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 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 only exception to this is that, under Article 12, paragraph 1, the Assembly may not make recommendations on disputes or situations that are being dealt with by the Security Council unless the Security Council requests it to do so. The Assembly receives and considers annual and special reports from the Security Council, including an account of the measures that the Council has 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; organizational, administrative and budgetary functions.

a. MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Although the Security Council is entrusted with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, including the formulation of plans for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments, 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 General Assembly may 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 in the Charter, and may make recommendations to the State or States concerned or to the Security Council on such questions, subject to the provisions of Article 12(1) (see above). 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.

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

The Charter provisions with respect to the General Assembly are contained in Chapter IV, Articles 9 to 22, and Articles 1, 2, 4 to 7, 23, 24, 35, 60 to 64, 66, 85 to 88, 93, 96 to 98, 101, 105, 108 and 109. Articles 4, 7 to 12, 32, 33, and 69 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice also contain provisions relating to the Assembly.
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 authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council.

c. OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

The functions and powers of the United Nations with regard to territories not designated as strategic 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.

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 73 e 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.

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 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. The General Assembly and the 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 acts in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, and 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. The expenses of the United Nations are borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly. The General 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.

Upon the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly may admit any State 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 General Assembly may request the International Court of Justice to give 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 of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

The General Assembly may make recommendations concerning, or propose conventions on, the privileges and immunities of the United Nations,

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 to the United Nations; 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 of the United Nations which is 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 it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

The General Assembly meets in regular annual sessions, commencing on the third Tuesday in September. Special sessions may be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations, or they may be called at the request of one Member if agreed to by a majority of the Members.

The General Assembly adopts its own rules of procedure. It may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

### 3. Structure

The rules of procedure adopted by the General Assembly define its organizational structure, which can 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, he appoints 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.

There are four types of committees of the General Assembly:

1. **Main Committees**
2. **Procedural Committees**
3. **Standing Committees**
4. **Other Subsidiary Bodies**

The Committees under the first three headings are provided for in the Assembly's rules of procedure.

#### a. MAIN COMMITTEES

There are six Main Committees:

1. First Committee—Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments).
2. Second Committee—Economic and Financial.
3. Third Committee—Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.
4. Fourth Committee—Trusteeship (including Non-Self-Governing Territories).
5. Fifth Committee—Administrative and Budgetary.
6. Sixth Committee—Legal.

These Main Committees correspond to the major fields of responsibility of the General Assembly. They have the function of considering agenda items referred to them by the General Assembly, and of preparing draft recommendations and resolutions for submission to the General Assembly. Committees cannot introduce new items on their own initiative. On each of these Committees, all Members of the United Nations have the right to be represented. Each Committee elects its own officers. Decisions are made by a majority of the Members present and voting; a majority of the Committee constitutes a quorum.

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6See Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev. 1), pp. 64-76. These are the rules as revised and renumbered at the fourth session. For rules in force during the third session, see A/520, also Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 322-32; for revisions made at the third session, see pp. 45-46.
The First Committee considers, inter alia, the admission, suspension and expulsion of Members; any political and security matters within the scope of the Charter; the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, and the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments; the promotion of international co-operation in the political field and the peaceful adjustment of situations likely to impair the general welfare and friendly relations among nations.

The Second Committee concerns itself with the economic and financial aspects of the work of the General Assembly, of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies, and any other economic and financial matters within the scope of the Charter. It considers the promotion of international co-operation in the economic field, including questions of higher standards of living, international and national measures to achieve full employment and economic stability, and problems of the economic development of under-developed countries, such as technical assistance and financing.

The Third Committee considers the social, humanitarian and cultural aspects of the work of the General Assembly, of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies. It considers any other social, humanitarian, cultural, educational, health and related matters within the scope of the Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any of the organs of the United Nations.

The Fourth Committee considers matters relating to the International Trusteeship System and to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Fifth Committee considers matters pertaining to the budget of the United Nations, the contributions of Members, and financial and budgetary arrangements with the specialized agencies. It also considers administrative questions and matters relating to the organization of the Secretariat.

The Sixth Committee considers legal and constitutional questions, such as the registration of treaties, privileges and immunities of the United Nations, questions affecting the International Court of Justice, and, on occasion, the legal and constitutional aspects of questions referred to other committees. It also concerns itself with the progressive development of international law and its codification.

b. PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

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

The General Committee consists of fourteen members, no two of whom may be members of the same delegation, and is so constituted as to ensure its representative character. It comprises the President of the General Assembly, who presides, the seven Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the six Main Committees. The General Committee studies the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, considers requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda, and reports to the General Assembly. It assists the President of the General Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of agenda items, and in coordinating the proceedings of the committees. It also assists the President in the general conduct of the work of the General Assembly which falls within his competence. It may not, however, decide any political question. It may also make recommendations to the Assembly concerning the closing date of the session.

The Credentials Committee, which consists of nine members, is appointed at the beginning of each session by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee examines and reports on the credentials of representatives. Any representative to whose admission a Member has objected is seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives until the Credentials Committee has reported and the General Assembly has given its decision.

c. STANDING COMMITTEES

Two Standing Committees have been established by the General Assembly to deal with continuing problems during and between its regular sessions. They are the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions examines and reports on the budget and accounts of the United Nations, and advises the General Assembly on other administrative and financial matters referred to it. It consists of nine members, including at least two recognized financial experts. The members of the Committee are appointed on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience; they serve for three years. The members of the Committee retire by rotation and are eligible for re-appointment. The two financial experts do not retire simultaneously.

The Committee on Contributions advises the
General Assembly concerning the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations among Members. The Committee consists of ten members who are selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience; they serve for three years. The members of the Committee retire by rotation and are eligible for re-appointment.

d. OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Under its rules of procedure, the Assembly may also establish such ad hoc committees and other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

During its third and fourth sessions, the Assembly established the following ad hoc committees to assist it during the sessions:

THIRD SESSION:
Ad Hoc Political Committee.
Joint Second and Third Committee.

FOURTH SESSION:
Ad Hoc Political Committee.
Joint Second and Third Committee.
Joint Second and Third Committee and Fifth Committee meeting jointly.

Other subsidiary bodies as established at the end of 1949, include:

(1) Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
(2) International Law Commission.
(3) United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans.
(4) United Nations Commission on Korea.
(10) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
(11) United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (assets and liabilities to be transferred to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in 1950).
(12) United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (to come into existence on 1 January 1951).
(13) Headquarters Advisory Committee.
(14) Board of Auditors.
(15) Investments Committee.
(16) United Nations Staff Pension Committee and Joint Staff Pension Board.
(17) United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

Each Member of the General Assembly has the right to be represented on the Interim Committee.

The representatives of the following Members have stated that they would not participate in the work of the Committee, because they considered that the establishment of such a Committee was illegal and unconstitutional: the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Originally established during the second session, re-established for another experimental year during the third session, the Interim Committee was re-established by the General Assembly at its fourth regular session for an indefinite period as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It meets as and when it deems necessary, provided the General Assembly is not actually in regular session. It assists the Assembly in the performance of its functions by considering:

(1) Any matters referred to it by or under the authority of the Assembly;
(2) Any dispute or situation likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, which may be proposed for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Assembly either by a Member or non-member State, or brought before the Assembly by the Security Council, provided the Committee determines the matter to be important and requiring preliminary study;
(3) Questions relating to the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security and to the promotion of international cooperation in the political field [Articles 11 (paragraph 1) and 13 (paragraph 1 a) of the Charter];
(4) The question of recommending the calling of a special session of the Assembly, in connexion with any matter under discussion by the Committee.

The Committee may conduct investigations and appoint commissions of inquiry within the scope of its duties. An investigation or inquiry elsewhere than at the Headquarters of the United Nations is not conducted without the consent of the State or States in whose territory it is to take place.

The Committee may also request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of the Committee's activities.

The Committee may not, however, consider any matter of which the Security Council is seized and which the Council has not submitted to the Assembly.

(2) International Law Commission

The International Law Commission is composed of fifteen persons, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, of recognized competence in
international law and representing as a whole the main forms of civilization and the basic legal systems of the world. Its members are elected by the General Assembly for terms of three years and are eligible for re-election.

The Commission has for its object the promotion of the progressive development of international law and its codification. It concerns itself primarily with public international law, but is not precluded from entering the field of private international law.

(3) United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans

The Special Committee is composed of representatives of nine Member States elected by the General Assembly.

In addition, seats are being held open for representatives from Poland and the USSR. The representatives of these countries stated that they would not participate in the work of the Committee, because they considered that the Assembly in establishing it had acted contrary to the principles of the Charter, and that the Committee was unconstitutional.

The task of the Special Committee on the Balkans is to observe the compliance by Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and Greece, on the other, with the recommendations of the Assembly that those four States establish normal diplomatic and good neighbourly relations among themselves as soon as possible; that they establish frontier conventions; that they co-operate in the settlement of the problems arising out of the presence of refugees in the four States concerned, and that they study the practicability of concluding agreements for the voluntary transfer of minorities. It is also charged with observing and reporting on the response of Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to the Assembly's injunctions not to furnish aid to the guerrillas fighting against the Greek Government. The Committee reports to the General Assembly and may recommend to Members, if it thinks this necessary for the maintenance of peace and security, the calling of a special session of the Assembly. The Special Committee may also consult, regarding the performance of its functions in the light of developments, with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

(4) United Nations Commission on Korea

This Commission is composed of representatives of seven Member countries elected by the General Assembly.

It was established by the General Assembly to observe and report any developments which might lead to or otherwise involve military conflict in Korea; to seek to facilitate the removal of barriers to economic, social and other friendly intercourse caused by the division of Korea; to make available its good offices and be prepared to assist in bringing about the unification of Korea; and to be available for observation and consultation throughout Korea in the continuing development of representative government.

The Commission reports to the General Assembly and may consult, regarding the discharge of its duties in the light of developments, with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.


The main function assigned by the General Assembly to the United Nations Commissioner in Libya is to assist the people of the country in the formulation of a constitution and the establishment of an independent Government as soon as possible, and in any case not later than 1 January 1952.

The Commissioner may offer suggestions to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and to the Secretary-General concerning measures which the United Nations might adopt during the transitional period with regard to the economic and social problems of Libya.

A Council consisting of ten members was established by the General Assembly to aid and advise the United Nations Commissioner.

(6) United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland

The United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland consists of representatives of three Member States elected by the General Assembly.

It was established to aid and advise Italy as the Administering Authority of Italian Somaliland under the International Trusteeship System. The precise terms of reference of the Advisory Council are to be determined in the Trusteeship Agreement. They will include a provision whereby the Trusteeship Council is to invite the States members of the Advisory Council, if they are not members of the Trusteeship Council, to participate without vote in the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any question relating to Italian Somaliland. (Italian Somaliland's independence is to become effective ten years after the Assembly has approved a Trusteeship Agreement for the territory.)

One representative was nominated by the Governments of each of the following countries: Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States. One representative of the people of each of the three regions of Libya (Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and The Fezzan), and one representative of the minorities in Libya were appointed by the United Nations Commissioner in Libya.
(7) United Nations Commission for Eritrea

The United Nations Commission for Eritrea is composed of representatives of five Member States elected by the General Assembly.

It was established to ascertain more fully the wishes and the best means of promoting the welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, to examine the question of the disposal of Eritrea, and to prepare a report for the General Assembly, together with such proposal or proposals as it may deem appropriate for the solution of the problem of Eritrea.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Commission is to ascertain all the relevant facts, taking into account the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants of Eritrea, the interests of peace and security in East Africa, and the rights and claims of Ethiopia based on geographical, historical, ethnic or economic reasons, including, in particular, Ethiopia's legitimate need for adequate access to the sea. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly was to examine the report of the Commission before its submission to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly.

(8) United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

The Conciliation Commission is composed of representatives of three Member States elected by the General Assembly.

It was established to assume, inter alia, the functions originally given to the United Nations Mediator on Palestine and to carry out such additional functions and directives as might be given to it either by the General Assembly or the Security Council.

Among the tasks assigned to the Commission were those of drawing up detailed proposals for a permanent international regime for Jerusalem, including recommendations concerning the Holy Places, of seeking arrangements among the Governments and authorities concerned to facilitate the economic development of the area, and of facilitating the repatriation, resettlement and economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees.

The Commission renders progress reports periodically to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Security Council and to Member States.

(9) United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees

The United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees was established on 19 November 1948, to provide relief for an initially estimated 500,000 Palestine refugees. It is administered by a Director appointed by the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly agreed that the Secretary-General at his discretion might convene an ad hoc advisory committee of seven members to be selected by the President of the General Assembly to which the Secretary-General might submit any matter of principle or policy upon which he would like the benefit of the committee's advice.

The General Assembly, on 8 December 1949, continued the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees until 1 April 1950, or until such date as its assets and liabilities were transferred to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (see below).

(10) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; Advisory Commission to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East was established to carry out, in collaboration with local Governments, direct relief and works programmes to aid Palestine refugees. It consults with the interested Near Eastern Governments on measures to be taken by them preparatory to the time when international assistance for relief and works projects is no longer available. The Agency also consults with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, with particular reference to its work in connexion with refugees.

The Agency is administered by a Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Governments represented on an Advisory Commission established by the Assembly. The Advisory Commission consists of representatives of four Member States, with power to add not more than three additional members from Governments contributing to the Agency's fund. It advises and assists the Director.

The Director and the Advisory Commission consult with each Near Eastern Government concerned in the selection, planning and execution of projects.

(11) United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees

The General Assembly, on 3 December 1949, decided to establish on 1 January 1951 a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees, to provide the necessary legal and social protection for refugees. These will include those who have been the concern of the International Refugee Organization after the organization terminates its activities, and certain limited categories of other European refugees. The Office, which will begin operations on 1 January 1951, is to be organized so as to possess the degree of independence and the prestige required for the effective performance of the High Commissioner's duties. The General Assembly will
determine the methods by which policy directives are to be given, and means are to be provided whereby interested Governments, non-members of the United Nations, may be associated with the work of the High Commissioner's Office.

It is proposed that the High Commissioner should:

(a) Promote the conclusion and ratification of international conventions providing for the protection of refugees, supervise the application of the provisions of such conventions, and propose any necessary amendments thereto;

(b) Promote, through special agreements with Governments, the execution of any measures calculated to improve the situation of refugees, and to reduce the number of refugees requiring protection;

(c) Assist Governments and private organizations in their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation of refugees or their assimilation within new national communities;

(d) Facilitate the co-ordination of the efforts of voluntary agencies concerned with the welfare of refugees.

The High Commissioner will be elected by the General Assembly, on the nomination of the Secretary-General, for a term of three years, and will report annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

(12) Special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

(13) Headquarters Advisory Committee

The Headquarters Advisory Committee is composed of representatives of sixteen Member countries elected by the General Assembly.

It assists the Secretary-General in making all necessary arrangements connected with the financing, construction, etc., of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in New York City.

(14) Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors is composed of the Auditor-General (or officer holding equivalent title) of three Member States of the United Nations, appointed by the General Assembly for three years. They retire by rotation.

The members of the Board serve as External Auditors of the accounts of the United Nations. The Board submits an annual report to the General Assembly.

(15) Investments Committee

This Committee consists of three members appointed for three-year terms by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the approval of the General Assembly. Members retire by rotation.

The Committee advises the Secretary-General with regard to the investment of the pension funds, and other trust and special funds under the control of the United Nations.

(16) United Nations Staff Pension Committee and Joint Staff Pension Board

The Staff Pension Committee is composed of three members elected by the General Assembly, three appointed by the Secretary-General, and three elected by the participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The elected members serve for three-year terms.

The Committee administers the Pension Fund. The regulations of the Pension Fund provide for a Joint Staff Pension Board composed of members of the Staff Pension Committees of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Until such time as a specialized agency joins the Fund, the United Nations Staff Pension Committee performs the functions of the Board.

(17) United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The Administrative Tribunal is composed of seven members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. Only three members sit in any particular case. The members of the Tribunal are appointed by the General Assembly for three years; of the members initially appointed, however, the terms of office of two members expire at the end of the first year, and two at the end of the second year.

The Tribunal is competent to hear and pass judgment upon applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations' Secretariat, or of their terms of appointment. It is not competent to deal with any applications where the cause of complaint arose prior to 1 January 1950.

It is open: (a) to any staff member of the United Nations' Secretariat even after his employment has ceased, and to any person who has succeeded to the staff member's rights on his death; (b) to any other person who can show that he is entitled to rights under any contract or terms of appointment.

In the event of any dispute as to whether the Tribunal has competence, the matter is settled by decision of the Tribunal. The judgments of the Tribunal are final and without appeal.

The oral proceedings of the Tribunal are held in public as a general rule, unless the Tribunal decides otherwise.

The competence of the Tribunal may be extended to specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with a special agreement to be made with each agency.

For details concerning this Committee, see Non-Self-Governing Territories, p. 133.
agency by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Each special agreement will provide that the agency concerned shall be bound by judgments of the Tribunal and be responsible for the payment of any compensation awarded by the Tribunal in respect of a staff member of the agency. The special agreement will also include provisions for the agency's participation in the administrative arrangements for the functioning of the Tribunal and for sharing the expenses of the Tribunal.

4. Sessions and Presidents of the General Assembly

During the period under review (21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949), the General Assembly held two sessions; its third regular session which was divided into two parts, and its fourth regular session:

First Part of Third Regular Session, 21 September to 12 December 1948, held at the Palais de Chaillot, Paris.

Second Part of Third Regular Session, 5 April to 18 May 1949, held at Lake Success and Flushing Meadow, New York.

Fourth Regular Session, 20 September to 10 December 1949, held at Lake Success and Flushing Meadow, New York.

The Presidents of the General Assembly were as follows:

Third Regular Session—H. V. Evatt (Australia).
Fourth Regular Session—Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines).

5. Participants in the General Debate

a. THIRD SESSION

Representatives of the following thirty-nine Member States participated in the initial general debate at the third session. The debate began at the 139th plenary meeting on 23 September, and ended at the 148th plenary meeting on 29 September 1948:

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<th>Country</th>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>23 Sept.</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
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<td>Lebanon</td>
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<td>Liberia</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Syria</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukrainian SSR</td>
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<td>29 Sept.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>Uruguay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>29 Sept.</td>
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</table>

During the 147th meeting on 28 September, the General Assembly was also addressed by the Directors-General of the International Labour Office, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and the World Health Organization. They briefly outlined the work and plans of the specialized agencies which they represented.

b. FOURTH SESSION

Representatives of the following thirty-five Member States participated in the initial general debate at the fourth session. The debate began at the 222nd plenary meeting on 21 September, and ended at the 229th plenary meeting on 26 September 1948:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>26 Sept.</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Byelorussian SSR</td>
<td>227</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>222</td>
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<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>26 Sept.</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>21 Sept.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

13 For full list of officers to the General Assembly, see Annex I, pp. 48-49.
6. Matters Considered by the General Assembly at its Third and Fourth Regular Sessions

a. THIRD SESSION—PART I

Agenda Item

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Argentina.
2. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.
3. Election of the President.
4. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.
5. Election of Vice-Presidents.
6. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
7. Adoption of the Agenda.
8. Opening of the general debate.
14. Admission of new Members:
   (b) Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.
   (c) Admission to the Organization of Italy and all those States whose applications for membership have obtained seven votes in the Security Council: item proposed by Argentina.

Discussion and Action Taken

Plenary meeting 136.

Plenary meetings 136, 139 and 175.
Plenary meeting 136.
First Committee, meetings 142, 143; Second Committee, meetings 56, 57, 58; Joint Second and Third Committee, meeting 25; Third Committee, meetings 84, 85, 93; Fourth Committee, meetings 50, 51; Fifth Committee, meetings 104, 105; Sixth Committee, meetings 61, 62.
General Committee, meetings 43-50, 54-56; plenary meetings 142, 146, 147, 150, 151, 155, 158, 173, 175.
Plenary meetings 139-148.

General Committee, meetings 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 28; plenary meeting 158. Second Committee, meetings 25, 26, 58-71, 74, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83; Third Committee, meetings 179, 180; Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 25-28, 29, 31, 36-39; General Committee, meetings 125, 127, 128, 141, 142, 163, 166-168, 175, 176, 177; plenary meetings 140, 141, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 161, 170. Resolutions 198(III), 200(III), 201(III), 206(III), 207(III), 209(III).
Fourth Committee, meetings 61-75, 81; plenary meetings 139, 144, 159, 160. Resolution 223(III).
Fifth Committee, meetings 151, 152, 159; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 242(III).

General Committee, meetings 43-49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 6-16, 22, 23; plenary meetings 139, 140, 142, 144, 146, 147, 148, 158, 175-177. Resolution 197(III)A-I.

For consideration of items by the General Assembly, see under substantive headings, Chapters III to XII. *Action postponed to second part of third regular session.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda Item</th>
<th>Discussion and Action Taken</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans.</td>
<td>General Committee, meeting 43; First Committee, meetings 170-193, 195; Fifth Committee, meetings 160, 163, 166; plenary meetings 139, 141, 142, 143-148, 165-167. Resolution 193 (III) A-C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Study of methods for the promotion of international co-operation in the political field: report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.</td>
<td>General Committee, meetings 43, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 26-28; plenary meetings 142, 145, 158.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: (a) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Secretary-General. (b) Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Special Committee.</td>
<td>Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 29, 30; Sixth Committee, meeting 139; plenary meetings 160, 161, 186. Resolutions 203(III), 204(III), 205(III), 261(III).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Agreements with specialized agencies: (a) Application of Finland for membership in the International Civil Aviation Organization: item proposed by the Secretary-General. (b) Approval of supplementary agreements with specialized agencies concerning the use of United Nations laissez-passer: report of the Secretary-General. (c) International Refugee Organization: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council. (d) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.</td>
<td>Fifth Committee, meetings 106, 148, 149; Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 34, 35; plenary meeting 161. Resolution 210(III). Third Committee, meeting 179. Plenary meeting 149.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.</td>
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</table>

"Action postponed to second part of third regular session."
29. Progressive development of international law: election of the members of the International Law Commission.

30. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: report of the Secretary-General.

31. Privileges and immunities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General:
   (a) Headquarters Agreement.
   (b) General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.


33. Financial administration of the United Nations:
   (a) Financial report and accounts for the financial period ended 31 December 1947; and report of the Board of Auditors.
   (b) Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1948; report of the Secretary-General.
   (c) Budget estimates for the financial year 1949.
   (d) Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses: report of the Secretary-General.
   (e) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
   (f) Report of the Committee on Contributions.
   (g) International Children's Emergency Fund: annual audit of the accounts of the Fund: report of the Secretary-General.

34. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:
   (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
   (b) Committee on Contributions.
   (c) Board of Auditors.
   (d) Investments Committee.

35. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Scheme:
   (a) Report of the United Nations Staff Benefit Committee submitting draft regulations for a permanent pension scheme.
   (b) Annual report of the Staff Benefit Committee on the operation of the Pension Fund.

36. Tax equalization: proposed staff assessment plan: report of the Secretary-General.

37. United Nations telecommunications system: report of the Secretary-General.

38. Organization of a United Nations postal service: report of the Secretary-General.

39. Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations: report of the Secretary-General.

40. Composition of the Secretariat and the principle of geographical distribution: report of the Secretary-General.

41. Proposal for the adoption of Spanish as one of the working languages of the General Assembly: report of the Secretary-General.

42. Violation by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of fundamental human rights, traditional diplomatic practices, and other principles of the Charter: item proposed by Chile.

43. Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa: item proposed by India.

Plenary meeting 154.

Fifth Committee, meetings 169, 170; Sixth Committee, meetings 79, 80; plenary meeting 155. Resolution 154(III).

Sixth Committee, meetings 127, 128, 139; plenary meetings 175, 186. Resolutions 259(III), 261(III).

Sixth Committee, meetings 62-66, 67-69, 71-87, 91-110, 128-134; Drafting Committee, meetings 1-4; plenary meetings 178, 179. Resolution 260(III).


General Committee, meeting 48; Fifth Committee, meetings 123, 131, 160, 162; plenary meetings 151, 155, 159. Resolutions 234(III), 235(III), 236(III), 237(III), 245(III).

Fifth Committee, meetings 107-109, 121, 169; plenary meetings 150, 174. Resolutions 239(III), 248(III), 249(III).

Fifth Committee, meetings 105-107, 109-111, 135, 136, 144, 156; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 239(III).

Fifth Committee, meetings 150, 151, 159; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 240(III).

Fifth Committee, meetings 114, 115, 121, 123; plenary meeting 150. Resolution 232(III).

Fifth Committee, meetings 173, 178; plenary meeting 186. Resolution 250(III).

Fifth Committee, meetings 106, 107, 115, 116, 121; plenary meeting 150. Resolution 233(III).

Fifth Committee, meetings 113, 118, 119, 137, 138, 156, 176; Sixth Committee, meeting 148; plenary meetings 171, 173, 174, 186. Resolution 247(III), 262(III).

General Committee, meetings 43, 44. Sixth Committee, meetings 134-149; plenary meetings 142, 148.

General Committee, meeting 43; First Committee, meeting 143; plenary meetings 142, 146, 172.

Action postponed to second part of third regular session.
Agenda Item

44. Amendment of rule 149 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly to provide for the recognition of the principle of a percentage ceiling in the scale of assessments to meet expenses of the United Nations: item proposed by the United States.

45. Increase to twenty-four of the number of Member States represented in the Economic and Social Council: item proposed by Argentina.

Supplementary list:

46. Permanent invitation to the Director-General of the Organization of American States to assist at the sessions of the General Assembly: item proposed by Argentina.

47. Permanent missions to the United Nations.

48. Creation of a sub-committee of the Social Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the study of the social problems of the aboriginal populations of the American Continent: item proposed by Bolivia. 15

49. Appointment to fill vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Contributions in replacement of Dr. Jan Papanek: item proposed by Czechoslovakia.

50. Appointment to fill vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in replacement of Dr. Jan Papanek: item proposed by Czechoslovakia.

51. Refugees and displaced persons:
   (a) Problem of refugees and displaced persons: item proposed by Poland. 15
   (b) Repatriation, resettlement and immigration of refugees and displaced persons: report of the Economic and Social Council.

52. Discriminations practised by certain States against immigrating labour, and in particular against labour recruited from the ranks of refugees: item proposed by Poland. 15

53. Discriminations practised by certain States in international trade obstructing normal development of trade relations and contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter: item proposed by Poland.

54. Problem of wasting food in certain countries: item proposed by Poland.


56. Declaration of old age rights: item proposed by Argentina.

57. Transfer to the United Nations of functions and powers exercised by the League of Nations under the International Convention relating to economic statistics signed at Geneva on 14 December 1948: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

58. Draft international declaration of human rights: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

59. Advisory social welfare services: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

Discussion and Action Taken

Fifth Committee, meetings 111-113, 145, 146, 156; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 238(III).

General Committee, meeting 43; Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 30-33; plenary meeting 161. Resolution 208(III).

Sixth Committee, meeting 70, 71; plenary meeting 151. Resolution 253(III).

Sixth Committee, meetings 62, 124-127; plenary meeting 169. Resolution 157(III).

Third Committee, meeting 180; plenary meeting 148.

Third Committee, meetings 109, 180.

Second Committee, meetings 69, 71-76, 82; plenary meetings 164, 165.

Second Committee, meetings 79, 81-85; plenary meeting 177. Resolution 202(III).

Plenary meetings 139, 140, 146-148.

Third Committee, meetings 151, 167; plenary meeting 170. Resolution 213(III).

Sixth Committee, meetings 88-91; plenary meeting 160. Resolution 255(III).

Third Committee, meeting 173; plenary meeting 177. Resolution 216(III).

15Action postponed to second part of third regular session.
Agenda Item | Discussion and Action Taken
--- | ---
60. Draft protocol to bring under control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946; item proposed by the Economic and Social Council. | Third Committee, meetings 86-88; plenary meetings 149, 150. Resolution 211 (III)A and B.
61. Transfer to the United Nations of the functions exercised by the French Government under the Agreement of 18 May 1904 and the Convention of 4 May 1910 for the suppression of the white slave traffic and under the agreement of 4 May 1910 for the suppression of obscene publications: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council. | Sixth Committee, meeting 111; plenary meeting 169. Resolution 256(III).
63. Verbatim records: (a) Records of the Economic and Social Council: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council. (b) Records of the Trusteeship Council: item proposed by the Trusteeship Council. | Fifth Committee, meetings 140, 142, 154, 160; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 243(III).
64. Transfer to the United Nations of the residual assets of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration: item proposed by the Secretary-General. | Second Committee; meetings 60, 61, 74, 81; Fifth Committee, meetings 150, 159; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 241(III).
66. Question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies: item proposed by the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the USSR. | General Committee, meetings 44, 54, 55; First Committee, meetings 143, 229, 236; Joint Second and Third Committee, meeting 36; plenary meetings 140, 146, 148, 172, 173, 174, 175.
67. Progress report of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine: item proposed by the Secretary-General. | General Committee, meetings 43, 44; First Committee, meetings 143, 160, 161, 166, 169, 200-228; Third Committee, meetings 108, 109, 117, 118, 135, 136; Sub-Committee 2, meetings 1—19; Fifth Committee, meetings 155, 156, 160-162, 174, 177; Sixth Committee, meeting 68; plenary meetings 136, 139, 140, 142, 143-148, 163, 184-186. Resolutions 194(III), 212(III).
68. United Nations Guard: item proposed by the Secretary-General. | General Committee, meetings 44, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 28; plenary meeting 139.
69. Reparations for injuries incurred in the service of the United Nations: item proposed by the Secretary-General. | General Committee, meeting 44; Sixth Committee, meetings 112-121, 124; plenary meeting 169. Resolution 258(III).

