies of such documents as are issued by:

"(i) Reviewing and reducing as far as possible their requests for documents issued in first distribution, and submitting to the Secretary-General their revised lists;

"(ii) Avoiding as far as possible conference room requests for additional copies;

"(iii) Reducing any other subsequent demands to a minimum, in particular refraining from requesting the repetition or reissuing of material readily available in other United Nations documents;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To exercise a strict control of documentation by refraining from publishing documents not called for by an organ of the United Nations or not necessary for the conduct of meetings or the proper exercise of the functions of the Secretariat;

"(b) To exercise discretion as to the disposition of material received from delegations which does not fall within the requirements of paragraph 1 (a) (ii) above;

"(c) To restrict to an essential minimum the free distribution of internally-processed publications and the distribution of documents which are still in draft form;

"(d) To submit to all organs of the United Nations, before the adoption of draft resolutions requiring documentation, an estimate of the cost and, if possible, an estimate of the off-setting sales revenue;

"(e) To strengthen the internal control of documentation by enforcing strict editorial policies to eliminate unnecessary and repetitious matter;

"(f) To make available to delegations the relevant services of the Secretariat for consultations in the matter of the organization of their documents files, with a view to avoiding as far as possible requests for redistribution."

c. USE OF PREMISES OF PEACE PALACE AT THE HAGUE

The Secretary-General submitted to the sixth session of the General Assembly supplementary estimates (A/C.5/464) requesting the sum of \$5,360 to increase the contribution to be made by the International Court of Justice for the use of the Peace Palace at The Hague. Under the Agreement with the Carnegie Foundation, approved by the General Assembly in December 1946, the annual contribution payable by the Court for the use of the Peace Palace was 48,000 Netherlands Florins. This Agreement was for

three years, automatically renewable for further one-year periods unless notice of termination was given by one of the parties.

The Carnegie Foundation had now raised the question of increasing the amount of the Court's contribution from 48,000 to 68,400 Netherlands florins (equivalent to US \$12,640 and \$18,000 at current rates of exchange) on grounds of the considerable increase in the costs of maintenance of the Palace. The Secretary-General considered the request reasonable, and asked that the relevant appropriation recommended by the Advisory Committee be increased by \$5,360. He submitted a draft resolution to that effect.

The Advisory Committee, in its twelfth report of 1951 (A/1987), recommended the adoption of this supplementary estimate.

This question was considered by the Fifth Committee at its 201st meeting on 30 November 1951, and by the General Assembly at its 357th plenary meeting on 21 December 1951. The Fifth Committee approved the recommendation unanimously, and the draft resolution contained in the report of the Committee (A/2022, Section 32) was adopted by the Assembly, without discussion, by 52 votes to none (resolution 586(VI)). It read:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the contribution payable by the International Court of Justice in respect of the use of the Peace Palace under the terms of article II of the agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague as contained in annex A to General Assembly resolution 84 (I), adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December 1946, is no longer sufficient to defray the costs which the Carnegie Foundation are required to pay under the terms of the said agreement,

"Approves the Supplementary Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the Peace Palace at The Hague as set forth in the annex to the present resolution."

ANNEX

Supplementary Agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie foundation concerning the use of the Peace Palace at The Hague

1. The United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation hereby agree that article II of the agreement between the United Nations and the Carnegie Foundation concerning the use of the premises of the Peace Palace at The Hague as contained in annex A to General Assembly resolution 84 (I), adopted by the General Assembly on 11 December 1946, shall be amended to read as follows:

"Article II

"The annual contribution payable by the International Court of Justice in respect of the use of the

Peace Palace is hereby fixed at 68,400 Netherlands florins net."

2. This Supplementary Agreement shall enter into force as of 1 January 1952.

4. Unforeseen and Extraordinary Expenses for the Financial Year 1952

In its second report of 1951 on the budget estimates for 1952 and the Working Capital Fund (A/1853), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions submitted for the consideration of the Assembly the text of a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.146) on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. The question was considered by the Fifth Committee at its 319th meeting on 18 December 1951.

The view was expressed by the representative of the USSR that expenses incurred in connexion with the establishment of the International Bureau of Declaration of Death should be borne by the States adhering to the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons and should not be financed, even initially, by an advance from the Working Capital Fund.