Items added to the agenda on the proposal of the General Committee

70. Prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction by one-third of the armaments and armed forces of the permanent members of the Security Council—United States, United Kingdom, USSR, France and China: item proposed by the USSR. | General Committee, meeting 45; First Committee, meetings 143, 153-160, 194, 196-199; Sub-Committee 12, meetings 1-10; plenary meetings 139, 140, 143, 144-148, 161-163. Resolution 192(III).
71. Determination of the conditions in which a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, but not a Member of the United Nations, may participate in the election of members of the Court: item proposed by the Security Council. | General Committee, meeting 46; plenary meeting 150. Resolution 264(III).

"Action postponed to second part of third regular session."
72. Appeal to the Great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace: item proposed by Mexico.

73. International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration: item proposed by the Secretary-General.

The following items proposed for the provisional agenda were withdrawn:

Draft rules for the convening of international conferences: report of the Secretary-General: item proposed by the Secretary-General.

Installation of the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and general co-ordination: item proposed by the Secretary-General.

Equitable geographical distribution of the seats for the six non-permanent members in the Security Council: item proposed by India.

b. THIRD SESSION—PART II


   (b) Convocation of a general conference under Article 109 of the Charter in order to study the question of the veto in the Security Council: item proposed by Argentina.


6. (33e) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

7. (42) Violation by the USSR of fundamental human rights, traditional diplomatic practices, and other principles of the Charter: item proposed by Chile.

8. (43) Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa: item proposed by India.

**Discussion and Action Taken**

General Committee, meetings 46, 47; Sub-Committee 13, meeting 1; First Committee, meetings 165-168; plenary meetings 147, 150, 151, 154. Resolution 190(III).

General Committee, meeting 48; Fifth Committee, meetings 137, 162-165, 168; plenary meetings 155, 170, 171. Resolution 246(III).

General Committee, meetings 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 28, 32; plenary meetings 158, 199. Resolution 269(III).

Third Committee, meetings 179, 180, 226-228; plenary meeting 211. Resolutions 278(III), 276(III), 280(III).

General Committee, meetings 43, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 17-25; plenary meetings 139-141, 142, 143-148, 158, 192-195. Resolution 267(III).

General Committee, meetings 43, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 26-30; plenary meetings 142, 145, 158, 197-199. Resolution 268(III).

Third Committee, meetings 179, 208-219, 225; plenary meetings 209-211; Sub-Committee 5, meetings 1-6. Resolution 277(III)A-C.

Fifth Committee, meeting 178; plenary meeting 196. Resolution 283(II).

General Committee, meetings 43, 44; Sixth Committee, meetings 134-194; plenary meetings 142, 148, 196, 197. Resolution 285(III).

General Committee, meetings 43, 61-64; First Committee, meetings 143, 263, 265-268; plenary meetings 142, 146, 172, 205, 212. Resolution 265(III).

The following are items on the agenda of the third session which were not considered during the first part of the session or the consideration of which was not completed at that time. Numbers in parentheses indicate the order of items on the agenda of the first part of the session.

10. (51) Refugees and displaced persons:
   (a) Problem of refugees and displaced persons: item proposed by Poland.
   (b) Repatriation, resettlement and immigration of refugees and displaced persons: report of the Economic and Social Council.

11. (52) Discriminations practised by certain States against immigrating labour, and in particular against labour recruited from the ranks of refugees; item proposed by Poland.


13. (66) Question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies: item proposed by the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the USSR.

14. (68) United Nations Guard: item proposed by the Secretary-General.

Items added to the agenda on the recommendation of the General Committee during the second part of the session:

15. Creation of an ad hoc committee to consider methods and procedures which would enable the General Assembly to discharge its functions more effectively and expeditiously: item proposed by Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

16. Proposal for the adoption of Russian as one of the working languages of the General Assembly: item proposed by the USSR.

17. Proposal for the adoption of Chinese as one of the working languages of the General Assembly: item proposed by China.

18. Having regard to the provisions of the Charter and of the peace treaties, the question of the observance in Bulgaria and Hungary of human rights and fundamental freedoms including questions of religious and civil liberties, with specific reference to recent trials of church leaders: item proposed by Australia and Bolivia.  

19. Question of Indonesia: item proposed by Australia and India.


21. Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Contributions.

Discussion and Action Taken

General Committee, meetings 62, 63; Third Committee, meeting 180; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 53, 54; plenary meetings 148, 204, 205, 208. Resolution 275(III).

General Committee, meeting 63; Third Committee, meetings 109, 180, 228, 229; plenary meeting 215. Resolution 281(III).

General Committee, meetings 62, 63; Third Committee, meetings 180, 229; plenary meeting 215. Resolution 282(III).

General Committee, meetings 62, 63; First Committee, meetings 256, 258-262; plenary meetings 139, 140, 146-148, 205, 208, 213, 214.

General Committee, meetings 44, 54, 55; First Committee, meetings 143, 229, 236, 238-257, 264, 269-272; plenary meetings 140, 146, 172-175, 205, 216-219. Resolutions 266(III), 287(III).

General Committee, meetings 44, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 28, 30-32; plenary meetings 139, 145, 158, 200. Resolution 270(III).

General Committee, meeting 57; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 33; plenary meetings 189, 201. Resolution 271(III).

General Committee, meetings 56, 57; Fifth Committee, meetings 180-183; Sixth Committee, meeting 140; plenary meetings 189, 206. Resolution 286(III).

General Committee, meetings 56, 57; Fifth Committee, meetings 180-183; Sixth Committee, meeting 140; plenary meetings 189, 206. Resolution 286(III).

General Committee, meetings 58, 59; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 34—41; plenary meetings 189, 190, 201-203. Resolution 272(III).

General Committee, meetings 60, 62-64; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 51, 52; plenary meetings 190, 204, 205, 208. Resolution 274(III).

General Committee, meetings 60-63; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 42-47, 50, 51; plenary meetings 191, 204, 205, 207. Resolution 273(III).

General Committee, meeting 60; Fifth Committee, meeting 180; plenary meeting 206. Resolution 284(III).

The General Assembly agreed, on the recommendation of the General Committee, that the two items proposed by Bolivia and by Australia (A/820, A/821) be combined in one item and reworded as above.
c. FOURTH SESSION

Agenda Item

Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Australia.
Appointment of a Credentials Committee.
Election of the President.
Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.

Election of Vice-Presidents.
Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
Adoption of the agenda.

Opening of the general debate.


14. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.

15. Election of three members of the Trusteeship Council.

16. Installation of the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Security Council Affairs.


18. Palestine:
   (a) Proposals for a permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area: report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.
   (c) Assistance to Palestine refugees: report of the Secretary-General.

19. Question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies.

20. Question of Indonesia.

21. Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans.


25. Report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly:
   (a) Promotion of international co-operation in the political field.
   (b) Constitution, duration and terms of reference of the Interim Committee.


28. Economic development of under-developed countries:
   (a) Economic development of under-developed countries: report of the Economic and Social Council.
   (b) Technical assistance for economic development: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.
   (c) Expanded co-operative programme of technical assistance for economic development through the United Nations and the specialized agencies: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

29. Draft convention on freedom of information.

30. Discriminations practised by certain States against immigrating labour and, in particular, against labour recruited from the ranks of refugees.

31. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund:


34. Question of South West Africa: report of the Trusteeship Council.

35. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:
   (a) Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Secretary-General.
   (b) Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Special Committee.


Discussion and Action Taken

General Committee, meeting 65; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 2-6; plenary meetings 222, 224, 225, 228, 229, 233, 250, 259. Resolution 293(IV).

First Committee, meetings 325-337, 329, 330, 332, 333, 335; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 30-42; plenary meetings 222, 224, 226, 228, 229, 237, 252-254, 257-259, 267, 268. Resolution 299(IV).

First Committee, meetings 325-330, 332, 333, 335, 336; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 38-43; plenary meetings 222, 226, 227, 229, 257, 261, 267, 268. Resolution 300(IV).

General Committee, meeting 65; First Committee, meeting 325; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 16-20; plenary meetings 224, 226-228, 250. Resolution 295(IV).

First Committee, meetings 325-330, 332, 333, 335, 336; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 38-43; plenary meetings 222, 226, 227, 228, 237, 241, 242, 262, 263, 272. Resolutions 304 through 307(IV), 331(IV), 336(IV).

General Committee, meeting 65; First Committee, meeting 296; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 7-15; plenary meetings 222, 224, 225, 227, 228, 234, 235. Resolution 294(IV).

General Committee, meeting 65; Second Committee, meetings 87-103, 113, 144; Fourth Committee, meetings 109, 118, 127; plenary meetings 220, 222, 224-229, 237, 241, 242, 262, 263, 272. Resolutions 304 through 307(IV), 331(IV), 336(IV).

General Committee, meeting 65; Third Committee, meetings 265-267; plenary meetings 220, 224, 264. Resolution 318(IV).

Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 40, 42; Fifth Committee, meetings 217, 219; plenary meeting 255. Resolution 309(IV).


Fourth Committee, meetings 105, 108, 128-141; plenary meetings 222, 226, 227, 269. Resolutions 337(IV), 338(IV).

Fourth Committee, meetings 108-110, 113-127; plenary meetings 262, 263. Resolutions 328(IV) through 336(IV).

Fifth Committee, meeting 206; plenary meeting 255. Resolution 350(IV).

38. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1949: report of the Secretary-General.

39. Budget estimates for the financial year 1950:
   (a) Budget estimates prepared by the Secretary-General.
   (b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

40. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for 1949 and advances from the Working Capital Fund: report of the Secretary-General.

41. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.


43. Organization of a United Nations postal administration: report of the Secretary-General.

44. Establishment of an Administrative Tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.

45. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:
   (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
   (b) Committee on Contributions.
   (c) Board of Auditors.
   (d) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
   (e) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General.


47. Expenses of the Permanent Central Opium Board. Assessment of non-members of the United Nations, signatories of the Convention of 19 February 1925 relating to narcotic drugs: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.


49. Report of the International Law Commission:
   (a) Part I: General.
   (b) Part II: Draft declaration on rights and duties of States.


51. Reparation for injuries incurred in the service of the United Nations: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and report of the Secretary-General.

52. Draft rules for the calling of international conferences: report of the Secretary-General.

53. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: report of the Secretary-General.

54. Privileges and immunities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.

55. Approval of a supplementary agreement with the Universal Postal Union concerning the use of the United Nations laissez-passer: report of the Secretary-General.
Agenda Item

56. 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.

57. Invitations to be addressed to non-member States to become parties to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: report of the Secretary-General.


59. Problem of the proliferation and overlapping of the programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: item proposed by Brazil.

60. The observance and implementation of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter and in particular of 55 providing for the achievement of full employment and higher standards of living: item proposed by Australia.

61. Action to achieve or maintain full employment and economic stability: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

62. Draft convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

63. Refugees and stateless persons: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

64. Freedom of Information. Access for news personnel to meetings of the United Nations and the specialized agencies: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

65. Advisory social welfare services: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

66. Draft convention on the declaration of death of missing persons: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.

67. Condemnation of the preparations for a new war, and conclusion of a five-Power pact for the strengthening of peace: item proposed by the USSR.

68. 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: item proposed by China.

The following items proposed for the provisional agenda were withdrawn:


Tribute to the memory of Thomas Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Delano Roosevelt: item proposed by Nicaragua.

Calling of the General Conference referred to in Article 109 of the Charter: item proposed by Argentina.

Discussion and Action Taken

Sixth Committee, meetings 210, 211; plenary meeting 266. Resolution 372 (IV).

Sixth Committee, meetings 208, 209; plenary meetings 220, 222, 224, 266. Resolution 368 (IV).

Sixth Committee, meeting 174; plenary meeting 262. Resolution 363 (IV).

Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 40, 42, 43; Fifth Committee, meetings 217, 219, 220; plenary meetings 222, 226, 227, 255. Resolution 310 (IV).

General Committee, meeting 65; Second Committee, meetings 103, 104-113, 115, 116, 156; plenary meetings 220, 224, 226-228, 255, 256. Resolution 308 (IV).

General Committee, meeting 65; Second Committee, meetings 103, 104-113, 115, 116, 156; plenary meetings 220, 224, 226-228, 255, 256. Resolution 208 (IV).

Sixth Committee, meetings 169, 190, 199, 200-206, 208; Third Committee, meetings 237-248, 268, 269; plenary meetings 263, 264. Resolution 317 (IV).

Third Committee, meeting 256-264; plenary meetings 228, 264, 265. Resolution 319 (IV).

Third Committee, meetings 235, 236; plenary meeting 233. Resolution 314 (IV).

Third Committee, meetings 252-254; plenary meeting 243. Resolution 316 (IV).

Sixth Committee, meetings 206, 207, 209; plenary meeting 266. Resolution 369 (IV).

General Committee, meeting 66; First Committee, meetings 325-337; plenary meetings 226-229, 257-261, 268. Resolution 290 (IV).

General Committee, meeting 67; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 60; First Committee, meetings 277, 299, 326, 328, 338-344; Fifth Committee, meeting 202; plenary meetings 223, 226, 227, 229, 230, 253, 254, 272, 273. Resolutions 291 (IV), 292 (IV).
7. Constitutional and Organizational Questions

a. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS AT THE THIRD SESSION

(1) Vacancies in Membership of Security Council
At its 149th plenary meeting on 8 October 1948, the General Assembly elected Cuba, Norway and Egypt to replace Belgium, Colombia and Syria as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year period beginning 1 January 1949.

In the first balloting, 53 votes, all valid, were cast, so that the required two-thirds majority was 36. The result of the first balloting was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cuba and Norway were thus elected non-permanent members of the Security Council.

To determine the third nonpermanent member, a second balloting took place, limited, in accordance with the rules of procedure, to the candidacies of Egypt and Turkey. Fifty-six votes, 2 of them invalid, were cast, the required majority for election being 36. The balloting was inconclusive, Egypt receiving 34 votes and Turkey 20.

A third balloting was likewise inconclusive: 56 votes were cast, one of them invalid, making the required two-thirds majority 37. Egypt received 36 votes, Turkey 19.

On the fourth ballot, 57 votes, all valid, were cast, giving a two-thirds majority of 38. Egypt received 38 votes, Turkey 19. Consequently, Egypt was elected as the third non-permanent member of the Council.

(2) Vacancies in Membership of Economic and Social Council
At its 149th meeting, the General Assembly elected Belgium, Chile, China, France, India and Peru, as members of the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms, to replace, as of 1 January 1949, Canada, Chile, China, France, Netherlands and Peru.

Fifty-eight votes, all valid, were cast, making the required two-thirds majority 39. The following six States were elected by the votes indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Vacancies in Membership of International Court of Justice
The elections of the successors of the five judges of the International Court of Justice whose terms of office expired on 5 February 1949 (A/677) occupied the General Assembly during its 152nd and 153rd plenary meetings, on 22 October 1948.

The retiring judges were A. H. Badawi Pasha (Egypt), Hsu Mo (China), J. E. Read (Canada), B. Winiarski (Poland) and M. Zoricic (Yugoslavia).

A representative of Switzerland, Mr. Karl Burkhard, was invited to participate in the Assembly's election of the five judges, since Switzerland, although not a Member of the United Nations, was a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and therefore entitled to cast its ballot in accordance with the recommendations of the Security Council (A/661), adopted by the Assembly at its 150th meeting, on 8 October.

There being fifty-nine delegations (including Switzerland), entitled to participate in the vote, the absolute majority required under the Assembly's rules of procedure was 30, in each of the secret votes taken to determine the five new judges.

On the first ballot, 56 votes were cast. Hsu Mo (China), A. H. Badawi Pasha (Egypt) and J. E. Read (Canada), received 48, 43 and 37 votes, respectively, and, since they had also received an absolute majority of the votes cast in the required independent elections in the Security Council, were declared re-elected for a term of nine years.

A second and third ballot proved inconclusive, none of the candidates receiving the necessary majority. On the fourth ballot, with 59 votes being cast, Mr. Winiarski (Poland) obtained 33 votes, and Mr. Spiropoulos (Greece) 31 votes. Mr. Winiarski having also received the required majority of votes in the independent elections in the Security Council, was declared re-elected for a nine-year term. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Spiropoulos had not obtained a majority of votes in the Security Council, he was not declared elected to fill the sole remaining vacancy. That vacancy was filled at the 153rd plenary meeting of the Assembly, on 22 October, with the election, on the third ballot, of Mr. Zoricic (Yugoslavia). Mr. Zoricic, having obtained 37 votes in the Assembly, as well as a majority in the Security Council elections, was declared re-elected for a term of nine years.

Thus all the five judges of the International Court of Justice, whose terms of office expired on 5 February 1949, were re-elected.

(4) Members of the International Law Commission
At its second regular session the General Assembly adopted resolution 174(II) establishing the In-
ternational Law Commission, the fifteen members of which were to be elected by the General Assembly during its third regular session.

In pursuance of that resolution, the Secretary-General, on 29 January 1948, and again on 29 April 1948, addressed notes to the Governments of Members of the United Nations calling their attention to the fact that the names of candidates for membership in the International Law Commission should be submitted in writing by the Governments to the Secretary-General by 1 June 1948. A final list of the candidatures submitted by the Governments (A/576/Rev.3) was distributed by the Secretary-General on 28 October 1948. In addition, statements of qualifications of the candidates submitted by the nominating Governments were distributed to the Members (A/576/Rev.1/Add. 2, 4 and 5).

The General Assembly proceeded to the election of the members of the International Law Commission at its 154th plenary meeting, on 3 November 1948. Voting was by secret ballot, and a simple majority of those present and voting was required for election. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

- **Votes cast** (all valid)........ 58
- **Required majority** ............ 30

Votes obtained by:
- Shuhsi Hsu (China) .................. 48
- Gilberto Amado (Brazil) ........... 46
- Sir Benegal Nursing Rau (India) ... 45
- James Leslie Brierly (United Kingdom) .... 43
- Georges Scelle (France) ............ 40
- Roberto Cordoba (Mexico) .......... 37
- Manley O. Hudson (United States) .. 37
- J. P. A. François (Netherlands) ... 36
- V. M. Koretsky (USSR) ............. 35
- Jean Spiropoulos (Greece) ......... 34
- Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama) ........ 32
- Jesus Maria Yepes (Colombia) ...... 32
- C. L. Hsia (China) .................. 35
- Shuhsi Hsu (China) .................. 48
- Gilberto Amado (Brazil) ........... 46
- Sir Benegal Nursing Rau (India) ... 45
- James Leslie Brierly (United Kingdom) .... 43
- Georges Scelle (France) ............ 40
- Roberto Cordoba (Mexico) .......... 37
- Manley O. Hudson (United States) .. 37
- J. P. A. François (Netherlands) ... 36
- V. M. Koretsky (USSR) ............. 35
- Jean Spiropoulos (Greece) ......... 34
- Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama) ........ 32
- Jesus Maria Yepes (Colombia) ...... 32
- C. L. Hsia (China) .................. 35
- Shuhsi Hsu (China) .................. 48
- Gilberto Amado (Brazil) ........... 46
- Sir Benegal Nursing Rau (India) ... 45
- James Leslie Brierly (United Kingdom) .... 43
- Georges Scelle (France) ............ 40
- Roberto Cordoba (Mexico) .......... 37
- Manley O. Hudson (United States) .. 37
- J. P. A. François (Netherlands) ... 36
- V. M. Koretsky (USSR) ............. 35
- Jean Spiropoulos (Greece) ......... 34
- Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama) ........ 32
- Jesus Maria Yepes (Colombia) ...... 32
- C. L. Hsia (China) .................. 35
- Shuhsi Hsu (China) .................. 48

Having obtained more than the required simple majority of 30 votes, the above twelve candidates were declared elected.

The remaining three places on the Commission were filled by means of a second secret ballot, limited to the six candidates having received the largest number of votes on the first ballot, excepting the twelve elected candidates.

The six candidates who qualified for candidature on the second ballot were:
- Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)
- A. E. F. Sandstrom (Sweden)
- César Díaz Cisneros (Argentina)
- Faris Bey El-Khoury (Syria)
- Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia)
- U E Maung (Burma)

The results of the balloting were announced at the 155th plenary meeting of the Assembly, on 3 November. They were as follows:

- **Votes cast** ............... 58
- **Invalid** .................. 1
- **Abstentions** .......... 3
- **Valid votes** .......... 53
- **Required majority** ........ 27

Votes obtained by:
- Faris Bey El-Khoury (Syria) .......... 34
- J. Zourek (Czechoslovakia) ............ 32
- A. E. F. Sandstrom (Sweden) .......... 27

Having obtained the required majority of votes, the three candidates were declared elected. This completed the election of the fifteen-member International Law Commission. The members were each elected for a three-year term.

5. Vacancies in Membership of Subsidiary Organs of the Assembly

(a) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

The term of office of three members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was due to expire on 31 December 1948. The Fifth Committee at its 123rd meeting on 7 October voted by secret ballot on the four candidates who had been nominated to fill the vacancies. The voting was as follows:

- Thnasssis Aghnides (Greece) ............... 39
- V. I. Kabushko (USSR) .................... 36
- C. L. Hsia (China) ..................... 35
- Rafik Asha (Syria) ...................... 29

The Committee's recommendations (A/682) were adopted by the Assembly without objection at its 151st plenary meeting on 16 October 1948 in resolution 236(III) as follows:

"The General Assembly
1. Declares the following persons to be appointed as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of reference laid down in rule 145 of the rules of procedure:
   "Mr. Thnasssis Aghnides;
   "Mr. C. L. Hsia;
   "Mr. V. I. Kabushko.
2. Declares these members to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1949 and to continue until 31 December 1951."

At its 160th meeting on 15 November 1948, the Fifth Committee considered the question of filling the vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions which had occurred because of the resignation of Donald C. Stone (United States).

One nomination had been received and the Committee, voting by secret ballot, recommended William O. Hall by 40 votes, with 1 abstention.

The Committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its
159th plenary meeting on 18 November 1948 in resolution 245(III), as follows:

“The General Assembly,

1. Declares Mr. William O. Hall to be appointed as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the terms of reference laid down in rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. Declares Mr. William O. Hall to be appointed for a term ending on 31 December 1949.”

(b) COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

The term of office of four members of the Committee on Contributions was due to expire on 31 December 1948.

The Fifth Committee, at its 123rd meeting on 7 October, voted by secret ballot on the seven candidates who had been nominated to fill the vacancies. The result of the voting was as follows:

- Rene Charron (France) ................................ 27
- P. M. Chernyshev (USSR) ................................ 34
- Seymour Jacklin (Union of South Africa) .......... 28
- G. Martinez-Cabanias (Mexico) ...................... 45
- R. R. Saksena (India) ................................. 24
- Nathan Keyfitz (Canada) .............................. 21
- Ole Colbjornsen (Norway) ........................... 10

The Committee's recommendations (A/683) were adopted, without objection, by the General Assembly, at its 151st plenary meeting on 16 October 1948, in resolution 237(III), as follows:

“The General Assembly,

1. Declares the following persons to be appointed as members of the Committee on Contributions under the terms of reference laid down in rule 148 of the rules of procedure:

- Mr. Rene Charron;
- Mr. P. M. Chernyshev;
- Mr. Seymour Jacklin;
- Mr. G. Martinez-Cabañas.

2. Declares these members to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1949 and to continue until 31 December 1951.”

During the second part of the third session, the Fifth Committee, at its 182nd meeting on 5 May 1949, considered the question of an appointment to the Committee on Contributions for the unexpired term of office of Mr. Martinez, who had resigned. It agreed, without objection, to recommend Mr. Josué Sáenz.

The General Assembly, at its 206th plenary meeting on 11 May, adopted, without objection, the Fifth Committee's recommendations (A/853) in resolution 284(III), as follows:

“The General Assembly

1. Declares Mr. Josué Sáenz to be appointed as a member of the Committee on Contributions under the terms of reference laid down in rule 148 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. Declares Mr. Josue Saenz to be appointed for a term ending on 31 December 1951.”

(c) APPOINTMENTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS AND OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS IN REPLACEMENT OF DR. JAN PAPANEK

The representative of Czechoslovakia submitted to the third regular session of the General Assembly two items concerning appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and of the Committee on Contributions in replacement of Dr. Jan Papanek. The question was considered at the 119th to 123rd meetings on 5, 6, and 7 October and at the Assembly's 151st plenary meeting on 16 October 1948.

The Czechoslovak representative declared that Dr. Papanek had been elected to the two Committees, as representing a country of a specific geographical region. Since then, he had ceased to be the Czechoslovak representative and no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Czechoslovak Government and, consequently, no longer possessed the essential qualification which would satisfy the condition of equitable geographical distribution in the two Committees.

Since Dr. Papanek had ceased to be an authorized and accredited representative capable of fulfilling any function whatsoever on the two Committees, the Czechoslovak delegation felt that the seats he had occupied must be considered vacant and that it was necessary to proceed to elections to replace him. The representative of Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution to that effect (A/C.1/W.80).

The representative of Czechoslovakia also made charges of a personal character against Dr. Papanek.

At the 120th meeting of the Committee, the representative of Australia proposed that the Committee invite Dr. Papanek to make a statement in reply to the charges made against him by the Czechoslovak representative. This proposal was supported by the representatives of Brazil, the Netherlands, the United States, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

The representatives of the USSR, Yugoslavia and Poland argued that it would be an infringement of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly if the Fifth Committee invited Dr. Papanek to speak before it as he did not represent any Government or organization.

The representative of Czechoslovakia objected to Dr. Papanek being heard by the Fifth Committee and stated that the matter was one which con-
cerned the Czechoslovak Government and Dr. Papanek only.

The Committee decided, by 28 votes to 8, with 5 abstentions, to hear a statement on the matter by the Director of the Legal Department of the Secretariat. The latter stated that neither the Charter nor the rules of procedure contained any provision with regard to an invitation by organs of the United Nations to individuals who were not representatives of States or of specialized agencies to speak before them. He expressed the opinion, however, that in view of previous practice, the inference was to be drawn that there was no objection to the hearing of such individuals provided that such action was voted by a majority of members. The Committee then voted 33 to 6, with 7 abstentions, to hear Dr. Papanek.

Dr. Papanek stated that members of the Committees in question were elected personally as experts and not as representatives of States. Their positions were technical rather than political. They were elected on the strength of their competence and ability as well as of a thorough knowledge of their respective countries and regions. Once their election had taken place, he continued, their removal could be effected only on grounds of incompetence or neglect of duties. The whole principle of the composition of the Committees would be jeopardized if Member States were to have the right to demand the removal of anyone whose actions or beliefs displeased them. Members of the two Committees were representatives of the General Assembly as a whole and not of Member States individually and were elected for a period of three years. Changes in the governmental structures of Member States were liable to take place within that time, and membership of committees could not be adjusted in accordance with those changes. Irregular changes, he declared, would interfere with the continuity of membership of those Committees, thus weakening their effective functioning. Dr. Papánek then declared that the attacks on his personal integrity had been unjust and untrue.

After a discussion in which a number of representatives participated, the Committee, by a vote of 33 to 3, with 10 abstentions, decided to hear a representative of the Legal Department of the Secretariat on interpretation of the expression "geographical representation" in the rules of procedure relating to membership of the two Committees and on the relationship of members of expert committees and of Secretariat officials to their Governments. In his statement to the Committee, the representative of the Legal Department expressed the opinion that no precise definition of the term "geographical distribution" in the relevant rules had ever been given. After examining the recommendations of the Executive Committee and the Preparatory Committee, he concluded that the two Committees were committees of experts. The obligations of Secretariat officials and Member Governments respectively were clearly set forth in Article 100 of the Charter but it seemed to him there was no legal prohibition governing the relations between a member of an expert committee and his Government. In his opinion, those relations were governed by policy considerations.

The practice appeared to be that when the General Assembly had tried to secure representation which would allow Member Governments to express their views, it had followed the system of appointing Member States by name. Whenever it had preferred to set up its Committees by appointing individuals it had sought to secure the services of individuals on the basis of their qualifications and experience. In the case of the two Committees broad geographical distribution had also been used as a basis.

The Committee, at its 123rd meeting, by a roll-call vote of 25 to 6, with 12 abstentions, rejected the draft resolution proposed by Czechoslovakia, asking the General Assembly to terminate, with immediate effect, the term of office of Dr. Papanek on both Committees and to recommend new elections to fill the vacancies thus created.

When the report of the Fifth Committee (A/685) was considered by the General Assembly at its 151st plenary meeting on 16 October 1948, the representative of Poland stated that his delegation could not accept the majority view of the Committee. That view, he declared, had been determined by political considerations and had failed to take into account the provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure, which laid down quite clearly the prerequisites for membership in the two Committees. He went on to state that rules 145 and 148 of the rules of procedure provided that the members of both Committees should be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation. Dr. Papanek could no longer be regarded as fulfilling the requirement of geographical distribution. He therefore submitted a draft resolution (A/686) similar to that which had been, submitted to the Fifth Committee by the representative of Czechoslovakia, the difference being that the former stated that Dr. Papanek did not satisfy the conditions required by rules 145 and 148, while the latter simply stated that Dr. Papanek was unfit to continue to be a member of the two Committees.

The representative of the United Kingdom
declared that neither the Charter nor the rules of procedure contained any provision for the removal of members of the two Committees in question before the expiration of their term of office. He argued that members of these Committees were elected in their personal capacity as experts rather than as representatives of Member States. The principle of broad geographical representation was an important one, but it had to be considered in conjunction with the other requirements of personal qualifications and experience laid down in rules 145 and 148 of the rules of procedure. Members of technical committees were elected by name on an individual basis, and the fact that they were nominated by certain States was incidental. The membership of those Committees was very small and many geographical areas were not represented at all.

The representative of the United States declared that Dr. Papanek had been selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience in accordance with rules 145 and 148 of the rules of procedure. In considering whether or not his term of office had expired, or could be considered as terminated by fiat of the General Assembly, it should be remembered, he argued, that his expertness had not been impugned by the fact that his Government had lost confidence in him as an individual.

The representative of the Byelorussian SSR considered that a person who had ceased to enjoy the confidence of his Government or of the group of countries which he was supposed to represent should be replaced, since such a person no longer satisfied the requirement of geographical representation stipulated by rules 145 and 148 of the rules of procedure. He declared that the delegation of the Byelorussian SSR would not recognize Dr. Papanek as a member of the two Committees.

The Polish proposal was voted on by roll-call at the request of the Polish delegation. It was rejected by a vote of 6 in favour, 30 against and 13 abstentions.

(d) BOARD OF AUDITORS

The term of office of the Auditor-General of Sweden on the Board of Auditors was due to expire on 30 June 1949.

To fill this vacancy, the General Assembly, at its 151st plenary meeting on 16 October 1948, on the unanimous recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/680), adopted, without objection, resolution 234(III), as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that the Auditor-General (or officer holding equivalent title) of Denmark be appointed as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term to commence on 1 July 1949 and to continue until 30 June 1952."

(e) INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

The term of office of one of the appointed members of the Investments Committee was due to expire on 31 December 1948. In accordance with the Assembly's resolution 155(II) establishing the Committee the Secretary-General submitted for the Assembly's approval the appointment made by him, after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to fill the vacancy. The appointment was approved by the Fifth Committee by 40 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, at its 123rd meeting on 7 October and by the General Assembly without objection at its 151st plenary meeting on 16 October 1948, in resolution 235(III) as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Approves the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Leslie R. Rounds, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as a member of the Investments Committee for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1949."

b. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS AT THE FOURTH SESSION

(1) Vacancies in Membership of Security Council

At its 231st plenary meeting on 20 October 1949, the General Assembly elected Ecuador, India and Yugoslavia to replace Argentina, Canada and the Ukrainian SSR as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year period, beginning 1 January 1950.

In the first balloting 58 votes, all valid, were cast, so that the required two-thirds majority was 39. The result of the first balloting was as follows:

Ecuador .................. 57 Czechoslovakia .............. 20
India .................... 56 Afghanistan .................. 1
Yugoslavia ............ 37 Philippines ................. 1

Ecuador and India were thus elected non-permanent members of the Security Council, and a second ballot, limited in accordance with the rules of procedure to the candidacies of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, was necessary in order to determine the third member.

On the second ballot, 59 votes were cast, one of them recording an abstention, the required two-thirds majority being 39. Yugoslavia received 39 votes and Czechoslovakia 19. Yugoslavia was thus elected as the third non-permanent member of the Council for 1950.

(2) Vacancies in Membership of the Economic and Social Council

At its 231st plenary meeting, the General Assembly elected Mexico, Iran, the United States,
Pakistan, Canada and Czechoslovakia as members of the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms to replace, as of 1 January 1950, the Byelorussian SSR, Lebanon, New Zealand, Turkey, the United States and Venezuela.

Fifty-nine votes were cast, all of them valid, making the required two-thirds majority 40. The following six States were elected by the votes indicated:

- Mexico: 57 votes
- Iran: 55 votes
- United States: 54 votes
- Pakistan: 52 votes
- Canada: 49 votes
- Czechoslovakia: 49 votes

(3) **Vacancies in Membership of the Trusteeship Council**

At its 231st plenary meeting, the General Assembly elected the Dominican Republic, by 45 out of a total of 56 valid votes, to fill the unexpired term (20 October 1949 to 31 December 1950) of Costa Rica, which had resigned from the Council on 13 September 1949.

At the same time, it elected Argentina and Iraq to replace Iraq and Mexico, as from 1 January 1950. Fifty-nine votes were cast, all of them valid, making the required two-thirds majority 40. Argentina received 50 votes and Iraq 45, and were therefore elected.

(4) **Members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal**

The General Assembly, at its 274th plenary meeting on 9 December 1949, appointed the seven members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal. The resolution (351(IV)B) adopted read as follows:

"The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal in accordance with article 3 of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal:

- Madame Paul Bastid;
- Sir Sydney Caine;
- Lt. General His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Sahib;
- Mr. Roland Andrews Egger;
- Mr. Omar Loutfi;
- Mr. Omar Loutfi;
- Dr. Emilio N. Oribe;
- Dr. Vladimir Outrata;

2. Declares these members to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1950.

3. Declares these members to be appointed for a two-year term to commence on 1 January 1950:

- Sir Sydney Caine; [United Kingdom]
- Dr. Vladimir Outrata." [Czechoslovakia]

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

(a) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS**

The Fifth Committee, at its 211th meeting on 28 October 1949, voted by secret ballot to re-elect the three retiring members of the Advisory Committee, for three-year terms beginning 1 January 1950; as MOWS:

- Sir William Matthews: 41 votes
- William O. Hall: 40 votes
- Olyntho P. Machado: 34 votes

The Fifth Committee's recommendations (A/1074) were unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, at its 255th plenary meeting on 24 November, in resolution 344(IV), as follows:

"The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

- Mr. William O. Hall;
- "Mr. Olyntho P. Machado;
- "Sir William Matthews;

2. Declares these members to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1950."

(b) **COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS**

The Fifth Committee, at its 211th meeting on 28 October, voted by secret ballot on the four candidates who had been proposed to fill the three vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Contributions as from 1 January 1950. The result of the ballot was as follows:

- Frank Pace: 36 votes
- Mitchell W. Sharp: 29 votes
- Kan Lee: 27 votes
- Julius Katz-Suchy: 25 votes

The General Assembly, at its 255th plenary meeting on 24 November, by 44 votes to none, with 5 abstentions, adopted the Fifth Committee's recommendations (A/1075) in resolution 345-(IV), as follows:

"The General Assembly

1. Appoints the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions:

- Mr. Kan Lee;
- "Mr. Frank Pace;
- "Mr. Mitchell W. Sharp;

2. Declares these members to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1950."

(c) **BOARD OF AUDITORS**

The Fifth Committee, at its 212th meeting on 1 November 1949, voted by secret ballot to recommend that the Auditor-General of Canada be reappointed to the Board for a further three-year term of office, beginning 1 January 1950. The result of the voting was: Auditor-General of Can-

19See pp. 919-22.
The committee's recommendation (A/1076) was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, at its 255th plenary meeting on 24 November, in resolution 346(IV), as follows:

"The General Assembly
"Appoints the Auditor-General of Canada as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term to commence on 1 July 1950."

(d) UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

The Fifth Committee, at its 212th meeting on 1 November 1949, held an election by secret ballot for those members and three alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, to fill the vacancies occurring in the Committee as from 1 January 1950. The following candidates received a majority of the votes:

Members:
- R. T. Cristobal (Philippines) .................... 23
- N. I. Klimov (USSR) ................................ 22
- E. de Holte Castello (Colombia) ................ 19
- A. Nass (Venezuela) .................................. 19

Alternate Members:
- A. Nass (Venezuela) ................................... 20
- P. Ordonneau (France) .............................. 19
- Miss Carol C. Laise (United States) ............ 18

Dr. Nass announced that, in view of Mr. Holte-Castello's previous experience on the Staff Pension Committee, he would stand down in his favour.

The Committee's recommendations (A/1077) were unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, at its 255th plenary meeting on 24 November, in resolution 348(IV), as follows:

"The General Assembly
"1. Appoints the persons named below as members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, in accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the Regulations for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund:
Members:
- Mr. R. T. Cristobal;
- Mr. E. de Holte Castello;
- Mr. N. I. Klimov;

Alternate Members:
- Miss Carol C. Laise;
- Dr. A. Nass;
- Mr. P. Ordonneau;
"2. Declares these members and alternate members to be appointed for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1950."

(e) INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

At its 212th meeting on 1 November 1949, the Fifth Committee approved, without objection, the re-appointment by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative Budgetary Questions, of the retiring member of the Investments Committee for a further three-year term of office. This was unanimously approved by the General Assembly, at its 255th plenary meeting on 24 November, in resolution 349(IV), as follows:

"The General Assembly
"Confirms the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mr. Ivar Rooth as a member of the Investments Committee for a three-year term to commence on 1 January 1950."

(c) METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(1) Action by the Assembly at the Second Part of its Third Session

When it became apparent that consideration of the agenda of the third regular session of the General Assembly could not be completed in the time anticipated, several delegations expressed concern at the growing length of Assembly sessions. With a letter (A/743) to the Secretary-General, dated 27 November 1948, the delegations of Denmark, Norway and Sweden submitted a draft resolution proposing the creation of an ad hoc committee to consider methods and procedures which would enable the General Assembly and its committees to discharge their functions more effectively and expeditiously. On 29 March 1949, they submitted a revised draft resolution (A/825), together with some suggestions for use by the proposed committee as a basis for discussion. They expressed the hope that the proposed committee might reach some conclusions during the second part of the third session.

The General Assembly, at its 189th meeting on 12 April 1949, decided to refer the item to the Ad Hoc Political Committee, which considered it at its 33rd meeting, held on 18 April.

The prevailing view in the Committee was that the matter was so urgent that the proposed committee should start at once and, if possible, submit a preliminary report to the Assembly during the second part of its third session.

Some representatives, however, including those of Poland, Australia, the USSR, the Byelorussian SSR, Yugoslavia and India, felt that, in view of the considerable amount of time needed for such a study and the heavy burden of work at the current session, the proposed committee should not begin its labours until the end of the session. The representatives, of inter alia, Australia, Colombia, Chile and Yugoslavia, were concerned lest undue emphasis on technical means of saving time should restrict freedom of expression and debate in the Assembly.

After the end of the debate, the Ad Hoc Political Committee adopted an amended draft resolution creating a special committee of fifteen members,
to study the matter and to submit, if possible, a preliminary report to the Assembly during the second part of its third session. The Committee was requested also to transmit a report to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 August 1949, for circulation to Members and for consideration at the Assembly's fourth regular session.

The report (A/839) of the Committee, which included the draft resolution adopted, was considered by the General Assembly at its 201st plenary meeting on 29 April. At that meeting, the representative of the USSR reiterated his views—previously expressed in the Ad Hoc Political Committee—that the increasing length of the sessions of the General Assembly could be explained not so much by procedural and technical difficulties, as by the burdening of the agenda of every session with items which were unrelated to the work of the General Assembly. He cited, as examples, the item relating to the trials of Church leaders in Bulgaria and Hungary, the Korean and Greek questions, and items submitted by the Interim Committee. He declared that he was unable to support the proposal that a report should be submitted during the third session, and urged the adoption of a "more normal procedure", by which the proposed special committee would submit its report at the fourth regular session of the Assembly.

The representative of Guatemala stated that he would have preferred to have the study undertaken by the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, but since the proposal was the only one before the Assembly, he would support it on condition that the paragraph calling for a report during the current session was deleted.

After voting on the draft resolution in parts, the General Assembly adopted the resolution as a whole by 48 votes to none, with 6 abstentions. Its text (271(III)) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the increasing length of General Assembly sessions, and of the growing tendency towards protracted debates in its plenary meetings and committees,

"1. Decides to create a Special Committee consisting of Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay in order to:

"(a) Consider methods and procedures which would enable the General Assembly and its Committees to discharge their functions more effectively and expeditiously;

"(b) Submit, if possible, a preliminary report to the General Assembly during the second part of its third session;

"(c) Transmit a report to the Secretary-General, not later than 15 August 1949, for circulation to Members and for consideration at the fourth regular session of the General Assembly;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to collaborate closely with the Special Committee in its work."

(2) Report of the Special Committee on Methods and Procedures

The fifteen-nation Special Committee on Methods and Procedures met at Lake Success, New York, from May to August 1949. It dealt with questions concerning the establishment of the agenda of Assembly sessions, the organization of the Assembly, and the conduct of debates in plenary meetings and committees. A report (A/937) was submitted to the Assembly at its fourth session.

In its report, the Special Committee stated that it did not consider that the present length of General Assembly sessions could be ascribed primarily to the rules of procedure, but rather to the "number and complexity of the questions submitted to the Assembly and to the political problems raised by these questions". Nevertheless, the Special Committee thought that the present methods and procedures of the Assembly might usefully be improved, and made a number of recommendations.

First of all, the Special Committee considered that the Assembly's work might be considerably accelerated if the present rules of procedure "were more faithfully observed, if all their potentialities were better known to the Chairmen and members [of Committees], if some of the rules were clarified, if Chairmen performed their functions more boldly and if members offered them their full cooperation and goodwill in ensuring that the rules of procedure receive their normal application".

Among the specific recommendations for shortening Assembly sessions were suggestions that a target date for the closing of each session be fixed at the beginning of the session, on recommendation of the General Committee, that "questions on which a Main Committee has submitted a report shall not be discussed in plenary meeting unless, after a vote taken without debate, at least one-third of the Members present and voting indicate that they consider discussion necessary", and that "a representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion." Other suggestions called for, inter alia, more explicit definition in the rules of procedure of the functions of the General Committee and of the Assembly President and Committee Chairmen, and limitation of the time to be allowed to representatives speaking on certain procedural matters. These recommendations were embodied in proposed revised and new rules of procedure. In other cases, the Special Committee made suggestions without recommending changes in the rules of procedure. These included proposals relating to the consideration of international conventions,
the allocation of agenda items to committees, and the importance of the role of the President and Committee Chairmen.

A recommendation, first proposed by the Secretary-General, that one minute of silent prayer or meditation should be observed at the opening and at the closing meeting of the General Assembly was also embodied in a proposed new rule of procedure.

Appended to the report were statements of the representative of the USSR on the Committee's recommendations. The USSR representative considered that sufficient reasons had not been presented in the Special Committee for amending the current rules of procedure of the General Assembly. He felt that the proposals of the Special Committee were not realistic and would not result in a saving of time, that they did not respect the rights of minorities, and tended to increase excessively the powers of the President and the Chairmen of committees.

(3) Action by the Assembly at its Fourth Session

The report (A/937) of the Special Committee was considered by the General Assembly at its fourth session, at the 142nd to 158th and 164th to 166th meetings of the Sixth Committee, held on 27 to 30 September, 1, 3 to 6, 8, 10, 11, 15 and 17 October, and at the Assembly's 235th and 236th plenary meetings on 22 October.

The changes in the rules of procedure recommended by the Special Committee were approved by the Sixth Committee with certain amendments. Having approved the Special Committee's recommendations which did not call for textual changes in the rules of procedure, the Sixth Committee decided to append them to its draft resolution.

At the 166th meeting of the Sixth Committee on 17 October, a draft resolution (A/C.6/L.23), presented jointly by the delegations of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden and amended jointly by the delegations of Israel, Egypt and Lebanon, was adopted by 37 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

Two of the representatives who voted against the resolution explained why they had done so. The representative of Yugoslavia considered some of the amendments and additions to the rules of procedure approved "prejudicial to the democratic functioning of the General Assembly and to cooperation between the nations". The representative of the USSR stated that some of the amended rules of procedure "artificially limited the rights of Member States in the General Assembly and thus violated the democratic principles on which the United Nations was based".

The report (A/1026) of the Sixth Committee, which included the draft resolution and two annexes, was considered by the General Assembly at its 235th and 236th plenary meetings, held on 22 October. Annex I of the Committee's draft resolution, which contained the proposed amendments and additions to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was acted upon first. To this annex, a number of amendments were submitted. One was a Guatemalan amendment (A/1041) to revised rule 59. Revised rule 59, concerning the discussion of committee reports, read as follows:

"Discussion of a report of a Main Committee in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly shall take place if at least one-third of the Members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such a discussion to be necessary. Any proposal to this effect shall not be debated, but shall be put immediately to the vote."

The Guatemalan amendment would have substituted:

"Discussion of a report of a Main Committee in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly shall take place unless two-thirds of the Members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such a discussion to be unnecessary."

It was rejected by 17 votes in favour to 28 against, with 9 abstentions.

An Australian amendment (A/1036) was tabled to the proposed new rule 76(a), recommended by the Sixth Committee, which stated that decisions of the General Assembly on amendments bearing on proposals relating to important questions, and on parts of such proposals put to the vote separately, shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting."

The first part of the amendment, which proposed the deletion of new rule 76(a), was adopted by 27 votes to 23, with 3 abstentions.

The second part of the amendment was adopted by 37 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions. It requested the Secretary-General to make the "thorough legal analysis" of the question of the majority required for amendments to, and parts of, proposals relating to important questions, which had been suggested by the Special Committee in view of the difficulties which had arisen in the past, and the particular importance of the question in relation to the application and interpretation of Article 18, paragraphs 2 and 3, of the Charter. (This is the Article which provides that decisions of the Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting.)

In making the analysis, the Secretary-General was called upon to take into account the proposal submitted to the Sixth Committee by the Belgian delegation, and the discussions in that Committee...
and in the plenary meeting of the Assembly. (The Belgian proposal referred to was the basis for the new proposed rule—now deleted by the Australian amendment—which would have required a two-thirds majority on amendments and on parts of proposals.) The Secretary-General was requested to submit a report on his analysis to the fifth session of the Assembly.

A Brazilian amendment (A/1037/Rev.1), to revised rules 80 and 117, regarding conduct during voting, was also adopted. The first part of the Brazilian amendment, providing for the President (Chairman) to permit members to explain their votes, except when a vote had been taken by secret ballot, was adopted by 36 votes to 6, with 9 abstentions. The second part of the Brazilian amendment—adopted by 31 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions—was the addition of the following sentence at the end of the revised rule 80:

"The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote."

Annex II of the Sixth Committee’s draft resolution, containing the recommendations and suggestions of the Special Committee on Methods and Procedures, was adopted by 45 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

The draft resolution submitted by the Sixth Committee was then adopted by 43 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions. Its text (362 (IV)) follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Having regard to its resolution 271(III) of 29 April 1949 relating to the appointment of a Special Committee on Methods and Procedures of the General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Special Committee and the conclusions reached therein,

"Mindful of the importance of adapting its organization and procedures to its increasing responsibilities,

"1. Expresses its satisfaction with the work performed by the Special Committee on Methods and Procedures of the General Assembly;

"2. Approves the amendments and additions to its rules of procedure, as set forth in annex I to the present resolution;

"3. Decides that these amendments and additions shall enter into force on 1 January 1950;

"4. Approves the recommendations and suggestions of the Special Committee, as set forth in annex II to the present resolution;

"5. Considers these recommendations and suggestions to be useful and worthy of consideration by the General Assembly and its committees, and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a document embodying the above-mentioned recommendations and suggestions in convenient form for use by the General Committee and the delegations of Member States in the General Assembly;

"Considering that the study of factors affecting the duration of General Assembly sessions should be pursued by making use of the experience gained during future sessions of the General Assembly,

"Without prejudice to any initiative which Member States may take in this respect,

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out appropriate studies and to submit, at such times as he may consider appropriate, suitable proposals for the improvement of the methods and procedures of the General Assembly and its committees, including proposals to extend the use of mechanical and technical devices;

"7. Requests, in particular, the Secretary-General to make the 'thorough legal analysis', suggested by the Special Committee, of the questions raised in paragraph 34 of the report of the Special Committee, taking into account the proposal submitted to the Sixth Committee by the Belgian delegation and the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the plenary meeting, and to submit a report to the fifth regular session of the General Assembly."

ANNEX I

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY²¹

ANNEX II

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON METHODS AND PROCEDURES APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY²²

13.² The Special Committee found that in the past some of the Main Committees of the General Assembly had devoted a particularly large number of meetings to the detailed consideration, article by article, of texts of international conventions. This was even the case where the text of a convention had been drawn up by an international conference on which all Member States had been represented. It was pointed out in this connexion that experience had shown that a Main Committee, by the very fact of its size, was not particularly fitted to draft conventions, and that when it was entrusted with the detailed study of conventions, it often did not have time to deal satisfactorily with the other questions for which it was responsible.

The Special Committee recognizes the importance of the sponsorship of conventions by the General Assembly. It believes that the authority of the General Assembly and the powerful influence its debates have on public opinion should, in many cases, be used for the benefit of international co-operation. It therefore favours the retention by the General Assembly of the necessary freedom of action.

The Special Committee therefore confines itself to recommending that, when conventions have been negotiated by international conferences in which all the Members of the United Nations have been invited to take part, and on which they have been represented, not only by experts acting in a personal capacity but by representatives of Governments, and when these conventions are subsequently submitted to the General As-

²¹ In view of the extensive changes to the rules of procedure, the rules, as amended by the General Assembly at its third and fourth sessions, are reproduced in extenso in Annex IV, pp. 64-75. The new and revised rules, as listed by the Assembly in Annex I to resolution 362 (IV), are indicated there.

²² The paragraph numbers refer to the paragraphs of the report of the Special Committee on Methods and Procedures. See Official Records of the fourth session of the General Assembly, Supplement No. 12. [This footnote appears in the original text as footnote b.]
semble for consideration, the Assembly should not undertake a further detailed examination, but should limit itself to discussing them in a broad manner and to giving its general views on the instruments submitted to it. After such a debate, the General Assembly could, if desirable, adopt the conclusions reached by the conferences and recommend to Members the acceptance or ratification of such conventions.

This procedure might be applied in particular to conventions submitted to the General Assembly as a result of conferences of all Member States convened by the Economic and Social Council under Article 62, paragraph 4 of the Charter.

14. Furthermore, when it is proposed that the General Assembly should consider conventions prepared by groups of experts not acting as governmental representatives, or by conferences in which all Members of the United Nations have not been invited to take part, it would be advisable for the General Committee and the General Assembly to determine whether one of the Main Committees, especially the Legal Committee, would have enough time during the session to examine these conventions in detail, or whether it would be possible to set up an ad hoc committee to undertake this study during the session.

If this is not possible, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should decide, after or without a general debate on the fundamental principles of the proposed convention, that an ad hoc committee should be established to meet between sessions. Alternatively, the General Assembly might decide to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries between two of its own sessions, to study, negotiate, draft, and possibly sign, the convention. The conference of plenipotentiaries might be empowered by the General Assembly to transmit the instruments directly to Governments for acceptance or ratification. In this case too, the General Assembly might, at a subsequent session, express its general opinion on the convention resulting from the conference, and might recommend to Members its acceptance or ratification.

With regard to the drafting of legal texts, the Special Committee strongly recommends that small drafting committees should be resorted to whenever possible.

20. In order that more frequent meetings of the General Committee should not delay the work of plenary and committee meetings, the Special Committee wishes to mention that it would be desirable for the General Committee to be enabled to meet, whenever necessary, at the same time as the plenary or the Main Committees. (In such cases, one of the Vice-Presidents could take the chair at plenary meetings and the Vice-Chairman could replace the Chairman at Main Committee meetings.)

The Special Committee also considers that in order to save time at the beginning of the session, some of the Main Committees should not wait until the end of the general debate before starting their work.

22. In the past, some of the Main Committees have been allocated more items requiring prolonged consideration than have others. This has especially been the case for the First Committee. The Special Committee noted, however, that, during the third session of the General Assembly, exception had been made to the principle laid down in rule 89, that "items relating to the same category of subjects shall be referred to the committee or committees dealing with that category of subjects".

The Special Committee feels that the allocation of items to committees might be effected in a less rigid manner and that questions which may be considered as falling within the competence of two or more committees, should preferably be referred to the committee with the lightest agenda.

23. Another means of lightening the task of any given Main Committee would be to consider directly in the plenary meeting, without preliminary reference to committee, certain questions which fall within the terms of reference of the Main Committee. This procedure would moreover have the great advantage of reducing to a notable extent repetition of debate.

It is felt that the amount of time saved by this method would be considerable, especially if the Main Committee and plenary meetings could be held concurrently.

If the Main Committee could not meet at the same time as the plenary meeting, the fact that the Committee was not meeting would enable another Main Committee to meet in its place.

The consideration of questions in plenary meetings would have the benefit of the attendance of leaders of delegations and of greater solemnity and publicity. The slightly higher cost to the United Nations of plenary meetings, due in particular to the distribution of verbatim records of the meetings, would undoubtedly be compensated by the shorter duration of the session.

The General Committee would be responsible for suggesting to the General Assembly which items on the agenda might be dealt with in this manner. The Special Committee recommends that this method should be introduced on an experimental basis at future sessions.

The Special Committee is of the opinion that this procedure would be especially appropriate for certain questions the essential aspects of which are already familiar to Members, such as items which have been considered by the General Assembly at previous sessions and which do not require either the presence of representatives of non-member States or the hearing of testimony.

* * * * * 39. At this point the Special Committee desires to stress once more the importance of the role of the President of the General Assembly and of the Chairmen of committees. The satisfactory progress of the proceedings depends essentially on their competence, authority, tact and impartiality, their respect for the rights both of minorities as well as majorities, and their familiarity with the rules of procedure. The General Assembly, or the committee, as the case may be, is the master of the conduct of its own proceedings. It is, however, the special task of the Chairmen to guide the proceedings of these bodies in the best interests of all the Members.

32. The Special Committee considers that everything possible should be done to help Chairmen in the discharge of these important functions. The President of the General Assembly and the General Committee should assist the Chairmen of committees with their advice. The Secretary-General should place his experience and all his authority at their disposal.

The Special Committee is happy to note the Secretariat's valuable practice of holding daily meetings of the committee secretaries, under the chairmanship of the Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General, where the procedural questions arising from day to day in the
General Assembly and committees are thoroughly examined. Furthermore, the Special Committee stresses the value of having, as in the past, a legal adviser from the Secretariat in attendance at meetings to give the Chairmen or the committee such advice as they may need for the conduct of their business and the interpretation of the rules of procedure.

d. THE WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(1) Proposal for the Adoption of Spanish as a Working Language

The General Assembly, at its second regular session, adopted on 15 November 1947 resolution 154(II), requesting the Secretary-General to study all aspects of a proposal by the delegation of the Philippines for the adoption of Spanish as one of the working languages of the General Assembly, and to report to its next regular session.

In pursuance of this request, the Secretary-General, on 27 August 1948, presented a report (A/624) to the General Assembly at its third session, setting forth the legal position of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations in this matter, certain observations on the practical evolution of the present rules of procedure concerning languages, the financial implications of the proposal, and certain of its administrative consequences. The view was expressed by the Secretary-General that the adoption of Spanish as a regular working language would involve, for the General Assembly alone, additional costs amounting to $347,466, while if the other organs of the United Nations, under the terms of the Charter and in continuance of the uniformity previously observed, were concurrently to modify their rules of procedure, the additional cost for staff and facilities would be increased by a further $888,565. The Secretary-General was further of the opinion that technical and administrative difficulties consequent on the adoption of the proposal would adversely affect the efficient organization and functioning of the Secretariat.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions informed the General Assembly, on 27 September 1948, in its third report of 1948 (A/657), that it concurred in the views expressed by the Secretary-General and endorsed, in particular, the opinion that, in the present circumstances of financial stringency, it would not be advisable to impose upon the Members of the United Nations the additional burden which the adoption of the proposal would represent.

Following upon instructions given by the General Assembly on 24 September 1948, the Fifth Committee reviewed, at its 118th, 119th and 137th meetings, held on 4, 5 and 20 October, the political, legal, administrative and budgetary aspects of this problem, in the light of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee. In the course of the general discussion, the Secretary-General was requested to furnish additional data concerning the position of Spanish, not as a working, but as an official, language of the United Nations. Specific questions addressed to the Secretary-General related to: the effect which the reduction recommended by the Advisory Committee (in its second report of 1948—A/598) in the estimates for 1949 for the Translation Division would have on the production of documents in the Spanish language; the extent to which reductions made in the budget estimates for 1948 had influenced the use of Spanish; the number of documents published in 1947 and 1948 in the five official languages; the extent to which the Secretariat was in a position to satisfy requests made by any delegation for translation of resolutions and important documents under rule 51 of the Assembly's rules of procedure; the extent to which documents in Spanish would be provided in 1949 and the liquidation of the backlog. Answers to these questions were furnished by the Secretary-General in a further report (A/C.5/237/Rev.1) to the Fifth Committee on 14 October 1948.

Representatives supporting the proposal, which included those of Argentina, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines and Uruguay, expressed serious dissatisfaction with the de facto status which Spanish then enjoyed as an official language of the United Nations, having regard to the fact that it was the language spoken by eighteen Member States, or approximately one-third of the total membership of the United Nations. There was no assurance, moreover, that requests made under rule 5123 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly could, in fact, be met without adding to the already large backlog of documents awaiting translation, while any new reduction in the amount to be appropriated for translation services was bound to have, in the opinion of those delegations, a seriously adverse effect on the output of documents in the non-working languages. The view of such delegations, therefore,

23Rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provided that "All resolutions and other important documents shall be made available in the official languages. Upon the request of any representative, any other document shall be made available in any or all of the official languages."
was that the situation could be satisfactorily resolved only by the formal adoption of Spanish as a working language. The matter, moreover, was one which transcended mere budgetary considerations. By denying Spanish its rightful place among the working languages of the United Nations, the future work and effectiveness of the United Nations itself was liable to suffer. On the other hand, by affording to the largest language group within the United Nations the possibility of working in its own language, the truly international character of the United Nations would be more permanently assured and the spirit of international goodwill and co-operation, on which its success must ultimately depend, would be strengthened. They considered that there should be some way of making readjustments in the budget, in order to allow for the extra expenditure which would be entailed by the adoption of Spanish as a working language.