On being put to the vote separately, paragraph (c) of the Advisory Committee's draft resolution was approved by a vote of 28 to none, with 16 abstentions. The resolution as a whole was then approved by 26 votes to none, with no abstentions.

The draft resolution proposed by the Fifth Committee (A/2022) was adopted by the General Assembly, at its 357th plenary meeting on 21 December 1951, by 52 votes to none, as resolution 584 A (VI). It read:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that, for the financial year 1952,

"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 2,000,000 if the Secretary-General certifies that they relate to the maintenance of peace and security or to urgent economic rehabilitation;

"(b) 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 pensions and removal expenses of judges who have not been re-elected, and not exceeding \$24,000, \$25,000, \$40,000, \$75,000 and \$27,000, respectively, under each of the above five headings;
- "(c) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$40,000 as are required for the establishment of an International Bureau for Declarations of Death, in accordance with the terms of article 8 of the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons;
- "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."

In its supplementary report on the budget estimates for the financial year 1952 (A/2022/-Add.1), submitted on 2 February 1952,¹⁸⁴ the Fifth Committee submitted a draft resolution on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses to supplement resolution 584 A (VI). The General Assembly, at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February, adopted the resolution proposed by the Committee: sub-paragraph (d) was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 1 abstention; sub-paragraph (e) by 55 votes to none; and the resolution as a whole by 50 votes to 5. The resolution (584 B (VI)) read:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that the above resolution 584 A (VI) on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the financial year 1952 adopted by the General Assembly at its 357th plenary meeting on 21 December 1951, is supplemented by the following sub-paragraphs to be inserted before the last sentence of the resolution:

"(d) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$72,000 which may be necessary to provide for reasonable additional expenses to implement the programme of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour;

"(e) Such commitments not exceeding a total of \$41,000 which may be necessary to provide for reasonable expenses for a visit to the Trust Territories of Togoland."

5. Working Capital Fund for the Financial Year 1952

The Secretary-General proposed to the General Assembly (A/C.5/452) that it increase the Working Capital Fund by \$5 million to \$25 million. He pointed out that, at the present level of United Nations activities, the amount available in the Fund had at times reached a dangerously

low level and that the Board of Auditors had expressed its concern at the unsatisfactory position in respect of cash balances with which the Organization was normally faced during the first quarter of the financial year.

Several alternative methods of effecting the proposed increase were suggested. The Secretary-General expressed his preference for direct additional advances of \$5 million, to be paid by Members in cash during 1952, in cash and in full. He believed, however, that the spreading of such advances over a period of years or, alternatively, the transfer to the Fund of the annual balance on surplus account, together with a direct additional advance of \$1 million a year, would offer an adequate basis for meeting the situation in the absence of any unforeseen development involving considerable financial commitments.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, after examining the Secretary-General's proposals, recommended in its eleventh report of 1951 to the Assembly (A/-1988) that, as a provisional measure, the balance on surplus account (\$1,239,000) available for application against assessments for the year 1952 should be transferred and not used, as hitherto, to reduce annual assessments. It suggested that the General Assembly, at its seventh session, might re-examine the position, and either confirm the transfer of the above balance (supplementing it, if necessary, by further balances on surplus account) or direct that the balance already transferred be applied against the 1953 assessments.

The Advisory Committee expressed the view, however, that the problem was not merely one of equating the cash resources of the Fund to budgetary requirements, but, equally, one of subjecting to careful scrutiny any further increases in appropriations or expansion of procurements which might give rise to additional withdrawals. Such increases should be resisted where not fully warranted on grounds of importance or urgency.

The Secretary-General's report and the eleventh report of the Advisory Committee were considered by the Fifth Committee at its 301st, 316th and 319th meetings on 30 November and 17 and 18 December 1951. The Committee first heard a statement by the Chairman of the Board of Auditors, who expressed the view that the possibilities of financing extraordinary expenditure early in 1952 by means of advances from the Working Capital Fund would be extremely limited.

¹⁸⁴See p. 149.

In the discussion, several representatives, including those of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Greece, India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa, maintained the view that before action was taken to increase the size of the Fund, other solutions should be sought, either through reductions in expenditure or through measures to secure payments of arrears of contributions as well as payment of assessments earlier in the Organization's financial year.