The representatives of, inter alia, Australia, Canada, France, New Zealand, Poland, the Union of South Africa, the United States and Yugoslavia opposed the proposal. They were unanimous in paying tribute to the cultural contribution which the Spanish-speaking peoples had made to the United Nations and the ideals for which they stood. They did not feel, however, that the measure of the participation of any one country or group of countries in the work of the United Nations was in any way directly dependent on the use of the language of such countries as a working language of the United Nations. The question of adding to the working languages should, therefore, be considered and decided primarily from the practical and budgetary point of view. In the opinion of these representatives, the formal adoption of Spanish as a working language would not be conducive to greater administrative efficiency, particularly if the same status were to be accorded to the remaining non-working official languages—Chinese and Russian. In this connexion, the representatives of China and of the USSR stated that, while supporting the maximum exploitation of all facilities within present rules and practices that enable each and every Member of the United Nations to participate in the United Nations work with the greatest possible efficiency, they could not agree to the adoption of Spanish as a working language, unless Chinese and Russian were also adopted as such. Several representatives, while of the opinion that there were no valid reasons why any modifications of existing rules and practices should not apply equally to all non-working official languages, felt, nevertheless, that the technical and administrative problems this would involve and the heavy financial burden it would entail did not warrant such a departure from established practice at the present time.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chairman of the Fifth Committee ruled that, since no specific motion had been presented to the Committee, the only question to be decided was whether or not the Committee approved the conclusions set forth in the report (A/657) of the Advisory Committee; that is, that it would not be advisable to impose upon Members the additional burden which the adoption of Spanish as a working language of the Assembly would represent. This procedure was accepted by the Committee, and a roll-call vote was taken on the conclusions of the Advisory Committee. Twenty-one countries voted in favour, 20 against, and 5 abstained. The Committee therefore decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution approving the conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee.

The report (A/704) of the Fifth Committee was considered by the General Assembly at its 171st, 173rd and 174th plenary meetings, held on 4 and 7 December. In addition to the draft resolution of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly had before it a joint draft resolution (A/742) of Bolivia, Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines and Uruguay, calling upon the Assembly to modify rule 44 of its rules of procedure to include Spanish as a working language. This joint proposal was later re-worded by Mexico as an amendment to the adverse resolution of the Fifth Committee, and submitted orally at the Assembly's 174th plenary meeting.

Arguments advanced in the Assembly were similar to those expounded in the Fifth Committee. The representative of China, however, served notice that if rule 44 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly were revised, in order to make Spanish a working language, his delegation would ask the General Assembly to accord the Russian and Chinese languages the same treatment as that advocated for Spanish.

The representative of the USSR requested the representative of Mexico, without success, to accept a re-wording of his amendment to include Russian in addition to Spanish in the proposed modification of the rules of procedure. The USSR representative then orally moved a sub-amendment to include Russian with Spanish among the working languages, but was ruled out of order by the President.

The President then put the Mexican amendment to the vote. A roll-call vote was taken and the amendment was adopted by 30 votes to 21, with 7 abstentions.
The President next put to the vote the Fifth Committee's resolution as amended, which read as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that Spanish shall be included as a working language of the General Assembly and that rule 44 of the rules of procedure should be modified accordingly." 

A vote was taken by roll-call, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen.

Against: Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Siam (Thailand), Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Siam (Thailand), Union of South Africa.

The resolution (247(III)), as amended, was adopted by 32 votes to 20, with 5 abstentions.

Following the adoption of resolution 247(III), the General Assembly, at its 174th plenary meeting on 7 December, referred to the Sixth Committee, for consideration and report, the question of consequential amendments to the Assembly's rules of procedure.

The Sixth Committee considered this matter at its 140th meeting, held on 10 December. It had before it, inter alia, a memorandum (A/C.6/321) by the Secretary-General, proposing a modification of rule 44 of the Assembly's rules of procedure and certain consequential changes in rules 45 to 48, and amendments to the rules of procedure submitted by the representative of the USSR (A/C.6/323) and by the representative of China (A/C.6/325), for the recognition, respectively, of Russian and Chinese as working languages of the Assembly.

After discussion, the Sixth Committee decided, by 27 votes to 9, with 7 abstentions, that its terms of reference did not include the consideration of the amendments submitted by the representatives of the USSR and China.

The Committee then adopted, by varying votes, the modifications to rules 44 to 48 contained in the memorandum of the Secretary-General.

The representatives of the USSR, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia did not participate in the voting. The USSR representative considered that the vote was taken in violation of the rules of procedure; he thought that the Russian translation of a document, which he had considered important, should have been at their disposal. The representative of Poland maintained that he had been precluded from explaining his attitude on the item under discussion, and the representative of the Ukrainian SSR stated that the vote had been taken in violation of the rules of procedure. The representative of Yugoslavia endorsed these statements.

The report (A/799) of the Sixth Committee was considered by the General Assembly at its 186th plenary meeting on 11 December. The representative of the USSR stated that his delegation did not object, in principle, to the adoption of Spanish as a working language of the Assembly. He considered, however, that the question of other official languages, which did not enjoy the status of a working language, should also be considered, and Russian in particular. If that were not done, he declared, it would amount to discrimination against the Russian language, and the USSR delegation could not accept that. He indicated that he would therefore have to abstain from voting on the question.

The President of the Assembly, referring to the observations of the USSR representative, announced that an item had been included in the agenda for the second part of the third session dealing with a proposal for the inclusion first, of Russian, and secondly, of Chinese as working languages.

He put to the vote the proposal to amend rule 44 of the rules of procedure, as submitted by the Sixth Committee. The proposal was adopted by 39 votes, with 11 abstentions. There being no objection, the consequential amendments to rules 45, 46, 47 and 48 of the rules of procedure, as proposed by the Sixth Committee, were adopted. The resolution (262(III)) adopted read as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Resolves to amend rules 44 to 48 of its rules of procedure to read as follows:

Rule 44

"Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the General Assembly, its committees and sub-committees, English, French, and Spanish shall be the working languages.

Rule 45

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

Rule 46

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

Rule 47

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

The Sixth Committee then adopted, by varying votes, the modifications to rules 44 to 48 contained in the memorandum of the Secretary-General.

The representatives of the USSR, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia did not participate in the voting. The USSR representative considered that the vote was taken in violation of the rules of procedure; he thought that the Russian translation of a document, which he had considered important, should have been at their disposal. The representative of Poland maintained that he had been precluded from explaining
"Verbatim records shall be drawn up in the working languages. A translation of the whole or part of any verbatim record into either of the other two official languages shall be furnished if requested by any delegation."

(2) Proposals for the Adoption of Russian and Chinese as Working Languages

In accordance with the instructions given by the General Assembly during the second part of its third session on 4 April 1949, the Fifth Committee, at its 180th to 182nd meetings, held on 27 April and 3 and 5 May, considered the two proposals that Russian and Chinese, respectively, be adopted as working languages of the General Assembly.

The Committee had before it, in addition to a note on the legal and procedural aspects of the matter (A/C.5/295), reports by the Secretary-General setting forth the financial and administrative implications of each proposal (A/C.5/291 and A/C.5/292). The view was expressed by the Secretary-General that the adoption of these proposals would involve, for a full year of operation, estimated additional net costs amounting to $621,474 in the case of Russian, and $1,083,043 in the case of Chinese—a total for the two languages of approximately $1,700,000. It was pointed out in the report, however, that a reduction on these estimates of $250,000 could be made on the basis of deferred recruitment for the first year of implementation and that for subsequent years a reduction of approximately $160,000 could be made in respect of non-recurring expenses. The Secretary-General was further of the opinion that an increase in the number of working languages would inevitably involve complications which could not readily be identified or expressed in terms of cost, and which might seriously hamper the general efficiency of the Secretariat.

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its first report of 1949 (A/843), stated, inter alia, that, in its opinion, no new factors had arisen either from the administrative or financial standpoint which would warrant its making a different recommendation from that given in its third report of 1948 (A/657) on the adoption of Spanish as one of the working languages of the General Assembly (see above).

In the course of the general discussion in the Fifth Committee, draft resolutions were introduced by the representatives of the USSR (A/C.5/W.123) and China (A/C.5/W.125), to the effect that Russian and Chinese, respectively, be included among the working languages of the General Assembly and that rule 44 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly be amended accordingly.

Representatives supporting either or both of the proposals, and including those of the Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia, stressed the fact that, in their view, arguments which had been put forward on behalf of Spanish as a working language applied with equal if not greater force to Russian and Chinese. Furthermore, reasons which, during the first part of the session, had been advanced against the adoption of Spanish, had no current validity, since, in spite of the negative recommendations of the Advisory Committee and of the Fifth Committee, Spanish had in fact been so adopted. Failure of the Assembly to adopt Russian and Chinese as working languages could only be interpreted as an act of discrimination not merely against the remaining two official languages of the United Nations as such, but against some 600 million people who spoke them.

The number of people speaking and understanding Russian and Chinese, it was pointed out, was four times larger than the number speaking and understanding Spanish. Thus, knowledge of the United Nations and its proceedings would be infinitely more diffused if its current documentation were readily available in those languages. The Russian and Chinese people had made a major contribution towards the final victory, which alone had made possible the establishment of the United Nations. They had directed their best efforts to making the United Nations an effective instrument of peace and security, and it was in keeping with these efforts that they now sought to have Russian and Chinese recognized as working languages of the General Assembly. If such recognition were not granted, the prestige and unity of the United Nations would be bound to suffer.

For these and other reasons, the question was not one which could or should be considered only from its budgetary or administrative aspects. Representatives who found it difficult to support the proposal to make Russian a working language, because of its administrative and financial implications, had found no such difficulty in supporting other controversial proposals involving much greater expenditure. In any event, it was claimed, the figures furnished by the Secretary-General greatly over-estimated the additional expenditure likely to be incurred; since, in fact, neither the cost of Russian nor that of Chinese would exceed but, on the contrary, would probably be less than the cost of Spanish. In justification of this contention, the representative of the USSR and the representatives...
Many representatives, including those of Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sweden, Syria, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, while stating that they viewed the two proposals with appreciation and understanding, felt that the financial and administrative burden which their adoption would involve could not be sufficiently justified on grounds of practical necessity. The cultural heritage of the Russian and Chinese languages and the considerable contribution to victory made by the Russian and Chinese peoples were fully realized but, if such considerations were to be regarded as paramount, it might be argued with the same justification that still further languages be made working languages of the General Assembly.

It was the general opinion of delegations opposing the proposals that the facilities then provided under existing rules of procedure and established practice were such as to make it highly questionable whether, in return for the additional expenditures and administrative burdens consequent on the adoption of Russian and Chinese as working languages, the United Nations would gain any commensurate practical advantages. Such a decision, moreover, apart from its financial consequences, would, without doubt, entail a serious delay in the distribution of Assembly documents, and would be directly opposed to current efforts to speed up the Assembly’s work. Lastly, it would have the effect of causing the General Assembly to devote its efforts to the concordance of the texts in five different languages, rather than to the substance of the draft resolutions or draft conventions the adoption of which was the object of the Assembly’s work.

The decision to adopt Spanish as a working language could not, some representatives submitted, be invoked as a precedent, since it was the mother tongue of almost one-third of the Members of the United Nations, which was not the case with Russian or Chinese. The number of people speaking a given language, furthermore, could not be accepted as a valid reason for its use as a working language of the General Assembly, the official records and working documents of which were primarily for the use of its fifty-eight Member Governments and their representatives, whereas the best means of informing the general public was through an efficient department of public information. In the matter of costs, it was the opinion of a majority of representatives that the estimates presented by the Secretary-General, together with the conclusions of the Advisory Committee, had been carefully and impartially arrived at, and were a reliable indication of the magnitude of the additional expenditures involved. The view was expressed by several representatives that time was needed to see the results of the experiment with Spanish before taking any decision with regard to Russian and Chinese.

At the conclusion of the general debate at its 182nd meeting, the Fifth Committee rejected proposals to defer further consideration of the question. It then proceeded to roll-call votes on the USSR and Chinese draft resolutions. The proposal for the adoption of Russian as one of the working languages of the Assembly was rejected by 8 votes in favour to 28 against, with 9 abstentions. The proposal for the adoption of Chinese as one of the working languages was rejected by 6 votes in favour to 27 against, with 12 abstentions.

The report (A/854) of the Fifth Committee was considered by the General Assembly at its 206th plenary meeting on 11 May. No draft resolution was submitted with the report. During the debate on the report, the representative of Poland orally submitted a draft resolution proposing that the Assembly postpone until its fourth session discussion on the adoption of Russian as a working language. As a compromise solution, the representative of Ecuador submitted an amendment to the Polish draft resolution, providing for deletion of the reference to the fourth session of the General Assembly. This amendment was accepted by the representatives of both Poland and the USSR; they considered that they would be entitled at any time to reopen the question. The Polish proposal, as thus amended by Ecuador (A/866), was then adopted by 24 votes to 18, with 10 abstentions. Its text (286(III)A) read as follows:

"The General Assembly
Decides to postpone the discussion of the introduction of Russian as a working language of the General Assembly."

A similar proposal (A/866) by the representative of Ecuador with reference to Chinese was adopted without any objection. Its text (286-(III)B) reads as follows:

"The General Assembly
Decides to postpone the discussion of the introduction of Chinese as a working language of the General Assembly."
ANNEX I. OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A. First Part of the Third Regular Session of the General Assembly

President
H. V. Evatt (Australia)

Vice-Presidents

CHINA: Wang Shih-chieh
FRANCE: Robert Schuman
MEXICO: Luis Padilla Nervo
POLAND: Zygmunt Modezelewski
USSR: Andrei Y. Vyshinsky
UNITED KINGDOM: Ernest Bevin
UNITED STATES: George C. Marshall

GENERAL COMMITTEE:
Chairman—The President of the General Assembly
Members—The Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of the Six Main Committees

FIRST (POLITICAL AND SECURITY) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)
Vice-Chairman—Adolfo Costa du Rels (Bolivia)
Rapporteur—Selim Sarper (Turkey)

SECOND (ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)
Vice-Chairman—V. P. Smoliar (Byelorussian SSR)
Rapporteur—Finn Moe (Norway)

THIRD (SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Charles Malik (Lebanon)
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Bodil Begtrup (Denmark)
Rapporteur—Emile Saint-Lot (Haiti)

FOURTH (TRUSTEESHIP) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—L. B. Pearson (Canada)
Vice-Chairman—Selim Sarper (Turkey)
Rapporteur—Mario de Diego (Panama)

FIFTH (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—The President of the General Assembly
Members—The Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of the Six Main Committees

FIRST (POLITICAL AND SECURITY) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Fernand van Langenhove (Belgium)
Vice-Chairman—Adolfo Costa du Rels (Bolivia)
Rapporteur—Selim Sarper (Turkey)

FIFTH (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—George Ignatief (Canada)
Vice-Chairman—Andrei I. Galagan (Ukrainian SSR)
Rapporteur—Olyntho P. Machado (Brazil)

AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)
Vice-Chairman—Vladimir Houdek (Czechoslovakia)
Rapporteur—Homero Viteri-Lafronte (Ecuador)

C. Fourth Regular Session of the General Assembly

President
Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)

Vice-Presidents

BRAZIL: C. de Freitas Valde
CHINA: Tingfu F. Tsing
FRANCE: Robert Schuman
PAKISTAN: Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan
USSR: Andrei Y. Vyshinsky
UNITED KINGDOM: Ernest Bevin
UNITED STATES: Dean Acheson

GENERAL COMMITTEE:
Chairman—The President of the General Assembly
Members—The Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly and the Chairmen of the Six Main Committees

FIRST (POLITICAL AND SECURITY) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—L. B. Pearson (Canada)
Vice-Chairman—Selim Sarper (Turkey)
Rapporteur—Mario de Diego (Panama)

SECOND (ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile)
Vice-Chairman—V. P. Smoliar (Byelorussian SSR)
Rapporteur—Y. P. Smoliar (Byelorussian SSR)

THIRD (SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Carlos E. Stolk (Venezuela)
Vice-Chairman—Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom (Sweden)
Rapporteur—Frantisek Vrba (Czechoslovakia)

FOURTH (TRUSTEESHIP) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Vice-Chairman—Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)
Rapporteur—Enrique de Marchena (Dominican Republic)

FIFTH (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Alexis Kyrou (Greece)
Vice-Chairman—Alexei D. Voyna (Ukrainian SSR)
Rapporteur—Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen (Netherlands)

SIXTH (LEGAL) COMMITTEE:
Chairman—Manfred Lachs (Poland)
Vice-Chairman—U E Maung (Burma)  
Rapporteur—Enrique Ferrer Viyra (Argentina)  
AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE:  
Chairman—Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)  
Vice-Chairman—Héctor David Castro (El Salvador)  
Rapporteur—Joseph Nisot (Belgium)  

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE:  
Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR,  
Cuba (Chairman), Iran, Union of South Africa,  
USSR, United States and Uruguay.

ANNEX II. DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A. first Part of Third Regular Session

AFGHANISTAN:  
Representatives  
General Mohammed Daoud Khan  
Abdul Hamid Aziz  
Islam Bek Khoudoir Khan  
Abdul Ghafour Charar  
Said Quasim Khan  

ARGENTINA:  
Representatives  
Juan Atliio Bramuglia  
Alberto J. Vignes  
Jose Arce  
Enrique V. Corominas  
Alternates  
Roberto Ares  
Rufino Jorge Varela  
A. Gomez Morales  
Rodolfo Munoz  

AUSTRALIA:  
Representatives  
H. V. Evatt  
J. A. Beasley  
Lt. Colonel W. R. Hodgson  
A. S. Watt  
J. D. L. Hood  
Alternates  
W. J. Dignam  
J. E. Oldham  
P. R. Heydon  
W. D. Forsyth  
J. Plimsoll  

BELGIUM:  
Representatives  
Paul-Henri Spaak  
Henri Rolin  
Count Henry Carton de Wiart  
Herman Vos  
Fernand van Langenhove  
Alternates  
Pierre Ryckmans  
Jean Rey  
Raymond Scheyven  
Fernand Dehouasse  
Georges Kaeckenbeek  

BOLIVIA:  
Representatives  
Adolfo Costa da Rels  
Edmundo Vásquez  
Eduardo Anze Matienzo  
Gustavo Medeiros-Querejazu  
Alternates  
Luis Romero Saenz  
Pablo Dermizakay  

BRAZIL:  
Representatives  
Raul Fernandes  
Alvaro B. Maia  
Arthur Bernardes Filho  
Colonel Juracy M. Magalhaes  
Joao Carlos Muniz  
Alternates  
Antonio Camillo de Oliveira  
Gilberto Amado  
Henrique de Souza Gomes  
Olyntho P. Machado  
Belarmino Austregesilo de Athaye  

BURMA:  
Representatives  
U Kyaw Nyein  
U Ohn  
U So Nyun  
U Pe Khin  
U Tin  
Alternate  
U Mya Sein  

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:  
Representatives  
K. V. Kiselev  
V. V. Skorobogaty  
L. I. Kaminsky  
V. P. Smoliar  
N. M. Khomusko  

CANADA:  
Representatives  
W. L. Mackenzie King  
L. B. Pearson  
Lionel Chevrier  
Wishart McI. Robertson  
General A. G. L. McNaughton  
General Georges P. Vanier  
Alternates  
Hugues Lapointe  
Ralph Maybank  
Norman A. Robertson  
L. Dana Wilgess  
R. G. Riddell  

CHILE:  
Representatives  
Joaquin Fernandez  
Manuel Bianchi  
Hector Arancibia Lazo  
Manuel Trucco  
Hernán Santa Cruz  
Alternates  
Pedro Enrique Alfonso  
Luis D. Cruz Ocampo  
Luis Renard  
Osvaldo Sagües  
Joaquin Larrain  

CHINA:  
Representatives  
Wang Shih-chieh  
Peng Hsueh-Pei  
Liu Chieh  
P. C. Chang  
Ti-Tsun Li  
C. L. Hsia  
Chung-fu Chang  

COLOMBIA:  
Representatives  
Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez  
Augusto Ramirez Moreno  
Francisco Umaña Bernal  

The Charter of the United Nations provides that no Member may have more than five representatives in the General Assembly. Replacements for those representatives who served only a short time account for the fact that in some instances more than five representatives for a Member State are listed.
COSTA RICA:
Representatives
Gonzalo J. Facio
Alberto F. Carias
Alfonso Goicoechea
Edmond Woodbridge
Alberto Lorenzo

Alternates
Carlos Manuel Gutiérrez
Migüel Bourla

CUBA:
Representatives
Guillermo Belt
Ernesto Dihigo
Hector de Ayala
Carlos Blanco
Guy Pérez Cisneros

Alternate
Emilio Pando Machado

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Representatives
Vladimir dements
Vladimir Prochazka
Adolf Hoffmeister
Vladimir Houdek
Bohuslav Lastovicka

Alternates
Vavre Hajdu
Oldrich Chyle
Zdenek Augenthaler
Jiri Nosek

DENMARK:
Representatives
Gustav Rasmussen
Aisling Andersen
Per Federspiel
Kristen Amby
Hermod Lannung

Alternates
J. C. W. Kruse
Frants Hvass
J. R. Dahl
William Borberg
Mrs. Bodil Begtrup

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:
Representatives
Joaquin E. Balaguer
Temistocles Messina Pimentel
Andres Pastoriza
Enrique de Marchena
Miss Minerva Bernardino

Alternates
Manuel A. Pastoriza
Cesar Pina Barinas

ECUADOR:
Representatives
Homero Viteri-Lafronte
Carlos Manuel Larrea
Rodrigo Jacome Moscoso
Jorge Carrera-Andrade
Alejandro Gastelu Concha

Alternate
Jose A. Correa

EGYPT:
Representatives
Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha
Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha
Ahmad Saroit Bey
Taha El Sayed Nasr Bey
Mahmoud Fawzi Bey

Alternates
Abdel Hakim El Rifai Bey
Adly Andraos Bey
Wahid Fikry Raafat
Helmi Bahgat Badawi Bey
Ahmad Galal El Dine Abdel Razek Bey

EL SALVADOR:
Representatives
Héctor David Castro
Luis Ernesto Guillén
Manuel Gutierrez Serrano

ETHIOPIA:
Representatives
Ato Ate-Wold Aklilou
Ato Blatta Ephrem Tewelde-Medhen
Ato Tesfaye Teguen

Alternates
John H. Spencer
Ato Zelleka Gashau
Ato Tesemma Getahun
Ato Gabre Maskal Kefle-Egzi
Ato Ynesou Seyfou

FRANCE:
Representatives
Robert Schuman
Paul Ramadier
Rene Mayer
Alexandre Parodi
Leon Jouhaux

Alternates
Edouard Bonnefois
Salomon Grunbach
Maurice Schumann
Roger Garreau
Maurice Couve de Murville

GREECE:
Representatives
Constantine Tsaldaris
Panayotis Pipinelis
Leon Melas
R. Raphael
Jean Spiropoulos

Alternates
Alexander Contoumas
Alexis Kyrou
Georges Mavros
Xenophon Zolotas
Marino Cosmetatos

GUATEMALA:
Representatives
Enrique Munoz Meany
Jorge Garcia Granados
Carlos Garcia Bauer
Julio Caney Herrera
Federico Rolz Bennett

Alternates
Luis Cardoza y Aragón
Jose Luis Mendoza

HAITI:
Representatives
Placide David
Charles Fombrun
Emile Saint-Lot
Castel Demesmin
Lucien Hibert

Alternates
Ernest G. Chauvet
Luc Stephen
S. Wesner Apollon

HONDURAS:
Representatives
Tiburcio Carias, Jr.
Antonio Vidal

ICELAND:
Representatives
Thor Thors
Asger Asgeirsson
Hermann Jonasson
Olafur Thors

Alternate
Finnur Jonsson

INDIA:
Representatives
Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
Sir Benegal N. Rau
Lt. General Maharaja Jam Shri
Digvijaysinhji Sahib
M. C. Setaevad
Alternates

B. Shiva Rao
J. R. D. Tata
D. B. Desai
Mohammad Habib
Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon

IRAN:

Representatives
Moussa Noury Esfandiary
Mostafa Adl
Nasrollah Entezam
Djelal Abdoh

Alternates
Reza Safinia
Abdol-Ghassem Panahy
Abdol Hosseyn Meykadeh
Gholam-Ali Raadi
Hassan Chahid-Packal

IRAQ:

Representatives
Najib El-Rawi
A. Abadi
Abdul Jabar Jormerid
S. Khanadan

Alternates
Awni Khaludy
A. M. Gailani

LEBANON:

Representatives
Riad Bey Solh
Charles Malik
Habib Abichala
Ahmed Daouk
Faou Amrou

Alternates
Charles Helou
Victor Khoury

LIBERIA:

Representatives
Henry F. Cooper
Edwin A. Morgan
J. Carney Johnson
Wilmot A. David
Philip C. Parker

NORWAY:

Representatives
Halvard M. Lange
Nils Langhelle
Terje Wold
Carl J. Hambro
Finn Moe
H. Smitt Ingebretsen
Aase Lionaes
Erung Wikborg
O. Frithjof Bettrum
Wilhelm Thagaard
Bernt A. Nissen

PAKISTAN:

Representatives
Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan
L. K. Hyder
Mrs. Shaista S. Ikramullah
Sardar Bahadur Khan
Mudabir Hasain Choudhary
Hakim Mohamed Ahson
Lt.-Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan

PARAGUAY:

Representatives
Domingo Montanaro
Pacífico Montero de Vargas
Cesar R. Acosta
Carlos A. Vasconcellos
Edgar Infra
Numa Mallorquin
Carlos A. Saldivar
Juan A. Sosa Gautier
Jose Riffa

PERU:

Representatives
Enrique Garcia-Sayan
Enrique Goytisolo
Fernando Berckemeyer
Luis Alvarado
Juvenal Monge
Carlos Mackcheneie

PHILIPPINES:

Representatives
Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo
Tomas Cabili
Quintin Paredes
Domingo Imperial
Jose P. Melencio

Alternates
Salvador P. Lopez
Felino Neri
Jose D. Inglés
Renato Constantino
Lt.-Colonel Antonio P. Chanco

NEW ZEALAND:

Representatives
Peter Fraser
James Thorn
A. D. McIntosh

Alternates
J. V. Wilson
A. M. Newlands
W. B. Sutch
J. S. Reid

NICARAGUA:

Representatives
Luis Manuel Debayle
Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Major Anastasio Somoza, Jr.
Mariano Arguello Vargas
Alfonso Arguello Cervantes

Alternates
Thomas Francisco Medina
Craby Rivas

NETHERLANDS:

Representatives
D. U. Stikker
J. H. van Roijen
J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje
J. A. W. Burger
P. A. A. Hoesen Dijadiningrat

Alternates
L. J. C. Beaufort
J. P. A. Franc Lou
C. L. Patijn
P. J. A. Idendung
H. Oosterhuis
J. G. de Beus

PANAMA:

Representatives
Ricardo J. Alfaro
Mario de Diego
Manuel de J. Quijano
Alberto A. Boyd
Ernesto de la Ossa

PHILIPPINES:
POLAND:
Representatives
Zygmun Modzelewski
Oscar Lange
Jerzy Putrament
Juliusz Katz-Szuchy
Tadeusz Zebrowski
Alternates
Jacek Rudzinski
Boleslaw Gebert
Karel Lapter
Manfred Lachs
Henryk Altman
SAUDI ARABIA:
Representatives
Dmitri Z. Manuilsky
Sheikh Hafiz Wahba
Sheikh Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sheikh Ali. A. Alireza
Alternate
Jamil M. Barondy
SWEDEN:
Representatives
Östen Undén
Rickard Sandier
Gösta Bagge
Bertil Ohlin
Karl Ivan Westman
John Bergvall
Alternates
Captain Erik von Heland
Rolf Sohlman
Sven Graefstrom
Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom
Ragnar Casparsson
SYRIA:
Representatives
Faris Bey El-Khoury
Khaled el-Azem
Emir Adel Arslan
Abdul Rahman Kayaly
THAILAND (SIAM):
Representatives
Prince Pridi Debyabongs Devakula
Pote Sarasin
Prince Wan Waithayakon
Prince Nakkhatra Mangala Kitiyakara
Visut Arthayuki
TURKEY:
Representatives
Necmeddin Sadak
Numan Menemencioglu
Selim Sarper
Sinasi Devrin
Alternates
Bulend Ussakiligil
Settar Iksel
Adnan Kural
UKRAINIAN SSR:
Representatives
Dmitri Z. Manuilsky
Vasili A. Tarasenko
Stephan P. Demchenko
Andrei I. Galagan
Vadim P. Kovalenko
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:
Representatives
E. H. Louw
C. T. Te Water
Leif Egeland
H. T. Andrews
W. G. W. Parminter
Alternates
L. C. Steyn
G. P. Jooste
S. Jacklin
A. A. M. Hamilton
USSR:
Representatives
Andrei Y. Vyshinsky
Yakov A. Malik
Alexandre Bogomolov
Alexei Pavlov
Alternates
Amazasp A. Arutunian
UNITED KINGDOM:
Representatives
Ernest Bevin
Hector McNeil
Sir Hartford Shawcross
W. G. Hall
Sir Alexander Cadogan
Alternates
Christopher Mayhew
M. K. G. Younger
Grantley Herbert Adams
F. Corbet
Ernest Davies
UNITED STATES:
Representatives
George C. Marshall
Warren R. Austin
John Foster Dulles
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Philip C. Jessup
Alternates
Benjamin V. Cohen
Ray Atherton
Willard L. Thorp
Ernest A. Gross
Francis B. Sayre
URUGUAY:
Representatives
Enrique C. Armand Ugon
Hector A. Gerona
Carlos Manini y Rios
Jose Antonio Quadros
Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat
Alternates
Gilberto Pratt de Maria
Justino Jimenez de Arechega
Pedro Saenz
Eduardo Jimenez de Arechega
VENEZUELA:
Representatives
Andres Eloy Blanco
Carlos E. Stolik
Pedro Zulouga
Eduardo Plaza
Santiago Perez-Perez
Alternates
Gabriel Lovera
V. M. Perez Perozo
Eduardo Marturet
Miss Elisa Elvira Zuloaga
YEMEN:
Representatives
Prince Seif El-Islam Abdullah
Prince El-Islam Al-Abba
Sayed Hasan Ibrahim
El Khadi Mohammed Abdullah Al-Amri
Sayed Abd El-Rahman
Mr. Fakri
YUGOSLAVIA:
Representatives
Edvard Kardelj
Vlado Bakaric
Ales Bebler
Marco Ristic
Leo Mattes
Alternates
Vladimir Dedijer
Joza Vlضاف
Kiro Hadzivasilov
Milan Bartos
Ljuba Radevanovic
Representatives of the Specialized Agencies

Present during the First Part of the Third Regular Session of the General Assembly

International Labour Organization:
Representatives: Luis Alvarado, Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir John Forbes Watson, Leon Jouhaux, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Pierre Waline, A. Roberts
Director-General: David A. Morse

International Labour Organization:
Representatives: Luis Alvarado, Chairman of the Governing Body, Sir John Forbes Watson, Leon Jouhaux, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, Pierre Waline, A. Roberts
Director-General: David A. Morse

Food and Agriculture Organization:
Representatives: Lord Bruce, President of the Council, Norris E. Dodd, Director-General, F. L. McDougall, Marc Veillet-Lavallée, Karl Olsen, Mrs. Sherleigh Pierson

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization:
Representatives: Julian Huxley, Director-General, Walter H. C. Laves

International Civil Aviation Organization:
Representative: Colonel L. Bedin

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:
Representatives: Grant Forbes, Royall Tyler

International Monetary Fund:
Representative: Camille Gutt, Director-General

Universal Postal Union:
Representative: J. J. Le Mouel, Chairman of the Executive Committee

World Health Organization:
Representatives: Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General, Dr. William P. Forrest, Milton P. Siegel, Antoine H. Zarb, Miss Beatrice Howell, Joseph Handler

Specialized Agencies Not Yet in Relationship with the United Nations

International Refugee Organization:
Representative: Francis Blanchard

International Meteorological Organization:
Observer: Andre Viaut

International Trade Organization:
Observer: Eric Wyndham-White, Executive Secretary of the Interim Commission of the

Representatives of the Non-Governmental Organizations

World Federation of Trade Unions:
Observer: Louis Saillant, Secretary-General

American Federation of Labor:
Observer: Henry Rutz

International Co-operative Alliance:
Observers: Marcel Bré, G. Gaussel, R. G. Orsini

International Chamber of Commerce:
Observer: Pierre Vasseur, Secretary-General

International Federation of Agricultural Producers:
Observer: Andrew Cairns, Secretary-General

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions:
Observer: Gaston Tessier, President

Inter-Parliamentary Union:
No list submitted.

International Organization of Industrial Employers:
Observer: J. Lecocq, Secretary-General

World Federation of United Nations Associations:
Observer: John A. F. Ennals, Secretary-General

B. Second Part of Third Regular Session

Afghanistan:
Representatives: Sardar Mohamed Naim Khan, Abdul Hamid Aziz
Alternate: Abdul Rahman Pajvak

Argentina:
Representatives: Jose Arce, Rodolfo Muñoz, Enrique Moss, Juan R. Otaño Vilanova
Alternates: Julio C. Rodríguez Arias, Oscar I. Pezet, Salvador Graziani, Eduardo de Antueno
AUSTRALIA:
Representatives
H. V. Evatt
N. J. O. Makin
J. D. L. Hood
P. R. Heydon
J. J. Plimsoll
Alternate
S. L. Atyeo
R. L. Harry
K. C. O. Shann

BELGIUM:
Representatives
Fernand van Langenhove
Pierre Ryckmans
Joseph Nisot
Alternate
Roland Lebeau
Jan Albert Goris
André Wendelen

BOLIVIA:
Representatives
Adolfo Costa du Rels
Eduardo Anze Matienzo
Alternate
Roberto Pacheco
Antonio Mogro Moreno

BRAZIL:
Representatives
Raul Fernandes
Alvaro B. Maia
Arthur Bernardes Filho
Colonel Juracy M. Magalhaes
Joa Carlos Muniz
Alternate
Gilberto Amado
Henrique de Souza Gomes
Enrico Penteado
Olyntho P. Machado

BURMA:
Alternate
U So Nyun
U Tin
Alternate
U Tin Maung

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Representatives
L. B. Pearson
General A. G. L. McNaughton
Alternate
George Ignatieff
L. Mayrand
Escott Reid

CHILE:
Representatives
Hernán Santa Cruz
Enrique Gajardo
Rodrigo González
Osvaldo Segués
Mrs. Ana Figueroa
Alternate
Joaquin Larrain

CHINA:
Representatives
V. K. Wellington Koo
Tingfu F. Tsiang
Shih-shun Liu
P. C. Chang
Lee Wei-kuo
Alternate
Tsune-chi Yu
Pao Chun-jien
C. L. Hsiu
Shuhsi Hsu
Chung-fu Chang

COLOMBIA:
Representatives
Eduardo Zuleta Angel
Roberto Urbanea Arbelez
Lt.-General German Ocampo

COSTA RICA:
Representatives
Alberto F. Cañas
Emilio Valverde
Alternate
Miguel Buirua

CUBA:
Representatives
Alberto I. Alvarez
Gustavo Gutiérrez
Manuel Capestany
Ramon Zaydin
Cesar Salaya
Alternate
Mariano Brull
Nicasio Silverio
Ricardo Riaño Jauma
Manuel Menéndez Massana

DENMARK:
Representatives
Gustav Rasmussen
Alsing Andersen
Per Pederspiel
Kristen Amby
Hermod Lannung
Alternate
Henrik Kauffmann
Frants Hvass
William Borberg
Mrs. Bodil Begrup

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:
Representatives
Max Henriquez Ureña
Enrique de Marchena
Alternate
Jose A. Correa

EGYPT:
Representatives
Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha
Mohamed Kamel Abd Rachim Bey
Taya El Sayed Nasr Bey
Adly Andraos Bey
Mahmoud Fawzi Bey
Alternate
Ahmed Galal El Dine Abdel Razek Bey
Mohamed Abdel Monem Mostafa Bey
Hassan Bagdadi
Omar Loutfi
Ahmed M. Farrag

EL SALVADOR:
Representatives
Miguel Rafael Urquía
Hector David Castro
Jorge Sol Castellanos
Rene Padilla y Velasco

ETHIOPIA:
Representatives
Ato Ahte-Wold Addis
Ato Blatta Ephrem Tewelde-Medhen
Ato Tesfaye Tegueen
Alternate
Ato Hadid Ahameyew
John H. Spencer
<table>
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Representatives</th>
<th>Alternates</th>
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<td>Robert Schuman</td>
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<td>Guy de la Tourmelle</td>
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<td>Constantine Tsaldaris</td>
<td>Panayotis Pipinelis</td>
<td>Vassili Dendranmis</td>
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<td>Alexander Contoumas</td>
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<td>GUATEMALA</td>
<td>Carlos Garcia Bauer</td>
<td>Alfredo Chocano</td>
<td>Antonio Morales Nadler</td>
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<td>HAITI</td>
<td>Emile Saint-Lot</td>
<td>Stephen Alexis</td>
<td>Clovis Kernisan</td>
<td>Vilfort Beauvoir</td>
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<td>Marc Holly</td>
<td>Louis Emile Elie</td>
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<td>Tiburcio Carias, Jr.</td>
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<td>INDIA</td>
<td>M. C. Setalvad</td>
<td>Sardar H. S. Malik</td>
<td>B. Shiva Rao</td>
<td>Mrs. Renuka Ray</td>
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<td>R. R. Saksena</td>
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<td>Nasrollah Entezam</td>
<td>Abbas Aram</td>
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<td>Khosrow Khosrovani</td>
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<td>IRAQ</td>
<td>Tawfiq Al-Sawaid</td>
<td>Ali Mumtaz</td>
<td>Abdul Majid Abbas</td>
<td>Abdulla Bakr</td>
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<td>Hashim Hilli</td>
<td>Nahir Akram El-Umari</td>
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<td>LEBANON</td>
<td>Charles Malik</td>
<td>Victor Khoury</td>
<td>Georges Hakim</td>
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<td>Karim Azkoul</td>
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<td>LIBERIA</td>
<td>Henry F. Cooper</td>
<td>Charles D. B. King</td>
<td>Edwin A. Morgan</td>
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<td>LUXEMBOURG</td>
<td>Joseph Bech</td>
<td>Hugues Le Gallais</td>
<td>Pierre Pescatore</td>
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<td>MEXICO</td>
<td>Luis Padilla Nervo</td>
<td>Raul Noriega</td>
<td>Jose L. de Larrea</td>
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<tr>
<td>NETHERLANDS</td>
<td>J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje</td>
<td>Raden Abdul Kadir Widjojoatmodjo</td>
<td>G. J. van Heuven Goedhart</td>
<td>J. G. de Beus</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW ZEALAND</td>
<td>Sir Carl Berendsen</td>
<td>W. B. Sutch</td>
<td>G. R. Laking</td>
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<tr>
<td>NICARAGUA</td>
<td>Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa</td>
<td>Juan José Morales</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORWAY</td>
<td>Halvard M. Lange</td>
<td>O. C. Gundersen</td>
<td>Arne Sunde</td>
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<td>H. Smitt Ingebreten</td>
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<td>Erling Wikborg</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAKISTAN</td>
<td>Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan</td>
<td>Mirza Abdul Hasan Isphani</td>
<td>Lt.-Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan</td>
<td>H. H. Khan Ahmad Yar</td>
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<tr>
<td>PANAMA</td>
<td>Ricardo J. Alfaro</td>
<td>Mario de Diego</td>
<td>Ernesto de la Ossa</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARAGUAY</td>
<td>Cesar R. Acosta</td>
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<tr>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>Victor Andres Belaunde</td>
<td>Juan Bautista de Lavalle</td>
<td>Fernando Berckemeyer</td>
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<td>Carlos Holguin de Lavalle</td>
<td>Luis Alvarado</td>
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<td>Andres Aramburu</td>
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<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo</td>
<td>Carlos S. Tan</td>
<td>Vincente Sotto</td>
<td>Jose Topacio Nueno</td>
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<td>Angeles Perez</td>
<td>Jose P. Melencio</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLAND</td>
<td>Juliusz Katz-Suchy</td>
<td>Jan Drohojowski</td>
<td>Henryk Altman</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAUDI ARABIA</td>
<td>Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SWEDEN:
Representatives
- Rickard Sandier
- Axel Gjores
- Georg Andreu
- Captain Erik von Heland
- Yngve Larson
Alternate
- Sven Graefstrom

SYRIA:
Representatives
- Faris Bey El-Khoury
- Emir Adel Arslan
- Rafik Asha
- Najmaddin Rifai
- Ahmad El-Aaedly
- Georges Kahali
Alternate

THAILAND:
Representatives
- Prince Wan Waihayakon
- Komthi Suphamongkhon
Alternate
- Manu Amatayakul

TURKEY:
Representatives
- Necmeddin Sadak
- Selim Sarper
Alternate
- Bulend Ussakligil
- Hamdi Ozgurel
- Adnan Kural

UKRAINIAN SSR:
Representatives
- Vasili A. Tarasenko
- Stephan P. Demchenko
- Vadim P. Kovalenko
- Andrei I. Galagan
Alternate

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:
Representatives
- E. H. Louw
- H. T. Andrews
- L. C. Steyn
- G. P. Jooste
- J. R. Jordaan
Alternate
- H. M. Moolman
- B. G. Fourie

AFGHANISTAN:
Representatives
- Abdul Hamid Aziz
Alternate

ARGENTINA:
Representatives
- Jose Arce
- Rodolfo Muñoz
- General Oscar Rufino Silva
- Juan R. Otaño Vilanova
Alternate

AUSTRALIA:
Representatives
- N. J. O. Makin
- J. D. L. Hood
- C. V. Kellway
- J. Plimsoll
- D. O. Hay
Alternate

BELGIUM:
Representatives
- Paul van Zeeland
- Fernand van Langenhove
- Herman Vos
- Baron François-Xavier van der Straten-Wailliet
- Roger Motz
Alternate

BOLIVIA:
Representatives
- Adolfo Costa du Rels
- Alberto Ostria Gutierrez
- Eduardo Anze Matienzo

YEMEN:
Representatives
- Sayed Hasan Ibrahim
Alternate

YUGOSLAVIA:
Representatives
- Vladimir Popovic
- Leo Mattes
- Joza Vifan
- Srdja Prica

C. Fourth Regular Session

AFGHANISTAN:
Representative
- Mohammad Chouaib
Alternate

ARGENTINA:
Representative
- Jose Arce
Alternate

AUSTRALIA:
Representative
- N. J. O. Makin
Alternate

BELGIUM:
Representative
- Paul van Zeeland
Alternate

BOLIVIA:
Representative
- Adolfo Costa du Rels
Alternate

AFGHANISTAN:
Representative
- Mohammad Chouaib
Alternate

ARGENTINA:
Representative
- Jose Arce
Alternate

AUSTRALIA:
Representative
- N. J. O. Makin
Alternate

BELGIUM:
Representative
- Paul van Zeeland
Alternate
Functions and Organization of the United Nations

BRAZIL:
Representatives
C. de Freitas Valle
Ivo d’Aquino
Gilberto Freyre
Joao Carlos Muniz
Gilberto Amado
Henrique de Souza Gomes
Enrico Penteado
Olyntho P. Machado
Joao Baptista Barreto Leite
Carlos Sylvestre de Ouro Preto
Alternates
Roberto Pacheco
Julio de Zavala Urriolagoitia

BURMA:
Representatives
U E Maung
U So Nyun
U Khin Maung Gale
Alternates
K. V. Kiselev
A. S. Stepmanenko
V. P. Smoliar
P. E. Astapenko

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:
Representatives
L. B. Pearson
P. Martin
General A. G. L. McNaughton
Mrs. Carmine R. Wilson
R. N. Jutras
Alternates
A. D. P. Heeney
S. D. Pierce
L. Mayrand
R. G. Riddell
Major General E. L. M. Burns

CHILE:
Representatives
Hernán Santa Cruz
Rodrigo González
Oscar Schnake Vergara
Mrs. Carmen Vial de Señoret
Joaquin Larraín
Alternates
Fausto Soto
Carlos Valenzuela

CHINA:
Representatives
Tingfu F. Tsiang
Shih-shun Liu
Chieh-hou Kan
Tien-fong Cheng
P. C. Chang
Alternates
Tsune-chi Yu
Chun-jien Pao
C. L. Hsia
Shuhsi Hsu
Ching-yu Hu

COLOMBIA:
Representatives
Fernando Londoño y Londoño
Guillermo Leon Valencia
Francisco Urrutia
Alternates
Fulgencio Lequerica Vélez
Edmundo de Holte Castillo
Jorge Mejías Palacios
Eduardo Carrizosa

COSTA RICA:
Representatives
Emilio Valverde
Edgar Odio
Gonzalo Solórzano
Ilsberto Montenegro
Luis Fernando Jimenez

CUBA:
Representatives
Roberto Loría
Manuel Freer
José Rafael Echeverría

DENMARK:
Representatives
Vladimir dementis
Adolf Hoffmeister
Vladimir Oufruta
Vladimir Houdek
Bedrich Biheller
Alternates
Franisek Gottlieb
Jiri Nosek
Jan Patek
Kazimir Cakrt
Franisek Vrba

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:
Representatives
Max Henríquez-Ureña
Enrique de Marchena
Miguel Ricardo Roman

EGYPT:
Representatives
Mohamed Kamel Abdul Rahim Bey
Mahmoud Fawzi Bey
Mohamed Abdel Monem Mostafa Bey
Omar Loutfi
Ahmed M. Farrag
Alternates
Brigadier General Mohamed Abdel
Halim Khalifa Bey
Mohamed Awad el Koni
Mohamed Abdel Aziz Zayed
Abdel Meguid Ramadan
Colonel Abdel Hamid Ghaleb Bey

EL SALVADOR:
Representatives
Hector David Castro
Alfredo Ortiz-Mancia
Alfredo Martinez-Moreno
Jesus Alemán-Penado

ETHIOPIA:
Representatives
Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou
Ato Blatta Ephrem Tewelde-Medhen
### FRANCE:
- **Representatives:**
  - Robert Schuman
  - Marcel Plaisant
  - Jean Chauvel
  - Leon Jouhaux
  - Pierre-Olivier Lapie
- **Alternates:**
  - Pierre Abelin
  - Pierre Montel
  - Gaston Tessier
  - Roger Garreau
  - Maurice Couve de Murville

### GREECE:
- **Representatives:**
  - Constantine Tsaldaris
  - Sophocles Venizelos
  - Panayotis Pipinelis
  - Vassili Dendramis
  - Alexis Kyrou
- **Alternates:**
  - Lt.-General Stylianos Kitrilakis
  - Nicholas G. Lely
  - Alexander Contoumas
  - Jean Spiriopoulos
  - Xenophon Zoalas

### GUATEMALA:
- **Representatives:**
  - Carlos García Bauer
  - Alfredo Chocano
  - Héctor Morgan
  - José Luis Mendoza
  - Federico Roldán Bennett
- **Alternate:**
  - Pedro Julio García

### HAITI:
- **Representatives:**
  - J. D. Charles
  - Price Mars
  - Charles F. Bombrun
  - Stephen M. Alexis
  - Ernest G. Chauvet
- **Alternate:**
  - Max Dorisvillle

### HONDURAS:
- **Representatives:**
  - Tiburcio Carías, Jr.
  - Alejandro Rivera Hernández

### ICELAND:
- **Representatives:**
  - Thor Thors
  - Hans G. Andersen

### INDIA:
- **Representatives:**
  - Sir Benegal N. Rau
  - Lt. General Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Sahib
  - B. Shiva Rao
  - The Reverend Jerome D’Souza
  - Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani
- **Alternates:**
  - D. P. Karmarker
  - Sachin Chaudhuri
  - M. Mujeed
  - R. R. Saksena
  - B. K. Nehru

### IRAQ:
- **Representatives:**
  - Tawfiq Al-Sawaidi
  - Fadhil Al-Jamali
  - Ahmed Al-Rawi
  - Abdulla Bakr
- **Alternates:**
  - Awni Khalidy
  - Hashim Hilli

### ISRAEL:
- **Representatives:**
  - Moshe Sharett
  - Aubrey S. Eban
  - Arthur Lourie
  - Jacob Robinson
  - A. Katznelson
- **Alternates:**
  - Gideon Rafael
  - Abraham Harman
  - Deleon Strauss
  - I. L. Kenen
  - A. Drapkin

### LEBANON:
- **Representatives:**
  - Charles Malik
  - Georges Hakim
  - Karim Azkoul
- **Alternate:**
  - Edward Ghorra
  - Emile Mattar

### LIBERIA:
- **Representatives:**
  - Charles D. B. King
  - Henry F. Cooper
  - Samuel D. George
  - John G. Kolenky
  - Albert D. Peabody

### LUXEMBOURG:
- **Representatives:**
  - Joseph Bech
  - Hugues Le Gallais
  - Pierre Majerus
  - Pierre Pescatore

### MEXICO:
- **Representatives:**
  - Luis Padilla Nervo
  - Jose Gorostiza
  - Pedro de Alba
  - Raúl Noriega
  - Alfonso Cortina
- **Alternates:**
  - Jose L. de Larréa
  - Mrs. Amália C. de Castillo Lédon
  - Carlos Peñín de Valle
  - Antonio Gómez Robledo

### NETHERLANDS:
- **Representatives:**
  - D. U. Stikker
  - C. J. van Heuven Goedhart
  - L. J. C Beaufort
  - Todiug Geler Wutan Guneji Muli
  - Baron F. C A. van Pallandt
- **Alternates:**
  - J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje
  - H. Oosterhuis
  - C. L. Patijn
  - Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen
  - E. de La Parra

### NEW ZEALAND:
- **Representatives:**
  - Sir Carl Berendsen
  - James Thorn
  - Foss Shanahan
  - H. T. Reedy
- **Alternates:**
  - W. B. Sutch
  - G. R. Laking

### NICARAGUA:
- **Representative:**
  - Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
- **Alternate:**
  - Juan Jose Morales
NORWAY:
 Representatives
Halvard M. Lange
Arne Sunde
Terje Wold
Carl J. Hambro
Jacob S. Worm-Muller
Alternates
Gudbrand Askvig
Hans C. Berg
Finn Moe
Aase Lionaes
Ole Colbjornsen

PAKISTAN:
 Representatives
Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan
Hamidul Haq Chaudhury
Lt. Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan
A. S. Bokhari
Mian Gulam Kadir Mohammad Shahban
Alternates
Mian Ziauddin
Mohammad Hassan
Mr. Azizuddin
Khwaja Sarwar Hasan

PANAMA:
 Representatives
Mario de Diego
Eduardo A. Chiari
Jephtha B. Duncan
Ernesto de la Ossa
Roberto de la Guardia

PARAGUAY:
 Representative
Luis Oscar Boettner
Alternate
Luis Ramirez Boettner

PERU:
 Representatives
Victor Andrés Belaúnde
Juan Bautista de Lavelle
Luis Fernán Cisneros
Fernando Berckemeyer
Carlos Holguín de Lavelle
Alternates
Carlos Salazar
Manuel Maurtua
Luis M. Alzamora

PHILIPPINES:
 Representatives
Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo
Joaquin M. Elizalde
Tomas Confesor
Carlos S. Tan
Miguel Cuaderno
Jose P. Melencio
Alternates
Salvador P. Lopez
José D. Ingles
Mauro Méndez
Lt. Colonel Antonio P. Chanco
Narciso G. Reyes

POLAND:
 Representatives
Stefan Wierblowski
Maria Naszkowski
Josef Winiewicz
Juliusz Katz-Suchy
Jan Drohojowski
Alternates
Tadeusz Zebrowski
Alexander Krajewski
Henryk Altman
Manfred Lachs

SAUDI ARABIA:
 Representative
Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih
Sheikh Ahmed Abdul Jabbar
Sheikh Mohammed Muhtasib
Aouney W. Dejany
Jamil M. Baroody

SWEDEN:
 Representatives
Shahir Hussein Dahir
Osten Unden
Rickard Sandier
Georg Andren
Erik Boheman
John Bergvall
Mrs. Karin Kock
Captain Erik von Heland
Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom
Rolf Sohlman
Sven Graffström

SYRIA:
 Representatives
Fayez Bey El-Khoury
Rafik Asha
Alternates
Ahmad El-Aadly
Najmuddin Rifai
Yasin Mughir
Ahmed Choukairy

THAILAND:
 Representatives
Prince Wan Waithayakon
Phairote Jayanama
Thaithep Devakul
Manu Amatayakul
C. Jotis Devakul
Prasong Pibulsonggram
Prasong Bunchoem

TURKEY:
 Representatives
Selim Serper
Kemal Suleyman Vaner
Hamdi Ozgurel
Adnan Kural

UKRAINIAN SSR:
 Representatives
Dmitri Z. Manuilsky
Alexei D. Voyna
Ivan P. Demchenko
Andrei I. Galagan
Vassili Garbuzov

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:
 Representatives
G. P. Jooste
T. H. Eustace
A. H. Mertsch
L. Wessels
J. R. Jordaan
A. A. M. Hamilton
B. G. Fourie

UK):
 Representatives
Andrei Y. Vyshinsky
Yakov A. Malik
Alexander S. Panyushkin
Semyon K. Tsarapklin
Amazasp A. Arutunjan

UNITED KINGDOM:
 Representatives
Ernest Bevin
Hector McNeil
Sir Hartley Shawcross
The Earl of Listowel
Sir Alexander Cadogan
Geoffrey de Freitas
Ernest Davies
Mrs. Barbara Castle
Sir Terence Shone

UNITED STATES:
 Representatives
Dean Acheson
Warren R. Austin
Philip C. Jessup
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
John Sherman Cooper
Alternates  Wilson Compton
Benjamin V. Cohen
Charles Fahy
John Hickerson
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde

URUGUAY:
Representatives  Alberto Domínguez Cámpora
Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat
Adolfo Tejera
Humberto Badano
Alvaro Vásquez

Alternates  Roberto E. MacEachen
Carlos Pittaluga

VENEZUELA:
Representatives  Carlos E. Stolk
Melchor Monteverde
Víctor M. Pérez Perozo
Jorge Marciano F.
Lorenzo Mendoza

Alternates  Adolfo Nass
Francisco Alfonzo Ravard
Bernardo Marturet

YEMEN:
Representatives  Sayed Aljadi Mohammed Al-Amri
Sayed Hasan Ibrahim
Sayed Abdulrahman Abdulsamad
Abou-Taleb
Sayed Ismail Al-Girafi
Sayed Yahaya Al-Wadee

Alternates  Sayed Aly Al-Ginnati
Najib Abu Izzaddin

YUGOSLAVIA:
Representatives  Edvard Kardelj
Milovan Dijlas
Sava Kosanovic
Ales Bebler
Joza Vlifan

Alternates  Josip Djerdja
Vladimir Dedijer
Milivoje Radovanovic
Milan Bartos
Salko Fejic

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION:
Representatives  S. Lall, Chairman of the Governing Body
Leon Jouhaux
Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans
C. P. McCormick
G. P. Delaney
David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Office

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION:
Representatives  Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General
Walter H. C. Laves
Claude M. Berkeley
Salomon V. Arnaldo
P. C. Terenzio
Gerald Carnes

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION:
Representatives  Edward Warner, President of the Council
Albert Rooper, Secretary-General
E. R. Marlin
A. G. Orbaneca

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION:
Representatives  Paul Aiken
John J. Gillen
Grever Alien

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:
Representatives  Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-General
Dr. Frank A. Calderone
George E. Hill

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION:
Representatives  J. D. Kingsley, Director-General
Francis Blanchard

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION:
Representative  Harvey B. Otterman

A. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
Members elected for two years to 31 December 1948, and re-elected for three years to 31 December 1951:
Thanassis Aghnides (Greece) (Chairman)
C. L. Hsia (China)
Valentin I. Kabushko (USSR)

Members elected for three years to 31 December 1949:
Olyntho Machado (Brazil)
Sir William Matthews (United Kingdom)
Donald C. Stone (United States)
William O. Hall (United States)

Members elected for three years to 31 December 1950:
André Ganem (France)
Jan Papanek (Czechoslovakia)
N. Sundaresan (India)

B. Committee on Contributions
Members elected for three years to 31 December 1948:
J. P. Brigden (Australia)
G. Martinez Cabanas (Mexico)
Seymour Jacklin (Union of South Africa)
Nicolaiv V. Orlov (USSR)

Members elected for three years to 31 December 1949:
K. V. Dzung (China)
Ján Papánek (Czechoslovakia)
James E. Webb (United States)

William O. Hall (United States) was elected by the General Assembly on 18 November 1948 to finish the unexpired term of Donald C. Stone.
Members elected for three years to 31 December 1950:
Rafik Asha (Syria)
H. Campion (United Kingdom)
Miss M. Z. N. Witteveen (Netherlands)

Members elected for three years to 31 December 1951:
Rene Charron (France)
P. M. Chernyshev (USSR)
Seymour Jacklin (Union of South Africa)
G. Martinez Cabanas (Mexico)
Josue Saenz (Mexico)\textsuperscript{26}

C. Interim Committee of the General Assembly
Chairman: Selim Sarper (Turkey)
Vice-Chairman: Eduardo Anze Matienzo (Bolivia)
Rapporteur: George Ignatieff (Canada)\textsuperscript{27}

AFGHANISTAN:
Representative: Abdul Hamid Aziz

ARGENTINA:
Representative: Jose Arce
Alternate: Rodolfo Munoz

AUSTRALIA:
Representative: J. D. L. Hood
Alternate: Ralph L. Harry
K. C. O. Shann

BELGIUM:
Representative: Fernand van Langenhove
Alternate: Joseph Nisot
Andre Wendelen

BOLIVIA:
Representative: Eduardo Anze Matienzo
Alternate: Antonio Mogro Moreno
Roberto Pacheco

BRAZIL:
Representative: Joao Carlos Muniz
Alternate: Henrique de Souza Gomes

BURMA:
Representative: U So Nyun
Alternate: U Tin Maung
U Ba Maung

BYELORUSSIAN SSR\textsuperscript{28}

CANADA:
Representative: L. B. Pearson
Alternate: George Ignatieff
R. G. Riddell
A. C. Smith

CHILE:
Representative: Hernán Santa Cruz
Alternate: Osvaldo Sagués
Joaquin Larrain

CHINA:
Representative: Tingfu F. Tsiang
Alternate: Shuhui Hou
H. C. Kiang
Chung-fu Chang

COLOMBIA:
Representative: Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez
Alternate: Francisco Umaña Bernal
Alberto González Fernández

COSTA RICA:
Representative: Alberto F. Cañas
Alternate: Daniel Oduber-Quiros
Roberto Loria

CUBA:
Representative: Alberto L. Alvarez
Alternate: Gustavo Gutierrez

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:\textsuperscript{29}

DENMARK:
Representative: William Borberg
Alternate: Mrs. Nonny Wright

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:
Representative: Max Henríquez-Ureña
Alternate: Enrique de Marchena

ECUADOR:
Representative: Homero Viteri-Lafontaine
Alternate: Jose A. Correa

EGYPT:
Representative: Mahmoud Fawzi Bey
Alternate: Ahmed M. Farrag
Omar Loutfi
Colonel Abdel Hamid Ghaleb Bey

EL SALVADOR:
Representative: Roberto Aguilar Trigueros

ETHIOPIA:
Representative: Ato Haddis Alamaheyou

FRANCE:
Representative: Jean Chauvel
Alternate: Guy de la Tournelle
Francois de Rose
Pierre-André Ordonneau

GREECE:
Representative: Alexis Kyrou
Alternate: Byron Theodoropoulos

GUATEMALA:
Representative: Carlos Garcia Bauer

HAITI:
Representative: Stephen M. Alexis
Alternate: Ernest G. Chauvet

HONDURAS:
Representative: Tiburcio Carías, Jr.