The difficulties which the Organization was experiencing, it was felt, were due primarily to delay in receipt of contributions, the need to finance arrears, and the extent to which, in the past, the Working Capital Fund had been used for advances to specialized agencies and for the execution of relief programmes. With a view to meeting these particular problems, the Committee accepted an oral proposal by the representative of Australia that Member Governments be invited: (1) to examine methods whereby, within the limits of their constitutional processes, a substantial proportion of their contributions would be paid within the first quarter of each year; and (2) to report, through the Secretary-General, to the next regular session of the General Assembly on the results of that examination. It was further agreed, on the suggestion of the representative of Brazil, that the Secretary-General should approach governments individually to find out at what time of the year they could most conveniently pay their contributions, and that the results of such a survey could be reported to the General Assembly at its next session.

In addition, the representative of the Union of South Africa suggested that further loans to specialized agencies and other bodies should not be recommended if the financial structure of the United Nations was likely to be imperilled thereby.

The representative of the USSR stated that he was opposed to any increase in the Working Capital Fund, even as a provisional measure, on the grounds that stabilization of the United Nations budget at a level not exceeding \$35 million would make such an increase unnecessary.

At its 316th meeting on 17 December 1951, the Fifth Committee approved, by 37 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, the Advisory Committee's recommendation, as contained in the eleventh report of 1951 (A/1988). In approving it, the Fifth Committee understood that careful attention would be paid to all aspects of this question, including, in particular: the direct relationship be-

tween payment of arrears and the size of the Working Capital Fund; the need for early payment of all contributions; and the effect of special demands (for example, for extra-budgetary programmes or loans to specialized agencies) on the adequacy of the Fund.

The Fifth Committee, at its 319th meeting on 18 December, considered a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.147), formalizing the Advisory Committee's recommendation which it had approved at its 316th meeting. A provision was added (A/C.5/L.147/Add.1) to authorize the Secretary-General to reimburse national income taxes paid by United Nations Staff members.

As the representatives of France and the USSR had expressed their opposition to the inclusion in the draft resolution of this provision, this paragraph was put to the vote separately, and was approved by 25 votes to 5, with 18 abstentions. The resolution as a whole, establishing the Working Capital Fund for the year 1952 at \$21,239,203, was then adopted by 41 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions. The draft resolution proposed by the Fifth Committee (A/2022) concerning the Working Capital Fund was adopted by the General Assembly at its 357th plenary meeting on 21 December 1951 by 45 votes to 5. The resolution (585 A (VI)) read:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that:

"1. The Working Capital Fund is established for the financial year 1952 at the amount of \$US 21,239,203, 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 \$1,239,203 by temporary transfer of the balance of surplus account as at 31 December 1950 not already applied against Members' assessments for 1951;

"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 seventh 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 1951; provided that, should the advance paid by any Member to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1951 exceed the amount of that Members' 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 seventh annual budget, or any previous budget;

"4. The Secretary-General is authorized, notwithstanding the provisions of the Financial Regulations, to withhold the application of adjustments against contributions for the year 1952 in the amount of \$1,239,203, and to transfer this amount as a credit to the Working

Capital Fund pending a further consideration by the General Assembly at its seventh session;

"5. 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 \$250,000 to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities. Advances in excess of the total of \$250,000 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 \$3,000,000 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 \$1,000,000, provided that, notwithstanding the above provisions, the Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization shall be authorized to postpone until 31 December 1952 repayment of the outstanding balance of the loans made to the Interim Commission;

"(e) Such sums as, together with the sums previously advanced and outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed \$420,000 to continue the Staff Housing Fund in order to finance advance rental payments, guarantee deposits and working capital requirements for housing the staff of the Secretariat. Such advances shall be reimbursed to the Working Capital Fund following the recovery of rental advances, guarantee deposits and working capital advances;

"(f) Such sums not exceeding \$90,000 as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums and deposits 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;

"(g) Such sums, if any, as may be necessary to reimburse staff members for national income taxes paid by them in respect of payments received from the United Nations during 1952, or in respect of prior years for which reimbursement has not previously been made;

"6. The governments of Member States be invited to examine methods whereby, within the limits of their constitutional processes, a substantial proportion of their contributions would be paid within the first quarter of each year, and to report through the Secretary-General to the next regular session of the General Assembly on the result of that examination."