ICELAND:
Representative: Thor Thors

INDIA:
Representative: Sir Benegal N. Rau
Alternate: Gopala Menon

IRAN:
Representative: Nasrollah Entezam

IRAQ:
Representative: Abdulla Bakr
Alternate: Amin Mumayiz

ISRAEL:
Representative: Aubrey S. Eban
Alternate: Jacob Robinson

LEBANON:
Representative: Karim Azkoul

LIBERIA:
Representative: Frederick A. Price

LUXEMBOURG:
Representative: Hugues Le Gallais

MEXICO:
Representative: Luis Padilla Nervo
Alternate: Raul Noriega

NETHERLANDS:
Representatives: J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje

26 Josué Sáenz was elected by the General Assembly on 11 May 1949 to finish the unexpired term of G. Martinez Cabanas.

27 Upon the departure of Mr. Ignatieff, Mr. Pierre-André Ordonneau (France) was unanimously elected as rapporteur of the Interim Committee, at its 33rd meeting on 10 August 1949.

29 The Governments of Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR and Yugoslavia declared in the General Assembly that they would not participate in the work of the Interim Committee.
NEW ZEALAND:
Representative Sir Charles J. G. de Beus
Alternate Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen

NICARAGUA:
Representative Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Alternate Charles Craw

NORWAY:
Representatives Finn Moe
Alternate Ivar Lunde

PAKISTAN:
Representatives Lt.-Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan
Alternate Lt. Colonel Rahat Said Chhatari

PARAGUAY:
Representative Teodoro Correa
Alternate José María Guelrud

PERU:
Representative Carlos Holguín de Lavalle
Alternate Salvador P. Lopez

PHILIPPINES:
Representative Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo
Alternate Jose D. Inglés

POLAND:
Representative Brigadier General Tadeusz P. Owczarek
Alternate Piotr Tomaszewski

PORTUGAL:
Representative Paulo de Almeida
Alternate João Pedro da Costa

RUSSIA:
Representative Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan
Alternate Colonel R. S. Chhatari

SWEDEN:
Representative Sven Grafström
Alternate Rafik Asha

THAILAND
Representative Prince Wan Waithayakon

TURKEY:
Representative Selim Sarper
Alternate Adnan Kural

UKRAINIAN SSR:
Representative H. T. Andrews
Alternate J. R. Jordan

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Sir Alexander Cadogan
Alternate Sir Terence Shone

UNITED STATES:
Representative Warren R. Austin
Alternate Charles P. Noyes

URUGUAY:
Representative Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat
Alternate Víctor M. Pérez Perozo

VENEZUELA:
Representative Carlos E. Stolk
Alternate Lorenzo Mendoza

YEMEN:
Representative Sayed Abdulrahman Abdulsamad
Alternate Abou-Taleb

YUGOSLAVIA:
D. International Law Commission
Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama)
Gilberto Amado (Brazil)
James L. Brierly (United Kingdom)
Roberto Cordoba (Mexico)
J. P. A. François (Netherlands)
Shuhui Hsu (China)
Manley O. Hudson (United States)—Chairman
Faris Bey El-Khoury (Syria)
Vladimir M. Koretsky (USSR)—1st Vice-Chairman
Sir Benegal N. Rau (India)—2nd Vice-Chairman
A. E. F. Sandstrom (Sweden)
Georges Scelle (France)
Jean Spiropoulos (Greece)
Jesus Maria Yepes (Colombia)
Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia)

The members of this Commission, as listed in its report to the third regular session of the General Assembly (A/574), were as follows:

AUSTRALIA:
Representative Colonel William R. Hodgson
Alternate T. G. Glasheen

CHINA:
Representative Sih Kwang-tsien
Alternate Chao Tsun-hsin

FRANCE:
Representative Emile Charveriat
Alternate Roger Monmayou

MEXICO:
Representative Francisco Castillo Najera
Alternate General Tomas Sánchez Hernández

PAKISTAN:
Representative Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan
Alternate Colonel R. S. Chhatari

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Sir Horace Seymour
Alternate Brigadier J. J. C. Saunders-Jacobs

UNITED STATES:
Representative Admiral Alan G. Kirk
Alternate Gerald A. Drew

The members of this Commission, as listed in its report to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly (A/935), were as follows:

AUSTRALIA:
Representative Sam L. Atyeo
Alternate Hugh Gilchrist

The Governments of Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian SSR, USSR and Yugoslavia declared in the General Assembly that they would not participate in the work of the Interim Committee.

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.
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BRAZIL:
Representative Rangel de Castro
Alternate Chermont Lisboa

CHINA:
Representative Wen Yuan-ning
Alternate Emile Charveriat

FRANCE:
Representative Paul Fouchet
Alternate Francisco Castillo Najera

MEXICO:
Representative Omar Josefe
Alternate Colonel J. J. A. Keuchenius

NETHERLANDS:
Representative Ali Haider Abbasi
Alternate Sir Horace Seymour

PAKISTAN:
Representative Gerald A. Drew
Alternate R. C. Barnes

UNITED STATES:
Representative Yasin Mughir
Alternate Rufino Luna

SYRIA:
Representative Ali Haider Abbasi
Alternate Ssutu Ting Teh

The members of this Commission, after 5 June 1948, as listed in the report of the Commission to the third regular session of the General Assembly (A/575), were as follows:

AUSTRALIA:
Representative S. H. Jackson
Alternate A. B. Jamieson

CANADA:
Representative George S. Patterson
Alternate Liu Yu-Wan
Alternates Wang Gung Hsing

EL SALVADOR:
Representative Miguel Angel Pena Valle
Alternate Jean Paul-Boncour

FRANCE:
Representative Olivier Manet
Alternate I. J. Bahadur Singh

INDIA:
Representative Yasin Mughir
Alternate Rufino Luna

PHILIPPINES:
Representative H. V. Evatt
Alternate J. Plimsoll

SYRIA:
Representative Ruben Luna
Alternate Ssutu Ting Teh

The members of this Commission, as listed in its report to the fourth regular session of the General Assembly (A/936), were as follows:

AUSTRALIA:
Representatives Patrick Shaw
Alternate H. V. Evatt

CANADA:
Representative J. Plimsoll
Alternate H. V. Evatt

FRANCE:
Representative Eric Labone
Alternate H. V. Evatt

INDIA:
Representative Sir Desmond Morton
Alternate H. V. Evatt

PHILIPPINES:
Representative Yasin Mughir
Alternate H. V. Evatt

SYRIA:
Representative Yasin Mughir
Alternate H. V. Evatt

The General Assembly at its fourth session chose Turkey to replace Syria as a member of the Korean Commission.

The representatives of these Councils and this Commission were appointed in 1950.

The Security Council on 11 August 1949 relieved the Acting Mediator of any further responsibility under Security Council resolutions.
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EGYPT:
Representative Hassan Bagdadi
Alternate Abdel Monem Mostafa

FRANCE:
Representative Andre Naudy

LEBANON:
Representative Charles Malik

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Sir William Matthews

UNITED STATES:
Representatives George McGhee
Arthur Gardiner
Alternate John D. Tomlinson

O. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Advisory Commission to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
FRANCE UNITED KINGDOM
TURKEY UNITED STATES
P. Headquarters Advisory Committee
AUSTRALIA:
Representatives Cedric Vernon Kellway (to 1 Dec. 1949)
J. D. L. Hood (from 1 Dec. 1949)
BELGIUM:
Representative Roland Lebeau
BRAZIL:
Representative Henrique de Souza-Gomez
CANADA:
Representative C. D. Howe
Alternate Hugh Scully
CHINA:
Representative C. L. Hsia
COLOMBIA:
Representative Edmundo de Holte-Castello
FRANCE:
Representative Guy de la Tournelle
GREECE:
Representative Alexis Kyrou
INDIA:
Representatives P. P. Pillai (to 12 Sept. 1949)
Sir Benegal N. Rau (from 12 Sept. 1949)
Alternate M. Gopala Menon

POLAND:
Representative Juliusz Katz-Suchy
SYRIA:
Representative Rafik Asha

USSR:
Representative V. I. Kabushko

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative H. A. Cooper

UNITED STATES:
Representative Warren R. Austin (Chairman)

YUGOSLAVIA:
Representative Misa Levi

Q. Board of Auditors
Served to 30 June 1949:
Uno Brunskog (Sweden)
To serve to 30 June 1950:
Robert Watson Sellar (Canada)
To serve to 30 June 1951:
Antonio Ordonez Ceballos (Colombia)
To serve to 30 June 1952:
Otto F. Remke (Denmark)

R. Investments Committee
Served until 31 December 1948:
Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System of the United States
Served until 31 December 1949:
Ivar Rooth, former Governor of the Bank of Sweden
To serve until 31 December 1950:
Jacques Rueff, Honorary Governor of the Bank of France
To serve until 31 December 1951:
Leslie R. Rounds, First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

5. United Nations Staff Pension Committee
Members elected by the General Assembly (for three years to 31 December 1949):
Arthur J. Altmeier (United States)
Pavel M. Chernyshev (USSR)
Roland Lebeau (Belgium) (Chairman)
Members appointed by the Secretary-General (for three years to 31 December 1949):
Hans C. Andersen (Denmark)
Mrs. Alva Myrdal (Sweden)
Georges Palthey (France)
Members elected by Participants (for three years to 31 December 1949):
Stephane Hessel (France)
Marc Schreiber (Belgium)
David B. Vaughan (United States)

ANNEX IV. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In view of the extensive changes in the rules of procedure made at the fourth regular session of the General Assembly, the revised rules (A/520/Rev.1) are reproduced below in extenso. The new rules, as listed by the Assembly in Annex 1 to resolution 362 (IV), are indicated by one star (*) revised rules by two stars (**).

Rules 44 to 48, concerning the working languages of the General Assembly, were amended at the third regular session of the General Assembly, and became rules 51 to 55. It provided with a footnote. A footnote has also been added in the case of other rules which, while based directly on provisions of the Charter, do not reproduce those provisions textually.

2. Figures indicated between square brackets in sections dealing with rules for plenary meetings refer to identical or corresponding rules for committee meetings, and vice versa.

33 Director—Major General Howard Kennedy (Canada), appointed on 7 March 1950.
34 See p. 41.
35 See pp. 45-46.
RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I. SESSIONS

REGULAR SESSIONS

Rule 1
Date of meeting. The General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

* Rule 2
Duration of session. On the recommendation of the General Committee, the General Assembly shall, at the beginning of each session, fix a target date for the closing of the session.

Rule 3
Place of meeting. Sessions shall be held at the headquarters of the United Nations unless convened elsewhere in pursuance of a decision of the General Assembly at a previous session or at the request of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Rule 4
Any Member of the United Nations may, at least one hundred and twenty days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request that the session be held elsewhere than at the headquarters of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall immediately communicate the request, together with his recommendations, to the other Members of the United Nations. If within thirty days of the date of the communication a majority of the Members concur in the request, the session shall be held accordingly.

Rule 5
Notification of session. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of the United Nations, at least sixty days in advance, of the opening of a regular session.

Rule 6
Adjournment of session. The General Assembly may decide at any session to adjourn temporarily and resume its meetings at a later date.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Rule 7
Summoning by the General Assembly. The General Assembly may fix a date for a special session.

Rule 8
Summoning on request from the Security Council or Members. Special sessions of the General Assembly shall be held within fifteen days of the receipt by the Secretary-General of a request for such a session from the Security Council, or of a request from a majority of the Members of the United Nations, or of the concurrence of a majority of Members as provided in rule 9.

Rule 9
Request by Members. Any Member of the United Nations may request the Secretary-General to summon a special session. The Secretary-General shall immediately inform the other Members of the United Nations of the request and inquire whether they concur in it. If within thirty days of the date of the communication of the Secretary-General a majority of the Members concur in the request, a special session of the General Assembly shall be summoned in accordance with rule 8.

Rule 10
Notification of session. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of the United Nations, at least fourteen days in advance, of the opening of a special session summoned at the request of the Security Council, and, at least ten days in advance, in the case of a request by a majority of the Members or the concurrence of a majority in the request of any Member.

REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

Rule 11
Notification to other bodies. Copies of the notice summoning each session shall be addressed to all other principal organs of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57, paragraph 2, of the Charter.

II. AGENDA

REGULAR SESSIONS

Rule 12
Provisional agenda. The provisional agenda for a regular session shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

Rule 13
The provisional agenda of a regular session shall include:
(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;
(b) Reports from the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, specialized agencies (where such reports are called for under agreements entered into);
(c) All items the inclusion of which has been ordered by the General Assembly at a previous session;
(d) All items proposed by the other principal organs of the United Nations;
(e) All items proposed by any Member of the United Nations;
(f) All items pertaining to the budget for the next financial year and the report on the accounts for the last financial year;
(g) All items which the Secretary-General deems it necessary to put before the General Assembly; and
(h) All items proposed under Article 35, paragraph 2, of the Charter by States not Members of the United Nations.

Rule 14
Supplementary items. Any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least thirty days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. These items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be com-
municated to the Members of the United Nations at least twenty days before the date fixed for the opening of the session.

** Rule 15
Additional items. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda, if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the Members present and voting. No additional item may be considered until seven days have elapsed since it was placed on the agenda, unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, decides otherwise, and until a committee has reported upon the question concerned.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Rule 16
Provisional agenda. The provisional agenda of a special session, summoned at the request of the Security Council, shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least fourteen days before the opening of the session. The provisional agenda of a special session summoned at the request of a majority of the Members, or the concurrence of a majority in the request of any Member, shall be communicated at least ten days before the opening of the session.

Rule 17
The provisional agenda for a special session shall consist only of those items proposed for consideration in the request for the holding of the session.

Rule 18
Supplementary items. Any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least four days before the date fixed for the opening of a special session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations as soon as possible.

Rule 19
Additional items. During a special session items on the supplementary list and additional items may be added to the agenda by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting.

REGULAR AND SPECIAL SESSIONS

* Rule 20
Explanatory memoranda. All items proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by draft documents or by a draft resolution.

Rule 21
Approval of the agenda. At each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

*Rule 22
Amendment and deletion of items. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the General Assembly by a majority of the Members present and voting.

* Rule 23
Debate on inclusion of items. Debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of and three against the inclusion. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Rule 24
Modification of the allocation of expenses. No proposal for a modification of the allocation of expenses for the time being in force shall be placed on the agenda unless it has been communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least ninety days before the date fixed for the opening of the session.

III. DELEGATIONS

Rule 25*
Composition. The delegation of a Member shall consist of not more than five representatives and five alternate representatives, and as many advisers, technical advisers, experts and persons of similar status as may be required by the delegation.

Rule 26
Alternates. An alternate representative may act as a representative upon designation by the Chairman of the delegation.

IV. CREDENTIALS

Rule 27
Submission of credentials. The credentials of representatives, and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the date fixed for the opening of the session. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Rule 28
Credentials Committee. A Credentials Committee shall be appointed at the beginning of each session. It shall consist of nine members, who shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President. The Committee shall elect its own officers. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report without delay.

Rule 29
Provisional admission to a session. Any representative to whose admission a Member has made objection shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives, until the Credentials Committee has reported and the General Assembly has given its decision.

Rule based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 9, paragraph 2).
V. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

Rule 30

Temporary President. At the opening of each session of the General Assembly the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the General Assembly has elected a President for the session.

Rule 31

Elections. The General Assembly shall elect a President and seven Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office until the close of the session at which they are elected. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected, after the election of the Chairmen of the six Main Committees referred to in rule 99, on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the General Committee.

Rule 32 [105]

Acting President. If the President finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, he shall appoint one of the Vice-Presidents to take his place.

Rule 33 [105]

A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

Rule 34 [105]

Replacement of the President. If the President is unable to perform his functions, a new President shall be elected for the unexpired term.

** Rule 35 [106]

General powers of the President. In addition to exercising the powers which are conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each plenary meeting of the session, shall direct the discussions in plenary meeting, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order, and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may, in the course of the discussion of an item, propose to the General Assembly the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak on any question, the closure of the list of speakers or the closure of the debate. He may also propose the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting or the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion.

* Rule 36 [107]

The President, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the General Assembly.

Rule 37 [104]

The President shall not vote. The President, or Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote but shall appoint another member of his delegation to vote in his place.

VI. GENERAL COMMITTEE

** Rule 38

Composition. The General Committee shall consist of fourteen members no two of whom shall be members of the same delegation, and shall be so constituted as to ensure its representative character. It shall comprise the President of the General Assembly, who shall preside, the seven Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the six Main Committees. Chairmen of other committees upon which all Members have the right to be represented and which are established by the General Assembly to meet during the session, shall be entitled to attend meetings of the General Committee and may participate without vote in the discussions.

Rule 39

Substitute members. If a Vice-President of the General Assembly finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting of the General Committee he may designate a member of his delegation as his substitute. A Chairman of a Main Committee shall, in case of absence, designate the Vice-Chairman of the Committee as his substitute. A Vice-Chairman shall not have the right to vote if he is of the same delegation as another member of the Committee.

** Rule 40

Functions. The General Committee shall, at the beginning of each session, consider the provisional agenda, together with the supplementary list, and shall make recommendations to the General Assembly with regard to each item proposed, concerning its inclusion in the agenda, the rejection of the request for inclusion, or the inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of a future session. It shall, in the same manner, examine requests for the inclusion of additional items in the agenda, and shall make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly. In considering matters relating to the agenda of the General Assembly, the General Committee shall not discuss the substance of any item, except in so far as this bears upon the question whether the General Committee should recommend the inclusion of the item in the agenda, the rejection of the request for inclusion, or the inclusion of the item in the provisional agenda of a future session, and what priority should be accorded to an item the inclusion of which has been recommended.

* Rule 41

The General Committee shall make recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the closing date of the session. It shall assist the President and the General Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of its items, and in the co-ordination of the proceedings of all committees of the General Assembly. It shall assist the President in the general conduct of the work of the General Assembly which falls within the competence of the President. It shall not, however, decide any political question.

* Rule 42

The General Committee shall meet periodically throughout each session to review the progress of the General Assembly and its committees and to make recommendations for furthering such progress. It shall also meet at such other times as the President deems necessary or upon the request of any other of its members.

Rule 43

Participation by representatives of Members request-

Rule based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 21, second sentence).
ing the inclusion of items in the agenda. A Member of the General Assembly which has no representative on the General Committee, and which has requested the inclusion of an item in the agenda, shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the General Committee at which its request is discussed, and may participate, without vote, in the discussion of that item.

Rule 44

Formal revision of resolutions of the General Assembly. The General Committee may revise the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, changing their form but not their substance. Any such changes shall be reported to the General Assembly for its consideration.

VII. SECRETARIAT

Rule 45

Duties of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, its committees and sub-committees. He may designate a member of the staff to act in his place at these meetings.

Rule 46

The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the General Assembly and any committees or subsidiary organs which it may establish.

Rule 47

Duties of the Secretariat. The Secretariat shall receive, translate, print and distribute documents, reports and resolutions of the General Assembly, its committees and organs; interpret speeches made at the meetings; prepare, print and circulate the summary records of the session; have the custody and proper preservation of the documents in the archives of the General Assembly; publish the reports of the meetings; distribute all documents of the General Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and, generally, perform all other work which the General Assembly may require.

Rule 48

Annual report of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report, and such supplementary reports as are required, to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. He shall communicate the annual report to the Members of the United Nations at least forty-five days before the opening of the session.

Rule 49

Notification under Article 12 of the Charter. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify 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 shall similarly notify 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.

Rule 50

Regulations concerning the Secretariat. The General Assembly shall establish regulations concerning the staff of the Secretariat.

VIII. LANGUAGES

Rule 51

Official and working languages. Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages of the General Assembly, its committees and sub-committees. English, French and Spanish shall be the working languages.

Rule 52

Interpretation from a working language. Speeches made in any of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other two working languages.

Rule 53

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

Rule 54

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

Rule 55

Language of verbatim records. Verbatim records shall be drawn up in the working languages. A translation of the whole or part of any verbatim record into either of the other two official languages shall be furnished if requested by any delegation.

Rule 56

Language of summary records. Summary records shall be drawn up as soon as possible in the official languages.

Rule 57

Language of JOURNAL. The Journal of the General Assembly shall be issued in the working languages.

Rule 58

Language of resolutions and important documents. All resolutions and other important documents shall be made available in the official languages. Upon the request of any representative, any other document shall be made available in any or all of the official languages.

Rule 59

Publications in languages other than the official languages. Documents of the General Assembly, its committees and sub-committees, shall, if the General Assembly so decides, be published in any languages other than the official languages.

IX. RECORDS

Rule 60

Verbatim records. Verbatim records of all plenary meetings shall be drawn up by the Secretariat and based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 98).

Rule reproducing textually a provision of the Charter (Article 12, paragraph 2).

Rule based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 101, paragraph 1).
submitted to the General Assembly after approval by the President. Verbatim records shall also be made of the proceedings of the Main Committees established by the General Assembly. Other committees or sub-committees may decide upon the form of their records.

Rule 61
Resolutions. Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Members of the United Nations within fifteen days after the termination of the session.

X. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS: PLENARY MEETINGS; MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES

Rule 62
General principles. The meetings of the General Assembly and its Main Committees shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides that exceptional circumstances require that the meeting be held in private. Meetings of other committees and sub-committees shall also be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise.

Rule 63
Private meetings. All decisions of the General Assembly taken at a private meeting shall be announced at an early public meeting of the General Assembly. At the close of each private meeting of the Main Committees, other committees and sub-committees, the Chairman may issue a communiqué through the Secretariat-General.

XI. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

* Rule 64
Invitation to silent prayer or meditation. Immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

XII. PLENARY MEETINGS

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 65
Report of the Secretary-General. Proposals to refer any portion of the report of the Secretary-General to one of the Main Committees without debate shall be decided upon by the General Assembly without previous reference to the General Committee.

Rule 66
Reference to committees. The General Assembly shall not, unless it decides otherwise, make a final decision upon any item on the agenda until it has received the report of a committee on that item.

** Rule 67
Discussion of committee reports. Discussion of a report of a Main Committee in a plenary meeting of the General Assembly shall take place if at least one-third of the Members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such a discussion to be necessary. Any proposal to this effect shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote.

Rule 68 [108]
Quorum. A majority of the Members of the General Assembly shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 69 [109]
Speeches. No representative may address the General Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 70 [110]
Precedence. The Chairman and the Rapporteur of a committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by their committee.

Rule 71 [111]
Statements by the Secretariat. The Secretary-General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by him as his representative, may, at any time, make either oral or written statements to the General Assembly concerning any question under consideration by it.

Rule 72 [112]
Points of order. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the Members present and voting. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

** Rule 73 [113]
Time limit on speeches. The General Assembly may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. When debate is limited and a representative has spoken his allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay.

Rule 74 [114]
Closing of list of speakers. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the General Assembly, declare the list closed. He may, however, accord the right of reply to any Member if a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable.

Rule 75 [115]
Adjournment of debate. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Rule 76 [116]
Closure of debate. A representative may at any time
move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. If the General Assembly is in favour of the closure, the President shall declare the closure of the debate. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

** Rule 77 [117]  
Suspension or adjournment of the meeting. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to the speaker moving the suspension or adjournment of the meeting.

Rule 78 [118]  
Order of procedural motions. Subject to rule 72, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:
(a) To suspend the meeting;
(b) To adjourn the meeting;
(c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
(d) For the closure of the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 79 [119]  
Proposals and amendments. Proposals and amendments shall normally be introduced in writing and handed to the Secretary-General, who shall circulate copies to the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the General Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, or of motions as to procedure, even though these amendments and motions have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

** Rule 80 [120]  
Decisions on competence. Subject to rule 78, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the General Assembly to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Rule 81 [121]  
Withdrawal of motions. A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any Member.

Rule 82 [122]  
Reconsideration of proposals. When a proposal has been adopted or rejected it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the General Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.

** Rule 83 [123]  
Voting rights. Each Member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

Rule 84 [124]  
Two-thirds majority. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1c of Article 86 of the Charter, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, 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.

Rule 85 [124]  
Simple majority. Decisions of the General Assembly on questions other than those provided for in rule 84, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the Members present and voting.

Rule 86 [125]  
Meaning of the expression "Members present and voting." For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "Members present and voting" means Members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

Rule 87 [126]  
Method of voting. The General Assembly shall normally vote by show of hands or by standing, but any representative may request a roll-call. The roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the Members, beginning with the Member whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each Member shall be called in any roll-call and one of its representatives shall reply "Yes", "No" or "Abstention". The result of the voting shall be inserted in the record in the English alphabetical order of the names of the Members.

** Rule 88 [127]  
Conduct during voting. After the President has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. The President may permit Members to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, except when the vote is taken by secret ballot. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The President shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.

** Rule 89 [128]  
Division of proposals and amendments. A representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amend-
ment shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favour and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

** Rule 90 [129] **

Voting on amendments. When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the General Assembly shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 91 [130] **

Voting on proposals. If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the General Assembly shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The General Assembly may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 92 [103] **

Elections. All elections shall be held by secret ballot. There shall be no nominations.

Rule 93 [131] **

When only one person or Member is to be elected and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken which shall be restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, and a majority is required, the President shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots. If a two-thirds majority is required, the balloting shall be continued until one candidate secures two-thirds of the votes cast; provided that, after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible person or Member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled; provided that, after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible person or Member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots shall be restricted to the candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, to a number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled, and the following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on until all the places have been filled. These provisions shall not prejudice the application of rules 142, 143, 145 and 147.

Rule 95 [132] **

Equally divided votes. If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken at a subsequent meeting which shall be held within forty-eight hours of the first vote, and it shall be expressly mentioned in the agenda that a second vote will be taken on the matter in question. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

XIII. COMMITTEES
CREATION, OFFICERS, ETC.

Rule 96
Creation. The General Assembly may set up such committees as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Rule 97
Categories of subjects. Items relating to the same category of subjects shall be referred to the committee or committees dealing with that category of subjects. Committees shall not introduce new items on their own initiative.

* Rule 98

Priorities. Each Main Committee, taking into account the target date for the closing of the session fixed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the General Committee, shall adopt its own priorities and meet as may be necessary to complete the consideration of the items referred to it.

Rule 99
Main Committees. The Main Committees of the General Assembly are:
(1) Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments);
(2) Economic and Financial Committee;
(3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee;
(4) Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories);
(5) Administrative and Budgetary Committee; and
(6) Legal Committee.

Rule 100
Representation of Members. Each Member may be represented by one person on each Main Committee and on any other committee that may be constituted upon which all Members have the right to be represented. It may also assign to these committees advisers, technical advisers, experts or persons of similar status.
Rule 101
Upon designation by the Chairman of the delegation, advisers, technical advisers, experts or persons of similar status may act as members of committees. Persons of this status shall not, however, unless designated as alternate representatives, be eligible for appointment as Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen or Rapporteurs of committees or for seats in the General Assembly.

Rule 102
Sub-committees. Each committee may set up sub-committees, which shall elect their own officers.

Rule 103 [92]
Officers. Each committee shall elect its own Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur. These officers shall be elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, experience and personal competence. These elections shall be held by secret ballot.

Rule 104 [37]
The Chairman of a Main Committee shall not vote. The Chairman of a Main Committee shall not vote but another member of his delegation may vote in his place.

Rule 105 [32-34]
Absence of officers. If the Chairman finds it necessary to be absent during a meeting or any part thereof, the Vice-Chairman shall take his place. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman. If any officer of the committee is unable to perform his functions, a new officer shall be elected for the unexpired term.

** Rule 106 [35]
Functions of the Chairman. The Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the committee, shall direct its discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions and announce decisions. He shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the committee and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. The Chairman may, in the course of the discussion of an item, propose to the committee the limitation of the time to be allowed to speakers, the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak on any question, the closure of the list of speakers or the closure of the debate. He may also propose the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting or the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion.

* Rule 107 [36]
The Chairman, in the exercise of his functions, remains under the authority of the committee.

** Rule 108 [68]
Quorum. One third of the members of a committee shall constitute a quorum. The presence of a majority of the members of the committee is, however, required for a question to be put to the vote.

Rule 109 [69]
Speeches. No representative may address the committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairman. The Chairman shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The Chairman may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 110 [70]
Precedence. The Chairman and the Rapporteur of a committee or sub-committee may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusion arrived at by their committee or sub-committee.

Rule 111 [71]
Statements by the Secretariat. The Secretary-General, or a member of the Secretariat designated by him as his representative, may, at any time, make oral or written statements to any committee or sub-committee concerning any question under consideration by it.

** Rule 112 [72]
Points of order. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the Chairman in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the Chairman. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote and the Chairman's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

** Rule 113 [73]
Time limit on speeches. The committee may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question. When the debate is limited and a representative has spoken his allotted time, the Chairman shall call him to order without delay.

Rule 114 [74]
Closing of list of speakers. During the course of a debate the Chairman may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the committee, declare the list closed. He may, however, accord the right of reply to any member if a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable.

** Rule 115 [75]
Adjournment of debate. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, two representatives may speak in favour of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

** Rule 116 [76]
Closure of debate. A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. If the committee is in favour of the closure, the Chairman shall declare the closure of the debate. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

** Rule 117 [77]
Suspension or adjournment of the meeting. During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move
the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. Such motion shall not be debated, but shall be immediately put to the vote. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed to the speaker moving the suspension or adjournment of the meeting.

**Rule 118 [78]**

Order of procedural motions. Subject to rule 112, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

(a) To suspend the meeting;
(b) To adjourn the meeting;
(c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
(d) For the closure of the debate on the item under discussion.

**Rule 119 [79]**

Proposals and amendments. Proposals and amendments shall normally be introduced in writing and handed to the Secretary-General, who shall circulate copies to the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed or put to the vote at any meeting of the committee unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations not later than the day preceding the meeting. The Chairman may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, or of motions as to procedure, even though these amendments and motions have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

**Rule 120 [80]**

Decisions on competence. Subject to rule 118, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the General Assembly or the committee to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

**Rule 121 [81]**

Withdrawal of motions. A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

**Rule 122 [82]**

Reconsideration of proposals. When a proposal has been adopted or rejected it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the committee, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be immediately put to the vote.

**VOTING**

**Rule 123 [83]**

Voting rights. Each member of the committee shall have one vote.

**Rule 124 [85]**

Majority required. Decisions in the committees of the General Assembly shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

**Rule 125 [86]**

Meaning of the expression "Members present and voting." For the purposes of these rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

**Rule 126 [87]**

Method of voting. The committee shall normally vote by show of hands or by standing, but any representative may request a roll-call. The roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairman. The name of each member shall be called in any roll-call and he shall reply "Yes", "No" or "Abstention". The result of the voting shall be inserted in the record in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

**Rule 127 [88]**

Conduct during voting. After the Chairman has announced the beginning of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. The Chairman may permit members to explain their votes, either before or after the voting, except when the vote is taken by secret ballot. The Chairman may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The Chairman shall not permit the proposer of a proposal or of an amendment to explain his vote on his own proposal or amendment.

**Rule 128 [89]**

Division of proposals and amendments. A representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment shall be voted on separately. If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favour and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are subsequently approved shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

**Rule 129 [90]**

Voting on amendments. When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the committee shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter amendment shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

**Rule 130 [91]**

Voting on proposals. If two or more proposals relate to the same question, a committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. A committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

**Rule 131 [93]**

Elections. When only one person or member is to be
elected and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, and a majority is required, the Chairman shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

**Rule 132 [95]**

Equally divided votes. If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

**XIV. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

Rule 133

Applications. Any State which desires to become a Member of the United Nations shall submit an application to the Secretary-General. This application shall contain a declaration, made in a formal instrument, that it accepts the obligations contained in the Charter.

Rule 134

Notification of applications. The Secretary-General shall send for information a copy of the application to the General Assembly, or to the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session.

Rule 135

Consideration and decision by the General Assembly. If the Security Council recommends the applicant State for membership, the General Assembly shall consider whether the applicant is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter, and shall decide, by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, upon its application for membership.

Rule 136

If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership or postpones the consideration of the application, the General Assembly may, after full consideration of the special report of the Security Council, send back the application to the Security Council, together with a full record of the discussion in the General Assembly, for further consideration and recommendation or report.

Rule 137

Notification of decision and effective date of membership. The Secretary-General shall inform the applicant State of the decision of the General Assembly. If the application is approved, membership will become effective on the date on which the General Assembly takes its decision on the application.

**XV. ELECTIONS TO PRINCIPAL ORGANS**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Rule 138

Terms of office. Except as provided in rule 146, the term of office of members of Councils shall begin on 1 January following their election by the General Assembly, and shall end on 31 December following the election of their successors.

**Rule 139**

By-elections. Should a member cease to belong to a Council before his term of office expires, a by-election shall be held separately at the next session of the General Assembly to elect a member for the unexpired term.

**ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

Rule 140

Election of the Secretary-General. When the Security Council has submitted its recommendation on the appointment of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly shall consider the recommendation and vote upon it by secret ballot in private meeting.

**THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

Rule 141

Annual elections. The General Assembly shall each year, in the course of its regular session, elect three non-permanent members of the Security Council for a term of two years.

Rule 142

Qualifications for membership. In the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, in accordance with Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Charter, due regard shall be specially paid, 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.

Rule 143

Re-eligibility. A retiring member of the Security Council shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

**THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

Rule 144

Annual elections. The General Assembly shall each year, in the course of its regular session, elect six members of the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years.

Rule 145

Re-eligibility. A retiring member of the Economic and Social Council shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

**THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**

Rule 146

Occasions for elections. When a Trusteeship Agreement has been approved and a Member of the United Nations has become an Administering Authority of a Trust Territory in accordance with Article 83 or 85 of the Charter (Article 23, paragraph 2).

- Rule reproduced textually a provision of the Charter (Article 23, paragraph 1).
- Rule reproduced textually a provision of the Charter (Article 61, paragraph 2).
- Rule reproduced textually a provision of the Charter (Article 61, paragraph 2, last sentence).
the Charter, the General Assembly shall proceed to such election or elections to the Trusteeship Council as may be necessary, in accordance with Article 86. A Member or Members elected at any such election at a regular session shall take office immediately upon their election and shall complete their terms in accordance with the provisions of rule 138, as if they had begun their terms of office on 1 January following their election.

Rule 147

Terms of office and re-eligibility. A non-administering member of the Trusteeship Council shall be elected for a term of three years and shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

Rule 148

Vacancies. At each session the General Assembly shall, in accordance with Article 86 of the Charter, elect members to fill any vacancies.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Rule 149

Method of election. The election of the members of the International Court of Justice shall take place in accordance with the Statute of the Court.

Rule 150

Any meeting of the General Assembly held in pursuance of the Statute of the International Court of Justice for the purpose of the election of members of the Court shall continue until as many candidates as are required for all the seats to be filled have obtained in one or more ballots as absolute majority of votes.

XVI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

Rule 151

Regulations for financial administration. The General Assembly shall establish regulations for the financial administration of the United Nations.

Rule 152

Estimates of expenditure. No resolution involving expenditure shall be recommended by a committee for approval by the General Assembly unless it is accompanied by an estimate of expenditures prepared by the Secretary-General. No resolution in respect of which expenditures are anticipated by the Secretary-General shall be voted by the General Assembly until the Administrative and Budgetary Committee has had an opportunity of stating the effect of the proposal upon the budget estimates of the United Nations.

Rule 153

Information on the cost of resolutions. The Secretary-General shall keep all committees informed of the detailed estimated cost of all resolutions which have been recommended by the committees for approval by the General Assembly.

Rule 154

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The General Assembly shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (hereinafter called the "Advisory Committee"), with a membership of nine, including at least two financial experts of recognized standing.

Rule 155

Composition of the Advisory Committee. The members of the Advisory Committee, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience, and shall serve for three years corresponding to three financial years, as defined in the regulations for the financial administration of the United Nations. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for reappointment. The two financial experts shall not retire simultaneously. The General Assembly shall appoint the members of the Advisory Committee at the regular session immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the members, or, in case of vacancies, at the next session.

Rule 156

Functions of the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee shall be responsible for expert examination of the budget of the United Nations, and shall assist the Administrative and Budgetary Committee of the General Assembly. At the commencement of each regular session it shall submit to the General Assembly a detailed report on the budget for the next financial year and on the accounts of the last financial year. It shall also examine on behalf of the General Assembly the administrative budgets of specialized agencies and proposals for financial and budgetary arrangements with such agencies. It shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to it under the regulations for the financial administration of the United Nations.

Rule 157

Committee on Contributions. The General Assembly shall appoint an expert Committee on Contributions, consisting of ten members.

Rule 158

Composition of the Committee on Contributions. The members of the Committee on Contributions, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience, and shall serve for a period of three years corresponding to three financial years, as defined in the regulations for the financial administration of the United Nations. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for reappointment. The General Assembly shall appoint the members of the Committee on Contributions at the regular session immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the members, or, in case of vacancies, at the next session.

Rule 159

Functions of the Committee on Contributions. The Committee on Contributions shall advise the General Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members, broadly according to capacity to pay. The scale of assessments, when once fixed by the General Assembly, shall not be subject to a general revision for at least three years, unless it is clear that there have been substantial changes in relative capacities to pay. The Committee shall also advise the General Assembly on the assessments to be fixed for new Members, on appeals by Members for a change of

6 Rule based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 86, paragraph lc).
assessments, and on the action to be taken with regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter.

XVII. SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Rule 160
Creation and rules of procedure. The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions. The rules relating to the procedure of committees of the General Assembly, as well as rules 45 and 62, shall apply to the procedure of any subsidiary organ, unless the General Assembly or the subsidiary organ decides otherwise.

XVIII. INTERPRETATION AND AMENDMENTS

Rule 161
Notes in italics. The description of the rules in the table of contents and the notes in italics to these rules shall be disregarded in the interpretation of the rules.

Rule 162
Method of amendment. These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the General Assembly taken by a majority of the Members present and voting, after a committee has reported on the proposed amendment.

Supplementary rule of procedure on the calling of international conferences by the Economic and Social Council
Pending the adoption, under paragraph 4 of Article 62 of the Charter, of definite rules for the calling of international conferences, the Economic and Social Council may, after due consultation with Members of the United Nations, call international conferences in conformity with the spirit of Article 62 on any matter within the competence of the Council, including the following matters: international trade and employment; the equitable adjustment of prices on the international market; and health.

B. THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Charter provides that a Security Council be established as a principal organ of the United Nations consisting of eleven members, and that the Council, acting on behalf of all the Members of the United Nations, 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 permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the Council, due regard being especially paid, in the first instance, to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to other purposes of the United Nations, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a term of two years. A retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

Each member of the Security Council has one representative.

2. Functions and Powers

Broadly speaking, while the General Assembly may discuss any international disputes or situations, 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 on their part to carry out these purposes and principles through the Security Council, which is the body entrusted with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

48 Rule reproducing textually a provision of the Charter (Article 22).
49 By resolution 366 (IV) of 3 December 1949, the General Assembly adopted rules for the calling of international conferences of States by the Economic and Social Council. Accordingly, the supplementary rule no longer applies to these conferences. However, it continues to apply to conferences not covered by the said rules (see on this point paragraph 20 of the report of the Sixth Committee on this item (A/1165)). In this connexion, attention is drawn to resolution 367 (IV) of 3 December 1949 in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, after consulting with the Council, draft rules for the calling of non-governmental conferences, with a view to their study by the General Assembly.
50 For the Charter provisions relating to the Security Council, see Chapter V, Articles 23 to 32, which defines the composition, functions and powers, voting and procedure of the Council; Chapter VI, Articles 33 to 38, which deals with pacific settlement of disputes; Chapter VII, Articles 39 to 51, which deals with action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression; Chapter VIII, Articles 52 to 54, which relates to regional arrangements; Chapter XII, Articles 76, 82 to 84, which relates to strategic areas in Trust Territories. Other provisions are to be found in Articles 1, 2, 4 to 7, 10 to 12, 15, 18, 20, 65, 93, 94, 96 and 106 to 109 of the Charter, and Articles 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 35, 41, and 69 of the Statute of the Court.
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 to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

The Security Council submits annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security. Subject to the provisions of Article 12 of the Charter (which provides that while the Security 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 recommendations to the Council on any questions relating to the maintenance of peace and security.

Should action be required on any such question being considered by the General Assembly, it is to be referred to the Security Council either before or after discussion. Likewise, 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.

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 be taken to give effect to the decision.

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 to take any enforcement measures, the Security Council may call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable, and it 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 Security 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 that these measures are, or have proved to be, 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 Security 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 decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of the Member's armed 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, which is 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 such regional arrangements or regional agencies as are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

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

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. ORGANIZATIONAL 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 Security Council lays down the conditions under which the Court may be open to a State which is not a party to the Statute. The Security 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. The Secretary-General acts in that capacity in all meetings of the Security Council. He may assign a permanent staff to the Security Council, if required.

New Members are admitted to the United Nations by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council. 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 Security 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 Security 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.

The Security Council 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 Security 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 Security Council, is invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council lays down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a State which is not a Member of the United Nations.

4. Structure

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Security Council are:

(a) Military Staff Committee.
(b) Atomic Energy Commission.
(c) Commission for Conventional Armaments.
(d) Standing committees.
(e) Ad hoc committees and commissions.

a. MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee, which is provided for in the Charter, is composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives.

It advises and assists the Council on all questions relating to the Council's military requirements for maintaining international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

The Committee is to be responsible, under the Security Council, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the Council's disposal.

Members not represented on the Military Staff Committee will be invited to participate in its work when the efficient discharge of the Committee's duties so requires.

The Committee, after consulting the appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

For representatives serving on the Committee, see Annex III, p. 86.
b. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The Atomic Energy Commission, established by the General Assembly, consists of all the members of the Security Council and, in addition, Canada when that State is not a member of the Council.

The Commission deals with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and other related matters.

In particular, it makes proposals for: extending between all nations the exchange of basic scientific information for peaceful ends; control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to ensure its use only for peaceful purposes; the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction; and effective safeguards, e.g., by inspection, to protect complying States against the dangers of violations and evasions.

The Commission submits its reports and recommendations to the Security Council, and receives directions from the Council on matters affecting the maintenance of peace and security.

The main subsidiary organ of the Atomic Energy Commission is the Working Committee, composed of all members of the Atomic Energy Commission. It was established to consider all proposals and suggestions made to the Atomic Energy Commission, and may appoint such other committees as seem necessary.

c. COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS

The Commission for Conventional Armaments is composed of representatives of all the members of the Security Council. It considers and reports to the Council on proposals for: the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces; and practical and effective safeguards in this connexion.

It may make proposals concerning studies to be undertaken by the Military Staff Committee and other organs of the United Nations. The Commission may not, however, deal with matters within the competence of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The Commission for Conventional Armaments has established only one subsidiary organ, a Working Committee, composed of representatives of all the members of the Commission. The Working Committee formulates proposals for the general regulation and reduction of armaments and armed forces. It may establish such sub-committees as are necessary to deal with various aspects of its work; the Committee will co-ordinate the work of these sub-committees, receive their reports, and submit its own proposals in turn to the Commission for consideration.

d. STANDING COMMITTEES

Two standing committees have been established:

(1) Committee of Experts, and
(2) Committee on the Admission of New Members.

The standing committees are each composed of representatives of all the members of the Security Council.

(1) Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts studies and advises the Security Council on the rules of procedure. It also studies such matters as may be referred to it by the Council.

(2) Committee on the Admission of New Members

The Committee examines all the applications for membership in the United Nations as may be referred to it by the Security Council, and reports to the Council thereon.

e. 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 commissions appointed by the Security Council were in operation at 31 December 1949.

(1) The United Nations Commission for Indonesia (formerly Committee of Good Offices) was established by the Security Council on 28 January 1949, to assist the Government of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia in the settlement of their dispute. The Commission is to make recommendations to the Security Council as to the nature, powers and functions of the United Nations agency which should remain in Indonesia to assist in the implementation of the provisions of the agreement between the Government of the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia.

(2) The United Nations Consular Commission at Batavia was established on 25 August 1947. Under the resolution of 28 January 1949, the Consular Commission was requested to facilitate the work of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia by providing Military Observers and other staff and facilities to enable the Commission to

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52 For representatives serving on the Commission, see Annex IV, p. 87.
53 For representatives serving on the Commission, see Annex V, p. 87.
54 For members of, and representatives serving on, commissions, see Annexes VI to IX, p. 88.
carry out its duties. Other activities of the Consular Commission were temporarily suspended.

(3) The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan is another example of a temporary organ established by the Security Council. The Commission was instructed to proceed to the Sub-Continent of India to place its good offices and mediation at the disposal of the Governments of India and Pakistan, so as to assist them in taking measures for the holding of a plebiscite. The Commission was further instructed to keep the Security Council informed of actions taken in regard to the Council's resolutions.

5. Members

During the period under review (21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949) the following were the members of the Council.55

During 1948: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, France,56 Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom,57 United States.58

During 1949: Argentina, Canada, China, Cuba, Egypt, France,59 Norway, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom,56 United States.58


The Security Council is organized to function continuously.

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<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

55 For representatives, see Annex II, p. 86. For Council Presidents, see Annex I, p. 85. For members elected by the General Assembly to take office in 1950, see p. 36.

56 Permanent members.

57 The item inscribed on the agenda follows: Identic Notifications, dated 29 September 1948, from the Governments of the French Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States of America to the Secretary-General.
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<tr>
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<th>Subject</th>
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<td>431st</td>
<td>Admission of New Members.</td>
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<td>432nd</td>
<td>Report of the Committee of Experts concerning the conditions under which Liechtenstein may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.</td>
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<td>Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (closed meeting).</td>
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<td>447th</td>
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<td>452nd</td>
<td>Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Armed Forces.</td>
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<td>454th</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

7. Constitutional and Organizational Questions

a. ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The terms of office of the following five judges expired on 5 February 1949:

Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt).
Hsu Mo (China).
J. E. Read (Canada).
Bohdan Winiarski (Poland).
Milovan Zoricic (Yugoslavia).
On 22 October 1948 the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, held elections to fill these vacancies. The following four members were re-elected by the Security Council, on its first ballot, at the 369th meeting: Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha, Hsu Mo, J. E. Read, Bohdan Winiarski. After five other ballots, held in the course of the same meeting, the Security Council elected, as fifth member to the Court, Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India).

The four retiring members re-elected by the Security Council were also re-elected by the General Assembly, so that only one vacancy remained to be filled. The Security Council, at its 371st meeting on 22 October, re-elected on the second ballot Milovan Zoricic, who was also re-elected by the General Assembly.58

b. OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

The following questions were also considered by the Security Council in the period under review, and are dealt with under the headings shown:

Respective Functions of the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council with regard to strategic Trust Areas. (See International Trusteeship System and the Trusteeship Council, pp. 140-41.)

Conditions under which a State which is a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but is not a Member of the United Nations may participate in Electing the Members of the Court. (See International Court of Justice, p. 147.)

Application of Liechtenstein to Become a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. (See International Court of Justice, p. 146.)

c. TRAVELLING EXPENSES AND SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES OF ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES ON CERTAIN SECURITY COUNCIL COMMISSIONS

In a letter (S/1338), dated 17 June 1949, addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Colombia and France recalled that the General Assembly, by its resolution 231(III) of 8 October 1948, had decided that the travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of the alternates for the representatives of any Members participating in a commission of inquiry or conciliation instituted by the Security Council should be payable out of United Nations funds, if the organ concerned decided that such an alternate was necessary. That need, the letter pointed out, had arisen in the case of the Commission of Inquiry concerning Greek Frontier Incidents, the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question—subsequently the United Nations Commission for Indonesia—and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. A draft resolution was submitted by the four representatives which would provide for retroactive payment of travel and subsistence allowances for alternates of representatives to the United Nations Commissions in Greece, Indonesia and India-Pakistan.

In a report (S/1355) on the matter, the Secretary-General stated that the resolution proposed by the four representatives raised a question with respect to the first Balkan Commission, in that it requested retroactive payment for expenses of alternates on the Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents, which was established by the Security Council on 19 December 1946. Travel and subsistence payments, the report stated, were authorized for neither representatives nor alternates. That Commission had expired and had been succeeded by the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans, established by the General Assembly on 21 October 1947. Allowance was made by the General Assembly for retroactive payment only to members of existing commissions, which would exclude the former Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents. Further, the Security Council, in establishing the Committee of Good Offices for Indonesia in October 1947 and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan in April 1948, did not determine the necessity for alternates. In view of this fact, no funds for such retroactive payments to alternates for representatives to these commissions had been provided by the General Assembly. A table showing the estimated cost to the United Nations for retroactive payments was submitted by the Secretary-General, in the event that retroactive payment to alternates were to be authorized by the General Assembly for the three commissions.

The question was considered by the Security Council at its 432nd, 447th and 448th meetings, held, respectively, on 27 July, 16 and 27 September 1949. During the discussion, reference to the Commission of Inquiry concerning Greek Frontier Incidents was subsequently deleted (S/1395) by the sponsors of the joint proposal, because the Commission had gone out of existence and because the General Assembly resolution in question had dealt only with existing commissions.

58 For elections by General Assembly, see p. 32.
59 For members of the Court, see p. 149.
The representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Argentina, Canada and China supported the joint proposal as modified. They emphasized that adoption of the proposal would be just and would avoid a discriminatory procedure regarding Security Council commissions. It was also emphasized that such expenses were a heavy burden on the Governments of small countries.

The representatives of the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR opposed the joint proposal as being completely unjustified, since the purpose of the General Assembly resolution of 8 October 1948 had clearly been to discourage the sending of alternate representatives. That resolution, they argued, made it clear that only in exceptional cases, and in accordance with a specific decision of the organ concerned, namely the Security Council or the General Assembly, would alternates be paid. The representatives submitting the joint proposal were thus presenting the United Nations with a fait accompli. The matter, they submitted, should have been raised when the questions of Indonesia, Greece and India-Pakistan were being considered. Moreover, they said, the countries concerned had had a perfect right to refuse to participate in the commissions, and should be willing to shoulder the financial burden of such an honour if they had accepted the obligation to take part.

On 27 September, the joint draft resolution, as amended (S/1401), was adopted by 7 votes to 1 (Ukrainian SSR), with 3 abstentions (Cuba, Egypt and the USSR). Its text reads as follows:

"The Security Council,
"Considering that in virtue of resolution 231(III) adopted by the General Assembly on 8 October 1948, it is a matter for its own decision whether, in the case of commissions of inquiry or investigation instituted by it, the representative of a Member participating in such commission needs to be assisted by an alternate;
"Considering that, in cases where this need has been found by the Security Council to exist, the Secretary-General is authorized by the same resolution to reimburse retroactively to States Members the travelling and subsistence expenses of the alternate of their representatives on the said commissions;

"Notes that since the institution of the under-mentioned Commissions the representatives of Members that are participating or have participated have each had to be assisted by an alternate:
"1. The Committee of Good Offices, which has now become the United Nations Commission for Indonesia;
"2. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan."

8. Annual Reports of the Security Council

a. REPORT TO THE THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the period 16 July 1947 to 15 July 1948 (A/620) was referred to the Ad Hoc Political Committee. On the Committee's recommendation (A/834), made at its 32nd meeting on 11 April 1949, the General Assembly, at its 199th plenary meeting on 28 April 1949, adopted, after a short discussion, by 49 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, the following resolution (269(III)):

"The General Assembly
"Takes note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 July 1947 to 15 July 1948."

b. REPORT TO THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the period 16 July 1948 to 15 July 1949 (A/945) was considered by the Ad Hoc Political Committee, at its 40th meeting on 17 November 1949. The Committee, by 46 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, and on its recommendation (A/1114) the General Assembly, without discussion, at its 252nd meeting on 22 November 1949, adopted the following resolution (298(IV)):

"The General Assembly,
"Takes note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 July 1948 to 15 July 1949."

ANNEX I. PRESIDENTS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1948
September........Sir Alexander Cadogan (United Kingdom)
October..........................Warren R. Austin (United States)
November-----------------------------Jose Arce (Argentina)
December.........................Fernand van Langenhove (Belgium)

1949
January...........General A. G. L. McNaughton (Canada)
February......................Tingfu F. Tsiang (China)
March..................................Alberto L. Alvarez (Cuba)
April.............................Mahmoud Fawzi Bey (Egypt)
May.................................Jean Chauvel (France)
June...............................Arne Sunde (Norway)
July..............................Dmitri Z. Mamilsy (Ukrainian SSR)
August.............................Semyon K. Tsarapkin (USSR)
September........Sir Alexander Cadogan (United Kingdom)
October..........................Warren R. Austin (United States)
November-----------------------------Jose Arce (Argentina)
December.........................General A. G. L. McNaughton (Canada)

See also "Payment of Travelling and Subsistence Expenses to Representatives," pp. 891-92.
## ANNEX II. REPRESENTATIVES AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(Front 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

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<th>Country</th>
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<th>Alternate(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ARGENTINA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Jose Arce</td>
<td>Guy de la Tournelle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Rodolfo Muñoz</td>
<td>Francis Lacoste</td>
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<td><strong>BELGIUM:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Fernand van Langenhove</td>
<td>Finn Moe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Joseph Nisot</td>
<td>Arne Sunde</td>
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<td><strong>CANADA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>L. B. Pearson</td>
<td>General A. G. L. McNaughton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternates</td>
<td>R. G. Riddell</td>
<td>Joseph Nisot</td>
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<td></td>
<td>George Ignatieff</td>
<td>Ivar Lunde</td>
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<td>C. S. A. Ritchie</td>
<td>Breddo Stabel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A. C. Smith</td>
<td>R. G. Riddell</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Faris Bey El-Khoury</td>
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<td>Alternate</td>
<td>C. L. Hsia</td>
<td>Fayez El-Khoury</td>
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<td>Shuhsi Hsu</td>
<td>Rafik Asha</td>
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<td><strong>COLOMBIA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez</td>
<td>Dmitri Z. Manuilsky</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
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<td>Vasili A. Tarasenko</td>
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<td><strong>CUBA:</strong></td>
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<td>Representative</td>
<td>Alberto I. Alvarez</td>
<td>Andrei I. Galagan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Gustavo Gutierrez y Sanchez</td>
<td>Andrei Y. Vyshinsky</td>
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<td>Jose Miguel Ribas</td>
<td>Yakov A. Malik</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Carlos Blanco</td>
<td>Semyon K. Tsarapkin (Acting)</td>
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<td><strong>EGYPT:</strong></td>
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<td>Mahmoud Fawzi Bey</td>
<td>Sir Alexander Cadogan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>A. Farrag</td>
<td>Sir Terence Shone</td>
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<td><strong>FRANCE:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Alexandre Parodi</td>
<td>Philip C. Jessup</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Jean Chauvel</td>
<td>Ernest A. Gross</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NORWAY:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>Guy de la Tournelle</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Francis Lacoste</td>
<td>Lt. General Willis D. Crittenberger</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SYRIA:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Faris Bey El-Khoury</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Fayez El-Khoury</td>
<td>Lt. General H. R. Harmon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UKRAINIAN SSR:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>Dmitri Z. Manuilsky</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Vasili A. Tarasenko</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNITED KINGDOM:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Representatives</td>
<td>Sir Alexander Cadogan</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Representative</td>
<td>Sir Terence Shone</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Representative</td>
<td>Philip C. Jessup</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNITED STATES:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Army Representative</td>
<td>Warren R. Austin</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Representative</td>
<td>Philip C. Jessup</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Representative</td>
<td>Ernest A. Gross</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **ANNEX III. REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE**

(From 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Representative(s)</th>
<th>Alternate(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHINA:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Army Representatives</td>
<td>General of the Army Ying-chin Ho (to 21 Feb. 1949)</td>
<td>Lt. General A. Ph. Vasiliev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Major General Tai Chien (from 22 Feb. 1949)</td>
<td>Lt. General A. R. Sharapov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Representative</td>
<td>Lt. General Pong-tsu Mow Captain Chin-siao Tung (to 15 Oct. 1948)</td>
<td>Vice-Admiral V. L. Bogdenko (to 18 Oct. 1948)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Representatives</td>
<td>Commodore Ju-fon Kao (from 16 Oct. 1948)</td>
<td>Lt. General Willis D. Crittenberger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRANCE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Representative</td>
<td>Général de Division P. Billotte</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force Representatives</td>
<td>General de Brigade P. Fay (to 6 Jan. 1949)</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lt. Colonel Jean Fournier (from 23 Dec. 1949)</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy Representative</td>
<td>Centre-Admiral R. Wietzel (to 30 Apr. 1949)</td>
<td>Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX IV. REPRESENTATIVES AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
(from 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

ARGENTINA:
Representative Jose Arce
Alternate Rodolfo Muñoz

BELGIUM:
Representative Fernand van Langenhove
Alternate Joseph Nisot

CANADA:
Representative General A. G. L. McNaughton
Alternates George Ignatieff
A. C. Smith

CHINA:
Representative Tingfu F. Tsiang
Alternates C L. Hsia
H. R. Wei

COLOMBIA:
Representative Alfonso Lopez
Alternate Alberto Gonzalez Fernández

EGYPT:
Representative Mahmoud Fawzi Bey
Alternate Brigadier General Mohamed Abdel Halim Khalifa Bey

FRANCE:
Representatives Alexandre Parodi
Jean Chaavel

NORWAY:
Representatives Frédéric Joliot-Curie
Pierre Auger
François de Rose

Representatives Finn Moe
Alternate Arne Sunde
Alternates Ivar Lunde
Bredo Stabell

SYRIA:
Representative Faris Bey El-Khoury
Alternate Fayez El-Khoury
Alternate Rafik Asa

FRANCE:

Representatives Alexandre Parodi
Jean Chaavel

BELGIUM:

Representative Fernand van Langenhove
Alternate Joseph Nisot

CANADA:

Representative General A. G. L. McNaughton
Alternate George Ignatieff

CHINA:

Representative Tingfu F. Tsiang
Alternate C F. Chang

COLOMBIA:

Representative Alfonso Lopez
Alternate Alberto Gonzalez Fernández

EGYPT:

Representative Mahmoud Fawzi Bey
Alternate Brigadier General Mohamed Abdel Halim Khalifa Bey
Alternate Colonel Abdel Hamid Ghaleb Bey
ANNEX VI. REPRESENTATIVES ON THE COMMITTEE OF GOOD OFFICES AND ON THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA
(From 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

AUSTRALIA:
Representative Thomas K. Critchley
Alternates T. Wakeham Cutts
W. B. Pritchett

BELGIUM:
Representative Raymond Herremans
Alternates Paul Bihin
J. R. L. van den Blook

UNITED STATES:
Representative H. Merle Cochran
Alternates Joseph W. Scott
Charlton Ogbum, Jr.
Raymond S. Lisle
John W. Tuthill
E. A. Dow, Jr.