Following its consideration of those aspects of the 1952 budget estimates on which the Assembly had not taken a final decision when it adopted the appropriation resolution for the financial year 1952 (583(VI)),¹⁸⁵ the Fifth Committee, in its supplementary report on the budget estimates (A/2022/Add.1), included a draft resolution on the Working Capital Fund. This was to supplement resolution 585 A (VI) and referred in particular to funds for the completion of the permanent Headquarters (one of the items covered by the Assembly's blanket appropriation¹⁸⁶) and for assistance to Palestine refugees (a decision which had been taken by the Assembly in January).

The General Assembly, at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1953, voted on the draft resolution proposed by the Fifth Committee. The paragraph referring to the Headquarters was adopted by 48 votes to 5, with 1 abstention; the paragraph referring to assistance to Palestine refugees by 50 votes to none, with 5 abstentions; and the resolution as a whole by 48 votes to 6. The resolution (585 B (VI)) read:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that paragraph 5 of the above resolution 585 A (VI) on the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1952 adopted by the General Assembly at its 357th plenary, meeting on 21 December 1951 is supplemented by the following sub-paragraphs:

"(h) Such sums not exceeding \$2,000,000 as may be necessary to complete the permanent Headquarters of the United Nations;

"(i) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, sums deemed to be available and not exceeding \$5,000,000 for the financing of operations under the terms of resolution 513 (VI) adopted by the General Assembly at its 365th plenary meeting on 26 January 1952 relating to assistance to Palestine refugees. Sums so advanced shall be repayable as may be practicable and in any event not later than 31 December 1952'".

¹⁸⁵ See p. 148.

¹⁸⁶ For the Committee's discussion on the funds for completing the permanent Headquarters, see pp. 130-31.

6. Operational Programmes under the Responsibility of the United Nations Financed by Voluntary Contributions

At its 323rd meeting on 7 January 1952, the Fifth Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by Brazil (A/C.5/L.120), to emphasize the Secretary-General's responsibility to the General Assembly for the administrative expenditures relating to operational programmes financed by voluntary contributions (such as those relating to Korea, Palestine, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and technical assistance) and the Fifth Committee's responsibility for the annual examination of the administrative aspects of these programmes. The draft resolution proposed that the Assembly resolve that:

(1) the administrative part of the operational programmes financed by voluntary contributions and executed by the United Nations should be subject to the same control and scrutiny on the part of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as was applied to expenses proposed under the regular budget; (2) the Advisory Committee should report to the Assembly on the administrative part of such programmes annually; and (3) such reports on the projected administrative expenditures for the following fiscal year should be considered by the Fifth Committee jointly with the reports of the Board of Auditors on previous years' accounts for such programmes.

Brazil accepted a United States amendment (A/C.5/L.142):

(1) to provide that the administrative part of the technical assistance programme financed by voluntary contributions and executed by the United Nations should be subject to the same scrutiny by the Advisory Committee as was given to expenses under the regular budget, and (2) to request the Advisory Committee to comment on the administrative practices and expenses of authorized operational programmes financed from extra-budgetary funds in its annual report to the General Assembly on the audited accounts of those programmes.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee pointed out that the basic question at issue was whether some legislative control should be exercised over extra-budgetary funds. The Advisory Committee had set forth its views in its seventh report of 1951 (A/1971) when dealing with the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies.¹⁸⁷ It had stated that, with two or three exceptions, no provision existed for an examination of these special projects by the conference of an agency, approval of projects being required only at the secretariat level. In the Advisory Committee's opinion, that procedure seemed contrary to national practices, and the General Assembly might wish to consider changing the system. The

Chairman of the Advisory Committee pointed out that, except on the question of proposed transfers of funds by the Secretary-General between different sections of the budget, the Advisory Committee did not exercise any control, properly speaking, over the regular budget estimates, but merely made recommendations to the General Assembly on the Secretary-General's estimates. He therefore suggested omitting the reference to "control" in the amended draft resolution. This suggestion was accepted by Brazil and the United States.

The representative of Australia doubted whether it was wise to include UNICEF within the scope of the draft resolution, since its Executive Board had been appointed by the Assembly to scrutinize and control the administrative expenditures, and since it was important to avoid conflict of jurisdiction. The representative of Brazil considered that the deletion of the reference to "control" in the draft resolution had removed any possibility of such a conflict.

The Brazilian draft resolution, as amended, was then adopted unanimously.

The draft resolution recommended by the Committee (A/2022/Add.1) was adopted by the General Assembly at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952, without discussion, by 46 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, as resolution 594(VI). It read:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the system of voluntary contributions established to finance the various operational programmes executed under the direct authority of the United Nations cannot diminish the administrative responsibilities involved in such expenditures,

"Considering, in consequence, that the administrative costs of such programmes should be subject to the same scrutiny as that applied to similar expenses under the regular budget of the United Nations,

"Considering also that, under the system now in force and the related administrative machinery, no means exists of affording to the financing governments an opportunity to review such activities,

"Considering further the fact that the majority of the governments contributing to such voluntary operational programmes are represented in the General Assembly of the United Nations,

"Considering, finally, that past experience, as well as the magnitude of the programmes and the diversity of the activities involved have shown it to be necessary and convenient to apply fuller administrative controls in the interest of co-ordination and with a view to securing specific guidance from the governments of Member States in the implementation of such programmes,

"1. Resolves that the administrative part of the technical assistance programme financed by voluntary con-

¹⁸⁷See also pp. 581-85.

tributions and executed by the United Nations shall be subject to the same scrutiny on the part of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as that applied to expenses proposed under the regular budget;

"2. Requests the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as part of its review of the accounts of the special operational programmes authorized by the General Assembly and financed from extra-budgetary funds, to pay special attention to the administrative practices and expenses of these programmes and to submit comments thereon as part of its reports to the General Assembly."

7. Scale of Assessments for Apportionment of Expenses of the United Nations

The scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations for the financial year 1952 was considered at the sixth session of the General Assembly by the Fifth Committee, at its 306th to 310th meetings from 10-12 December 1951, and at the 357th plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 December. The Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/1859) and a draft resolution (A/C.5/L.129) embodying the recommendations of the Committee.

In its report, the Committee on Contributions recommended changes in the rates of contribution of 33 countries. It was recommended that the rates of contributions of the following countries be increased: Afghanistan, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. It was recommended that the rates of contributions of the following countries be decreased: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Iran, Iraq, the Netherlands, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In the discussion in the Fifth Committee, the representatives of the following countries opposed the proposed increases in their assessments: the Byelorussian SSR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR.

The representatives of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR opposed the proposed increases in their assessments because of the heavy war damages suffered by their countries during the Second World War and because of their inability to obtain foreign currency.

The representative of Cuba maintained that there had been no fundamental change in Cuba's capacity to pay, which could justify the proposed increase in its assessment. Cuba's economic position, he stated, was unstable, as it depended on a single exportable product.

The representative of Ethiopia stated that his country had suffered great destruction and recovery was not yet complete, and that it was in great need of economic development. All relevant factors, he stated, could not have been taken into account in recommending an increase in the assessment.

The representative of India felt that the proposed scale was not satisfactory. It showed decreases in assessments of, for instance, European countries where economic progress had been rapid, and increases for under-developed countries where progress had been slow. This showed that the formula for allowance for low per capita income required revision. Factors such as refugee problems, national defence requirements, and natural disasters had seriously aggravated the financial situation in India; the proposed contribution was out of proportion to the country's capacity to pay. The representative of Pakistan advanced a similar argument.

The representative of Israel stated that, in arriving at the assessment of that country, the Committee on Contributions had to take into account a number of principles; the question of the order of priority to be given to the various principles was, however, not clear. His delegation felt that the increase for Israel was unjustified as the principle of capacity to pay should be the main criterion.

The representatives of Mexico and Yugoslavia, while not satisfied with the proposed increases in the assessments of their countries, stated, nevertheless, that they were prepared to accept the report of the Committee on Contributions.

The representative of the United States said that, under resolution 238 A (III), adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, one third had been recognized as the maximum contribution that should be borne by any one Member State in normal times. Information available showed that, in so far as production was concerned, the pre-war levels of production had been exceeded in most countries. The United States believed that the time had come to introduce, without further delay, the ceiling of one third. The United Nations, as an organization of sovereign equals, should not, he stated, be unduly dependent upon

any nation or group of nations because of the size of their contributions. According to available statistical data, a number of countries were over-assessed and others were under-assessed. The United States considered that all the required adjustments should be made at once rather than spread over a period of years. This was more a question of principle than of money; it would also be a means of strengthening support for all United Nations activities.

The Fifth Committee at its 310th meeting on 12 December voted on the various proposals before it.

A USSR draft resolution (A/C5/L.130) proposed that the Fifth Committee should request the Committee on Contributions to review its recommendations on the basis of the General Assembly resolution which laid down the criteria for determining the scale of contributions and on the basis of the working rule adopted by the Committee on Contributions to the effect that "generally no change either upwards or downwards of more than 10 per cent in any one year should be proposed in the percentage contribution of any country".

The draft was rejected by 28 votes to 6, with 13 abstentions.

A draft resolution by India (A/C.5/L.131) proposed that the Committee on Contributions should reconsider its proposals for 1952 with reference to the position of any under-developed country in the case of which hardship might be found to exist in relation to its capacity to pay.

It was rejected by 19 votes to 2, with 25 abstentions.

A joint draft resolution by Cuba, India, Israel, Mexico and Pakistan (A/C.5/L.132) proposed the appointment of a sub-committee of eleven members to review the principles and directives underlying the work of the Committee on Contributions and to suggest fresh terms of reference for its guidance.

A Chilean amendment (A/C.5/L.132) to the joint draft suggested: (1) the addition of a new paragraph recommending the adoption of the scale of assessments for 1952 proposed by the Committee on Contributions, and (2) the addition of the words "as from 1953".

A Czechoslovak amendment (A/C.5/L.132) to the joint draft suggested the addition of two new paragraphs to the effect that: (1) no action be taken on the scale recommended by the Committee on Contributions for 1952, and (2) that the scale for the year 1951 be applied also in the year 1952. This amendment was rejected by 35 votes to 7, with 6 abstentions.

The first part of the Chilean amendment was adopted by 25 votes to 12, with 12 abstentions. The second part was rejected by 23 votes to 14, with 15 abstentions.

The joint draft resolution as a whole (A/C.5/L.132), as amended, was rejected by 24 votes to 14, with 14 abstentions.

A draft resolution by Syria and the United Kingdom (A/C.5/L.126) proposed that the scale recommended for 1952 should be adopted, but that the Committee on Contributions should base its recommendations for 1953: (1) on the criteria contained in previous General Assem-

bly resolutions, rule 159 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure (which, among other things, calls upon the Committee on Contributions to apportion the expenses of the Organization among Members, broadly according to capacity to pay); and (2) on the views expressed by representatives at the current session.

An amendment by Canada (A/C.5/L.128) proposed that the scale recommended for 1952 be adopted, but that the Committee on Contributions, when it considered the 1953 scale, should, barring serious deterioration in the world economic situation in 1952, give full effect to the 33-1/3 per cent ceiling principle and the related per capita principle.

An amendment by the United States (A/C.5/L.127) proposed that the report of the Committee on Contributions be approved, with the consequential adjustments required to put into effect for the financial year 1952 the principle of a 33-1/3 per cent ceiling for the largest contributor and the related per capita ceiling principle for other Member States.

An oral amendment by Egypt proposed that the following words be added at the end of the last paragraph of the draft resolution: "with particular attention to countries with low per capita income which require special consideration in this connexion."

The United States amendment, voted upon first, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 29 to 2, with 20 abstentions.

The Canadian amendment was rejected by 26 votes to 9, with 15 abstentions.

The Egyptian amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 35 to 3, with 14 abstentions.

A separate vote was taken on the third and fourth paragraphs of the Syrian-United Kingdom joint draft resolution, as amended. Paragraph 3 was adopted by 40 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions. Paragraph 4 was adopted by 44 votes to none, with 8 abstentions. The Syrian-United Kingdom draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was then adopted by 44 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The draft resolution embodying the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions (A/C.5/L.129) was next voted on paragraph by paragraph. As the scale of assessments recommended for 1952 contained in paragraph 1 had already been adopted under the Syrian-United Kingdom draft resolution, the Fifth Committee proceeded to vote on paragraph 2, which was adopted by 34 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. Paragraphs 3 and 4 were adopted by 44 votes to none, with 1 abstention. Paragraph 5 was adopted by 41 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. The Fifth Committee decided to combine the text of the resolution embodying the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions with the amended joint Syrian-United Kingdom resolution, previously adopted.

The report of the Fifth Committee (A/2019) was considered by the Assembly at its 357th

plenary meeting on 21 December 1951. The representative of the USSR declared that his delegation would vote against the Fifth Committee's recommendation. He stated that, in recommending so appreciable an increase in the assessments of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR, the Committee on Contributions had ignored the resolution adopted at the first session of the General Assembly, establishing the following criteria for assessing the contributions of States to the United Nations budget: the national income of the population as compared with its per capita income; damage and destruction suffered by Members as the result of the Second "World War; and the ability of Members to secure foreign currency.

The draft resolution of the Fifth Committee was then adopted by 40 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The representative of the United States explained that for the first time in the history of the United Nations his country had abstained from approving the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the Organization. It had asked in the Fifth Committee that the United States contribution should be brought into line for 1952, with the resolution adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, which recognized that no Member State should contribute more than one third of the ordinary expenses in normal times. This had been urged as a matter of principle, not as a matter of finance.

The United States, he continued, had expended thousands of millions of dollars in recent years to uphold principles of the Charter which the United Nations was not in a position to implement. It had extended economic and military aid to regional organizations formed under the provisions of the Charter for defence against aggression. The United States believed, however, that in the United Nations, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members, there should be greater equality in contribution. The scale of contributions for the United Nations should strike an equitable balance.

The representative of Venezuela said that his country agreed to its increased assessment in order to help to strengthen the United Nations and to furnish the means to enable its technical organs to work with even greater efficiency. It believed that in doing so it was furthering both its own development and world equilibrium and understanding between the nations.

The resolution adopted (582(VI)) by the Assembly read:

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions concerning the proposed adjustments in the scale of assessments for the financial year 1952,

"Noting the views expressed in the Fifth Committee on the question of the application of the 33-1/3 per cent ceiling to the assessment of the largest contributor,

"Resolves

"1. That the scale of assessments for the 1952 budget shall be as follows:

Member States	Per cent
Afghanistan	0.08
Argentina	1.62
Australia	1.77
Belgium	1.35
Bolivia	0.06
Brazil	1.62
Burma	0.15
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0.34
Canada	3.35
Chile	0.35
China	5.75
Colombia	0.37
Costa Rica	0.04
Cuba	0.33
Czechoslovakia	1.05
Denmark	0.79
Dominican Republic	0.05
Ecuador	0.05
Egypt	0.60
El Salvador	0.05
Ethiopia	0.10
France	5.75
Greece	0.18
Guatemala	0.06
Haiti	0.04
Honduras	0.04
Iceland	0.04
India	3.53
Indonesia	0.60
Iran	0.40
Iraq	0.14
Israel	0.17
Lebanon	0.06
Liberia	0.04
Luxembourg	0.05
Mexico	0.65
Netherlands	1.27
New Zealand	0.50
Nicaragua	0.04
Norway	0.50
Pakistan	0.79
Panama	0.05
Paraguay	0.04
Peru	0.20
Philippines	0.29
Poland	1.36
Saudi Arabia	0.08
Sweden	1.73
Syria	0.09
Thailand	0.21
Turkey	0.75
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	1.30

Member States	Per cent
Union of South Africa	0.90
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	9.85
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10.56
United States of America	36.90
Uruguay	0.18
Venezuela	0.32
Yemen	0.04
Yugoslavia	0.43

TOTAL 100.00

Country	Per cent
Romania	0.50
San Marino	0.04
Switzerland	1.30
Vietnam	0.17

8. Liquidation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation

"2. That, notwithstanding the provisions of rule 159 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 1952 and a report submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly at its next regular session;

"3. That the review to be undertaken in 1952 by the Committee on Contributions shall be based on the General Assembly resolutions relating to the criteria for determining the scale of assessments, on the views expressed by Members during the sixth session of the General Assembly, and on rule 159 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, with particular attention to countries with low per capita income which requires special consideration in this connexion;

"4. 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 1952 in currencies other than United States dollars;

"5. That Switzerland shall contribute 1.55 per cent and the Principality of Liechtenstein 0.04 per cent of the expenses of the International Court of Justice for the year 1952, these assessments having been established after consultation with the respective Governments, in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolutions 91 (I) of 11 December 1946 and 363 (IV) of 1 December 1949;

"6. That non-member States which are signatories of international instruments relating to narcotic drugs shall be called upon to make contributions towards the annual expenses, commencing with the year 1950, resulting from obligations placed on the United Nations by those instruments, in accordance with the following rates:

Country	Per cent
Albania	0.04
Austria	0.33
Bulgaria	0.19
Ceylon	0.10
Finland	0.42
Federal Republic of Germany	3.88
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	0.04
Hungary	0.48
Ireland	0.34
Italy	2.16
Japan	1.52
Laos	0.04
Liechtenstein	0.04
Monaco	0.04
Portugal	0.44

The Fifth Committee, at its 338th meeting on 31 January 1952, considered the item "Questions concerning the liquidation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation," which had been placed on the agenda of the sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of France.

The Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by France (A/C.5/494) to provide for the final liquidation of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to be carried out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to which the full and absolute ownership of all the Institute's assets would be transferred.

The representative of France pointed out that in 1946, by resolution of the League of Nations Assembly, the rights of the League in certain of the Institute's assets, including in particular the furnishings and archives, had been transferred to the United Nations and that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71(I) of 19 November 1946,¹⁸⁸ the United Nations had authorized UNESCO to utilize these assets.

The necessity for the final liquidation of these assets had been stressed by the General Conference of UNESCO in a resolution adopted at its second session held at Mexico City. The French proposal, he said, had no budgetary implications and in no way committed the United Nations to any financial liability.

The representative of the Secretary-General explained that neither the League of Nations nor the United Nations nor UNESCO had assumed any legal obligation with respect to the Institute's liabilities. It was expected, however, that the assets would be sufficient to enable UNESCO to meet the legitimate claims of the Institute's creditors.

The representative of the Director-General of UNESCO informed the Fifth Committee that the liabilities in question consisted of the claims of four former officials of the Institute, resulting

¹⁸⁸ See Y.U.N., 1946-47; pp. 268-69 and 542.

from a judgment by the Administrative Tribunal of the League of Nations, and some accounts in connexion with printing expenditures. The Institute's assets included, over and above the furniture and documents in the possession of UNESCO, certain bank accounts amounting to approximately 1,500,000 French francs. UNESCO was prepared to credit the assets of the Institute, against final ownership of the furniture and publications which had been placed at its disposal, with the estimated value of that property, due allowance being made for depreciation. On that basis, the Institute's assets were valued at approximately 4,500,000 francs, while its liabilities were estimated at approximately 4,000,000 francs.

He pointed out that if the General Assembly approved the draft resolution, the matter would have to be submitted to the Executive Board of UNESCO for its concurrence, and that UNESCO would not consider itself under any legal obligation to reimburse its creditors beyond an amount equivalent to the value of the existing assets.

The Fifth Committee was assured both by the representative of UNESCO and by the representative of the Secretary-General that if, contrary to expectations, the Institute's assets should prove, on liquidation, to be insufficient to cover its liabilities, the resultant loss would fall upon the Institute's creditors and that neither UNESCO nor the United Nations would be in any way financially committed.

In reply to an enquiry by the representative of Yugoslavia, the representative of France explained that the sums owing to former staff members of the Institute were in the nature of a cash indemnity and would be treated as prior claims in any distribution of assets.

In the light of these explanations, the Fifth Committee approved the French draft resolution, by 33 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The resolution recommended by the Committee (A/2109) was adopted by the General Assembly at its 373rd plenary meeting on 4 February 1952, without discussion, by 51 votes to none,

with 5 abstentions. The resolution (591(VI)) read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 24 (I) and 79 (I) of 12 February and 7 December 1946 respectively, whereby it accepted the transfer to the United Nations of certain assets belonging to the League of Nations and its dependent organizations or institutes,

"Considering that the Assembly of the League of Nations, by its resolution dated 17 April 1946, decided to transfer to the United Nations its right in any articles and, in particular, the archives and collections of documents deposited in the premises of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation by its Governing Body, as well as any property which had been acquired by the Institute during its period of operation,

"Considering that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71 (I) of 19 November 1946, the Secretary-General in order to ensure, under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the continuity of the work performed by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, has authorized the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to utilize the assets of the Institute transferred by the League of Nations to the United Nations,

"Considering, however, that the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has ceased to function, though its assets have not been finally liquidated,

"Considering that, by the terms of a resolution adopted at its second session at Mexico City, the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization stressed the necessity for the final liquidation of the assets of the Institute,

"1. Deems it necessary that the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation should be finally liquidated;

"2. Decides for this purpose that all the property of the Institute which was covered by a decision of transfer to the United Nations in conformity with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of 17 April 1946, shall be included among the assets in the liquidation of the Institute;

"3. Recommends the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to accept responsibility for liquidating the property of the Institute;

"4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to transfer full and absolute ownership of all the assets of the Institute to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on condition that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization carries out the liquidation as aforesaid;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report to the General Assembly full particulars concerning the measures of liquidation taken."