ANNEX VII. REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CONSULAR COMMISSION AT BATAVIA
(From 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

AUSTRALIA:
Representative W. B. Pritchett

BELGIUM:
Representative Paul Vanderstichelen

FRANCE:
Representative Pierre Salade

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Sir Francis Shepherd

UNITED STATES:
Representative Charles A. Livengood

ANNEX VIII. REPRESENTATIVES ON THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN
(From 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

ARGENTINA:
Representative Ricardo J. Siri (to 10 Jan. 1949)
Alternate Carlos A. Leguizamon (Representative from 10 Jan. 1949)

BELGIUM:
Representatives Egbert Graeffe (to Nov. 1948)
Robert van de Kerchove (from Feb. 1949)
Alternates Harry Graeffe (Acting Representative from Nov. 1948 to Feb. 1949, and Alternate from Feb. to Apr. 1949)
Jean Bouha (from Apr. 1949)

COLOMBIA:
Representative Alfred Lozano (to June 1949)
Alternate Hernando Samper (Representative from June 1949)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Representatives Josef Korbel (to Jan. 1949)
Oldrich Chyle (from May 1949)

UNITED STATES:
Representative J. Klahr Huddle (to April 1949)
Alternate Robert Macatee (Representative from April 1949)

ANNEX IX. REPRESENTATIVES ON THE PALESTINE TRUCE COMMISSION

BELGIUM:
Representative Jean Nieuwenhuys

FRANCE:
Representative Rene Neuville

UNITED STATES:
Representative John J. MacDonald

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 peoples.\(^6\) With a view to creating such conditions, the United Nations undertakes to promote:

(a) higher standards of living, full employment and
conditions of economic and social progress and development;
(b) solutions of international economic, social, health
and related problems; and international cultural and
educational co-operation; and

\(^6\)Commission abolished 11 August 1949.
\(^5\)For the Charter provisions relating to the Economic and Social Council, see Chapter IX, Articles 55 to 60,
which sets forth the objectives and functions of the United Nations in the realm of international economic
and social co-operation, and Chapter X, Articles 61 to 72, which defines the composition, functions and powers,
voting, and procedure of the Economic and Social Council. Other provisions are to be found in Articles 7, 15,
17, 18, 91, 96, 98 and 101 of the Charter.
(c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

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 intergovernmental 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 of the United Nations in the economic and social fields is vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, 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. Its members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. A retiring member 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:

(a) 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;

(b) To make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

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

(d) To call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

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

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

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

(c) take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies, and make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly; and

(d) 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 such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and assists the Security 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 of 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. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council 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 Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

It may also make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Arrangements are made with both inter-
national and, where appropriate, 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 Commissions.
(3) Standing Committees.
(4) Special Bodies.
(5) Ad hoc Committees.

a. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS

The Council has established the following functional commissions:

(1) Economic and Employment Commission.
   Sub-Commissions:
   - Economic Development.
(2) Transport and Communications Commission.
(3) Fiscal Commission.
(4) Statistical Commission.
   Sub-Commission:
   - Statistical Sampling.
(5) Population Commission.
(6) Social Commission.
(7) Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
(8) Commission on Human Rights.
   Sub-Commissions:
   - Freedom of Information and of the Press.
   - Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.
(9) Commission on the Status of Women.

Members of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council (except the Commission on Narcotic Drugs), after the initial period, are selected by the Council for three-year terms. One third of the initial members were selected for two years, one third for three years and one third for four years. In the case of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, however, the initial members were all selected for three years. Subsequently, ten members were appointed for an indefinite period, the remaining five being appointed for three years.

(1) Economic and Employment Commission

This Commission, consisting of fifteen members, advises the Council on economic questions, in order to promote higher standards of living. In particular, it advises the Council on:

(a) The prevention of wide fluctuations in economic activity and the promotion of full employment by the co-ordination of national full employment policies and by international action;
(b) Problems of the reconstruction of devastated areas and other urgent problems arising from the war, so as to help various Members of the United Nations whose territories have been devastated as a result of the war; and
(c) The promotion of economic development and progress, with special regard to the problems of less developed areas.

The Commission draws the attention of the Council to the probable influence of policies and activities of the other commissions of the Council, the specialized agencies or other international organizations on these matters.

The Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability is composed of seven persons selected by the Economic and Employment Commission for three-year terms. It studies national and international full employment policies and fluctuations in economic activity, and analyses the causes of these fluctuations. It advises the Commission on the most appropriate methods of promoting full employment and economic stability.

The Sub-Commission on Economic Development is composed of seven persons selected by the Economic and Employment Commission for three-year terms. It studies and advises the Commission on the principles and problems of long-term economic development with particular attention to the inadequately developed parts of the world, with the object of:

(a) Promoting the fullest and most effective utilization of national resources, labour and capital; and
(b) Raising the level of consumption.

(2) Transport and Communications Commission

This Commission, consisting of fifteen members, assists the Council in its tasks relating to transport and communication problems. In particular it:

(a) Advises the Council on the co-ordination of the work of the specialized agencies in the sphere of transport and communications, and reports to the Council, on its request, on the work of any of the specialized agencies in this sphere;
(b) Advises the Council in fields where no permanent international organization yet exists and on problems which concern more than one sphere of transport or communications;
(c) Suggests to the Council the creation of new agencies, the conclusion of new conventions or the revision of existing conventions;
(d) Acts as conciliator, when so authorized, in cases of dispute between States and/or specialized agencies.

For members of the commissions and sub-commissions, and representatives serving on them, see Annex II, pp. 120-24.
on international transport and communications problems;
(e) Assists the Security Council and the Trusteeship Council, if requested to do so by the Economic and Social Council; and
(f) Performs such other tasks as the Economic and Social Council may require of it on any question concerning international transport and communications.

(3) Fiscal Commission

This Commission, consisting of fifteen members, studies and advises the Council in the field of finance, particularly in its legal, administrative and technical aspects.

(4) Statistical Commission

This Commission, consisting of twelve members, assists the Council in:
(a) Promoting the development of national statistics and the improvement of their comparability;
(b) Advising the organs of the United Nations on general questions relating to the collection, interpretation and dissemination of statistical information;
(c) Promoting the improvement of statistical methods generally;
(d) Co-ordinating the statistical work of specialized agencies; and
(e) Developing the central statistical services of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling is composed of five experts elected by the Statistical Commission for an indefinite period.

The Sub-Commission assists the Statistical Commission to give special consideration to the use of statistical sampling methods in meeting the needs of United Nations Members and organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations brought into consultative status with the United Nations. It makes recommendations regarding the use of sampling methods in conjunction with an attempted complete enumeration, taking account of the circumstances which make sampling methods preferable to complete enumeration.

It also examines the use of statistical sampling in different countries and promotes the improvement of methodology in statistical sampling and its applications.

(5) Population Commission

This Commission, consisting of twelve members, studies and advises the Council on:
(a) Size and structure of populations and changes therein;
(b) The interplay of demographic factors and economic and social factors;
(c) Policies designed to influence the size and structure of populations and the changes therein; and
(d) Any other demographic questions, on which either the principal or the subsidiary organs of the United Nations or the specialized agencies seek advice.

(6) Social Commission

This Commission, consisting of eighteen members, advises the Council on:
(a) Social questions of a general character, and in particular on all matters in the social field not covered by specialized inter-governmental agencies;
(b) Practical measures that may be needed in the social field; measures needed for the co-ordination of activities in the social field; and
(c) Such international agreements and conventions on any of these matters as may be required, and on their execution.

The matters in the social field which the Commission deals with include, inter alia, standards of living, housing and town planning, family assistance, child welfare, youth guidance, prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, social aspects of migration and refugees. The Commission reports to the Council on the extent to which the recommendations of the United Nations in the field of social policy are being carried out.

(7) Commission on Narcotic Drugs

This Commission is composed of fifteen Members of the United Nations, which are important producing or manufacturing countries or countries in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious problem. Ten Members of primary importance in these fields are appointed to membership of the Commission for an indefinite period until such time as they may be replaced by decision of the Council; the remaining five are appointed for three years. The terms of office of the members of the Commission begin on the day of the first meeting of the session following their election, and end on the eve of the first meeting of the session following the election of their successors.

The Commission:
(a) Assists the Council in exercising such powers of supervision over the application of international conventions and agreements dealing with narcotic drugs as may be assumed by or conferred on the Council;
(b) Carries out such functions entrusted to the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs by the international conventions on narcotic drugs as the Council has found necessary to assume and continue;
(c) Advises the Council on all matters pertaining to the control of narcotic drugs, and prepares such draft international conventions as are necessary;
(d) Considers what changes may be required in the existing machinery for the international control of narcotic drugs, and submits proposals to the Council; and
(e) Performs such other functions relating to narcotic drugs as the Council may direct.

(8) Commission on Human Rights

This commission, consisting of eighteen members, submits proposals, recommendations and reports to the Council on:
(a) An international bill of rights;
(b) International declarations of conventions on civil liberties, freedom of information and similar matters;
(c) The protection of minorities; and
(d) The prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion.

The Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press is composed of twelve persons, chosen by the Commission on Human Rights on 11 April 1949 to serve until 31 December 1952.

The Sub-Commission considers issues and problems involved in the dissemination of information by newspapers and news periodicals, radio broadcasts and newsreels, and performs any other functions which may be entrusted to it by the Council or by the Commission on Human Rights.

The terms of reference of the Sub-Commission specify various matters on which it may make studies, reports and recommendations to the Council, and state that it may assist, upon request, any legally constituted national or international press information, broadcasting or newsreel enterprise or association in the formulation of general principles and proposals in the field of freedom of information. The Sub-Commission also discharges with the approval of the Council, such other functions in the field of freedom of information as may be entrusted to the United Nations by inter-governmental agreements on information.

The Sub-Commission reports to the Economic and Social Council, except in matters relating to freedom of information as a fundamental human right, on which matters it reports, in the first instance, to the Commission on Human Rights.

The Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities consists of thirteen persons, of whom twelve were originally elected by the Economic and Social Council and the thirteenth by the Commission on Human Rights. Members are to serve until 31 December 1952.

The Sub-Commission undertakes studies, particularly in the light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and makes recommendations to the Commission on Human Rights concerning the prevention of discrimination of any kind relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the protection of racial, national, religious and linguistic minorities. It also performs any other functions which may be entrusted to it by the Council or the Commission on Human Rights.

9) Commission on the Status of Women

This Commission, consisting of fifteen members, prepares recommendations and reports to the Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social and educational fields.

It may also make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights.

b. REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

The Council had established the following regional commissions:
(1) Economic Commission for Europe.
(2) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
(3) Economic Commission for Latin America.

The following are their terms of reference.

1) Economic Commission for Europe

This Commission consists of the European Members of the United Nations, and the United States.

Other Members of the United Nations participate in a consultative capacity when the Commission considers matters of particular concern to them. European States not members of the United Nations, except Spain, may also participate in a consultative capacity, on certain conditions, in the work of the Commission.

The Commission, with the agreement of the country concerned,

(a) Initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for:
(i) the economic reconstruction of Europe;
(ii) raising the level of European economic activity;
(iii) maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries, both among themselves and with other countries of the world.
(b) Investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments within member countries of the Commission and within Europe generally;
(c) Collects, evaluates and disseminates economic, technological and statistical information.

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. It may also consult with specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The Economic and Social Council is to decide, before the end of 1951, whether the Commission is to continue or be terminated, and if it is to continue, what changes, if any, should be made in its terms of reference.

The Economic Commission for Europe has established a number of subsidiary organs which act in a consultative and advisory capacity, reporting on their activities and making recommendations

64 For members of regional commissions and representatives serving on them, see Annex II, p. 125.
in their fields to the Commission. They are authorized to present certain recommendations direct to interested Governments, but may not take any action with respect to any country without the approval of the Government of that country.

Committees and sub-committees of the Economic Commission for Europe are composed of interested members of the Commission and such other European States as the Commission decides.

The Economic Commission for Europe has established the following subsidiary organs:

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

These organs are composed of interested members of the Commission and such other European States as the Commission decides. They act in a consultative and advisory capacity, reporting on their activities and making recommendations in their fields to the Commission. They are authorized to present certain recommendations direct to interested Governments, but may not take any action with respect to any country without the approval of the Government of that country.

The Coal Committee conducts the activities formerly performed by the European Coal Organization, such as allocation, promotion of increased supplies of coal, economic and statistical research and the study of coal in relation to other economic problems. It considers long-term problems relating to coal and the possible development of other sources of power.

The Electric Power Committee provides a forum for discussion and exchange of information among governments regarding all European electric power and energy problems. It initiates studies and makes recommendations on the best utilization of available resources and on the best means of effecting the co-ordinated development of Europe's electric power.

The Industry and Materials Committee provides a forum for discussion and exchange of information on industrial problems which do not fall within the scope of activities of other committees of the Economic Commission for Europe.

It initiates studies and makes recommendations on the means whereby the European production of certain scarce commodities and equipment may be increased, their utilization improved, and further economies in their consumption achieved.

It may recommend the allocation of materials in short supply in respect of which the Committee or the Commission feel this procedure should be adopted and which are declared available for allocation.

Through its Housing Sub-Committee, the Committee studies housing problems of common interest to European countries, advises the Commission on the technical and economic means of assisting and expediting the housing programmes of the member countries, and collects, analyses and disseminates relevant statistical and other information.

The Inland Transport Committee continues the essential tasks of the European Central Inland Transport Organization and carries out such other tasks as the Economic Commission for Europe assigns to it. In particular, the Committee:

(a) Provides a forum for the discussion among Governments of subjects of common interest in the field of inland transport in Europe;
(b) Stimulates international co-operation in this field; and
(c) Promotes agreement between Governments on long-term inland transport policy in Europe.

The Manpower Committee provides for the discussion and exchange of information on pressing manpower problems as well as such questions as may be referred to it by other organs of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The Steel Committee is charged with the task of examining the problems impeding steel production, collecting and transmitting useful information concerning steel production and consumption trends, undertaking other pertinent studies, and drawing conclusions from its work.

The Timber Committee has the same terms of reference in its field as the Industry and Materials Committee.

The Committee on the Development of Trade acting as a consultative body, serves as a forum for discussion on questions falling within its competence. It studies, consults and submits recommendations on measures to promote the expansion of intra- and extra-European trade, draws the attention of the appropriate committees of ECE to problems of agricultural and industrial development which are of importance to intra-European trade, and collaborates, when necessary, with appropriate committees of ECE in expanding production of trade. It also approaches, whenever necessary, the various specialized agencies with requests for assistance.

The Committee on Agricultural Problems provides a forum for discussion and exchange of information to ensure close collaboration between the Governments of Europe in the agricultural as-
pects of the over-all problem of European reconstruction and development.

(2) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

This Commission consists of Members of the United Nations in Asia and the Far East, and Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. Any State in the territories of Asia and the Far East which may later become a Member of the United Nations may be admitted as a member of this Commission. Burma and Pakistan became members of the Commission under this provision.

Other Members of the United Nations may participate in a consultative capacity when the Commission considers matters of particular concern to them.

Certain territories, or parts of territories, in Asia and the Far East are admitted to associate membership in the Commission, participating without vote in all meetings of the Commission.

The terms of reference of this Commission within its area of operation are broadly the same as those of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The Commission may 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.

The Commission has established a Committee on Industry and Trade, with a sub-committee on Iron and Steel, and an ad hoc sub-committee on Travel Facilities.

The Committee on Industry and Trade considers and recommends international or concerted action on specific problems relating to industry and trade, and to this end may make investigations and initiate studies. The Committee may arrange to provide expert advice to members or associate members on the drawing-up of plans for specific projects for industrial development, or any other aspect of such development, or may help procure advice when requested by any member or associate member.

The Commission has also established a number of working parties, the latest being the Joint ECAFE-UNESCO Working Party to increase the availability of educational, scientific and cultural materials in the ECAFE region.

The Bureau of Flood Control, operating under the Commission's authority, consists of from three to five flood control experts of high qualifications. The Bureau is a part of the Secretariat, and it may utilize the services of experienced expert consultants. It is responsible for the performance of the technical tasks in the field of flood control envisaged by the Commission.

The Economic and Social Council is to decide, before the end of 1951, whether the Commission is to continue or be terminated, and, if it is to continue, what changes, if any, should be made in its terms of reference.

(3) Economic Commission for Latin America

This Commission consists of the twenty Latin American States Members of the United Nations and of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Other Members of the United Nations may participate in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission when it considers matters of particular concern to them.

Certain territories, or parts of territories, in Central and South America and the Caribbean area may be admitted by the Commission to associate membership without vote.

The geographical scope of the Commission's work is the twenty Latin American republics and associate members in Central and South America and in the Caribbean area.

With the agreement of the country concerned, the Commission:

(a) Initiates and participates in measures to facilitate concerted action for:
   (i) dealing with economic problems arising out of the war;
   (ii) raising the level of economic activity in Latin America;
   (iii) maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the Latin American countries both among themselves and with the other countries of the world;
(b) Investigates and studies economic and technological problems and developments in Latin American territories.
(c) Undertakes the collection, evaluation and dissemination of economic, technological and statistical information.

The Commission makes recommendations directly to Governments and specialized agencies, subject to the Council's prior approval of proposals for activities affecting the economy of the world as a whole.

The Commission works in co-operation with the specialized agencies, representatives of which may attend its meetings and participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to agenda items relating to matters within the scope of the activities of such specialized agencies.

A Conference of Inland Transport Experts was held in Singapore on 10 October 1949. The Commission, at its fifth session, decided to defer a decision on the question of the establishment of a Committee on Inland Transport but to convene an ad hoc Committee of Inland Transport some time in 1950.
Non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council may participate in the same capacity in the work of the Commission.

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 Economic and Social Council is to decide, before the end of 1951, whether the Commission is to continue or be terminated, and if it is to continue, what changes, if any, should be made in its terms of reference.

c. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

(1) Technical Assistance Committee of the Council (TAC)

This Committee, which is authorized to sit while the Council is not in session, is assisted by a Technical Assistance Board, an administrative body consisting of the executive heads, or their representatives, of participating organizations. It is composed of the members of the Economic and Social Council.

The Committee is to:
(a) Make for the Council critical examinations of activities undertaken and results achieved under the expanded programme of technical assistance;
(b) Examine each year's programme presented to it by the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), and report to the Council, making recommendations as necessary;
(c) Interpret and decide any cases of conflicts or questions concerning the resolution adopted at the Council's ninth session on the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development of underdeveloped countries when these are submitted to it by the TAB, through its Chairman;
(d) Receive reports from the TAB on progress and implementation of, and disbursement of funds under the expanded programme;
(e) Review the working relationship between the participating organizations in connexion with their technical assistance programmes, making recommendations when appropriate;
(f) Perform other functions which the Council may assign to it.

(2) Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies

This Committee is composed of representatives of Member countries elected for an indeterminate period.

The Committee enters into negotiations, as specifically authorized, with inter-governmental agencies—agencies having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, health and related fields—for the purpose of bringing them into relationship with the United Nations as specialized agencies.

(3) Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

This Committee is composed of the President and five members of the Council, elected each year at the first regular session of the Council.

It recommends to the Council what action should be taken on applications for consultative status submitted by non-governmental organizations. It consults with non-governmental organizations admitted to consultative status, and reports on its consultations to the Council.

(4) Agenda Committee

The Agenda Committee is composed of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, and two other members elected at the first regular session of the Council to hold office until the first regular session of the following year, subject to their remaining members of the Council.

The Committee, prior to each session of the Council, considers the provisional agenda and makes recommendations to the Council at the first meeting of the session, including suggestions as to the inclusion or deferment of items, and the order in which they shall be considered.

The Agenda Committee may also recommend that, without preliminary debate in the Council, any item be referred to:
(a) A specialized agency, with the proviso that the specialized agency report on its work to the Council;
(b) One or more of its commissions, for examination and report at a subsequent session of the Council;
(c) The Secretary-General for study and report at a subsequent session of the Council; or
(d) The authority proposing the item, for further information or documentation.

(5) Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings

The Interim Committee is composed of representatives of Member countries, appointed for an indeterminate period by the President of the Council, with the President or Acting President serving ex officio.

The Interim Committee makes readjustments, in consultation with the Secretary-General, in the programme of meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Council. It reports to the Council on observations and suggestions from members of the Council for improving and stabilizing the programme of future meetings of the Council and its subsidiary organs.

66. For members of the Committees, see Annex II, p. 125.
d. SPECIAL BODIES

(1) Permanent Central Opium Board

The Board is composed of eight persons appointed for five years by the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the provisions of the Convention of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946. These provisions require that consideration be given to appointing, in equitable proportions, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation in producing and manufacturing countries, on the one hand, and in consuming countries, on the other, and connected with these countries. Members may not, however, hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments.

The Permanent Central Opium Board, established by the Convention of 19 February 1925, is an independent organization connected administratively with the United Nations.

It is charged with the general international supervision of the narcotics trade. It receives from parties to the Convention statistics on imports and exports of narcotics, including stocks, seizures, manufacture and trade; from these data, the Board prepares an annual report to the Contracting Parties and to the Economic and Social Council. If information the Board receives leads it to conclude that any country is accumulating excessive quantities of narcotic drugs, it has the right to recommend that no further exports of narcotics shall be made to that country.

(2) Supervisory Body

The Supervisory Body was established by the 1931 Convention for the Limitation of the Manufacture and Regulation of the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, which was amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946. It is composed of four experts, one nominated by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, one by the Permanent Central Opium Board and two by the World Health Organization.

The Board examines the estimates of Governments for each country's needs for narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes, and prepares estimates for any territories for which data have not been provided. It publishes an annual statement fixing the limits for the following year of imports, manufacture etc., for every territory in the world.

(3) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), established by the General Assembly, reports to the Economic and Social Council.

The assets of the Fund are derived from contributions by Governments, voluntary agencies, individual and other sources and, in addition, from the residual assets of UNRRA. These resources are utilized: (a) for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries which were victims of aggression and to assist in their rehabilitation; (b) for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries formerly receiving assistance from UNRRA; and (c) for child health purposes generally; and (d) to safeguard the health of expectant and nursing mothers.

The Fund is administered by an Executive Director under policies, including the determination of programmes and allocation of supplies, established by an Executive Board in accordance with such principles as may be laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission.

The Executive Board of the Fund consists of twenty-five Member Governments nominated by the General Assembly in its resolution establishing the Fund, and any other Government designated by the Economic and Social Council on the Board's recommendation (Switzerland has been so designated).

(4) Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as chairman, and the corresponding officers of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations. The corresponding officers of agencies with which agreements are not yet in force may also attend the meetings as observers.

The Committee takes appropriate steps to ensure the fullest and most effective implementation of the agreements entered into between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and the co-ordination of activities to prevent duplication of work among the organizations.

Operating within the framework of the Committee are the following inter-agency consultative bodies:

(a) Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions.

(b) Consultative Committee on Statistical Matters.

(c) Consultative Committee on Public Information.

(d) United Nations Film Board.

Other bodies are established as the need arises. These include, for example, ad hoc technical work-
ing groups for the purpose of planning joint action in specific fields, such as housing and town and country planning, migration, publications and fellowships. The International Civil Service Advisory Board and the Joint Staff Pension Fund Committee are special bodies on which the interests of specialized agencies are represented.

(5) Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

This Committee is composed of a chairman, nominated by the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization; one member nominated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and concerned in particular with agricultural primary commodities; and one member concerned in particular with non-agricultural primary commodities.

It keeps informed of, and facilitates inter-governmental consultation or action with respect to, commodity problems.

(6) Special Committee of the Council on the United Nations Appeal for Children

This Committee is composed of representatives of seven Member countries and assists the Secretary-General between sessions of the Council in the practical application of the policies relating to the United Nations Appeal for Children.

e. AD HOC COMMITTEES

Apart from sessional committees (Economic, Social, Co-ordination), which meet only during sessions of the Council, the Council has from time to time established ad hoc committees to deal with particular problems. Examples of these are:

(1) An ad hoc Committee on Procedure, composed of ten members of the Council, was established to meet between the seventh and eighth sessions to undertake a revision of the rules of procedure. In the light of this revision, adopted by the Council at its eighth session, the Committee was reconstituted to meet between the ninth and tenth sessions to revise the rules of procedure of the functional commissions;

(2) An ad hoc Committee, composed of representatives of eleven Member countries, to study the factors bearing upon the establishment of an economic commission for the Middle East;

(3) An ad hoc Committee on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons, composed of representatives of seven Members, to prepare a draft convention on the subject, on the basis of a draft prepared by the Secretary-General, or suggest other proposals should this not be practicable.

(4) An ad hoc Committee on Implementation of Recommendations on Economic and Social Matters, composed of nine Council members, to sit between the ninth and tenth sessions of the Council, to examine the replies received from Governments on the implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters and the report of the Secretary-General;

(5) An ad hoc Committee, composed of five experts, to survey the field of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery, and to suggest methods of attacking the problems arising from slavery;

(6) An ad hoc Committee, composed of representatives from thirteen Member countries, to consider the desirability of preparing a revised and consolidated convention relating to the international status of refugees and stateless persons, and to consider means of eliminating the problem of statelessness.

f. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN RELATIONSHIP WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Agreements have been signed bringing the following specialized agencies into relationship with the United Nations:

- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- International Monetary Fund
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- International Refugee Organization (IRO)
- Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Negotiations for agreements with the International Trade Organization (ITO) or its Interim Commission and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) have been authorized by the Economic and Social Council.

g. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

There are three categories of non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Category A

These are organizations which have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Council, and are closely linked with the economic and social life of the areas which they represent.

They may submit items for inclusion in the provisional agenda of the Council, and whenever the Council discusses such an item the organization

For members serving on the ad hoc committees, with the exception of the ad hoc committee on slavery and statelessness and related problems, which did not meet within the period covered by the Yearbook, see Annex II, p. 126.

For functions and membership of the agencies, see Part Two, Specialized Agencies, for co-ordination of their activities by the Council, see pp. 666-702.

This agreement still requires the approval of the Assembly of IMCO before entering into force.

For list of these organizations, see Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations, pp. 713—14.
may introduce and explain it. The President of the Council, with the Council's consent, may invite
the organization to make in the course of discussion a further statement for purposes of clarification.
These organizations may also send observers to public meetings of the Council, and circulate
written communications to Council members. They may be invited to consult with the standing com-
mitee of the Council, if the Council so desires or the organizations so request.

Category B

These are organizations which have a special competence, but are concerned specifically with
only a few of the fields of activity covered by the Council.

They may send observers to public meetings of the Council. Their communications, however,
are placed on a list, with a brief indication of their contents, and distributed in full only on the re-
quest of a member of the Council. They may be invited to consult with the Council Committee on
Non-Governmental Organizations, if the Council so desires or the organizations so request.

Category C

These are organizations which are primarily concerned with the development of public opinion
and with the dissemination of information. They have the same privileges as organizations in Cate-
gory B.

Non-governmental organizations are excluded from relationship with the United Nations if they
have legally constituted branches in Spain whose policies are determined and controlled by the
Franco Government.

They are, however, eligible if:

(a) They have only individual members in Spain who are not organized into a legally consti-
tuted branch;

(b) The branches in Spain though legally consti-
tuted have a purely humanitarian character and
their policies are not determined and controlled
by the Franco Government; and

(c) Such branches are not active at the present
time.

4. Members and Officers

During the period under review (21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949) the following were
the members and officers of the Council:

During 1948: Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Can-
da, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venez-
uela.

During 1949: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Chile, China, Denmark, France,
India, Lebanon, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

President: James Thorn (New Zealand)
First Vice-President: V. V. Skorobogaty (Byelorussian SSR)
Second Vice-President: Carlos Eduardo Stolk (Venez-
uela).

5. Sessions of the Council and its Subsidiary Organs

The Council and its subsidiary bodies held the following sessions during the period under review.

a. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Eighth Session

7 February to 18 March 1949; Lake Success (57 plenary meetings).

The following main Committees sat during the eighth session:

Economic Committee (8 meetings).
Social Committee (19 meetings).

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

Committee on Procedure (6 meetings).74
Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings (1 meeting).75
Council NGO Committee (4 meetings).76

Total for session: 95 meetings.

Ninth Session

5 July to 15 August 1949; Geneva (61 plenary meetings).

The following main Committees sat during the
ninth session:

Economic Committee (33 meetings).
Social Committee (36 meetings).
Co-ordination Committee (19 meetings).

72 For Members elected by the General Assembly to
take office in 1950, see pp. 36-37.
73 In the absence of Mr. Stolk, Mr. Santa Cruz (Chile)
took his place as chairman of the Economic Committee.
74 The Committee held 18 meetings between the
seventh and eighth sessions of the Council.
75 The Committee held four meetings between the
seventh and eighth sessions of the Council, and two
meetings between the eighth and ninth sessions of the
Council.
76 The Committee held three meetings between the
seventh and eighth sessions of the Council. At the eighth
session of the Council, the name of the Committee
was changed to "Council Committee on Non-govern-
mental Organizations."
There were also the following meetings of Committees during the session, in addition to meetings of sub-committees:

Council Committee on Non-governmental Organizations (7 meetings).
Total for session: 156 meetings.

b. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL
Committee on Procedure
(in addition to meetings during Council sessions)
10-27 Jan. 1949 Lake Success
19-28 Feb. 1949 Lake Success
Agenda Committee
4 Feb. 1949 Lake Success
29-30 June 1949 Geneva
1-2 Dec. 1949 Lake Success
Council Committee on Non-governmental Organizations
(in addition to meetings during Council sessions)
17 Jan. 1949 Lake Success
18 Jan. 1949 Lake Success
4 July 1949 Geneva
Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings
(in addition to meetings during Council sessions)
16 Oct. 1948 Paris
22 Oct. 1948 Paris
12 Jan. 1949 Lake Success
26 Jan. 1949 Lake Success
21 Mar. 1949 Lake Success
13 April 1949 Lake Success
6 June 1949 Lake Success
Special Committee of the Council on the United Nations Appeal for Children
6 Jan. 1949 Lake Success
26 Jan. 1949 Lake Success
Ad hoc Committee on the Draft Convention on Declaration of Death of Missing Persons
7-21 June 1949 Geneva
Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements
13-14 Sept. 1948 Geneva
23-24 June 1949 Paris
Ad hoc Committee on Implementation of Recommendations on Economic and Social Matters
7-22 Dec. 1949 Lake Success

c. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS
Economic and Employment Commission
Fourth session 9-26 May 1949 Lake Success
Sub-Commission on Employment and Economic Stability
Third session 11-22 Apr. 1949 Lake Success
Sub-Commission on Economic Development
Third session 21 Mar.-11 Apr. 1949 Lake Success
Transport and Communications Commission
Third session 21-30 Mar. 1949 Lake Success
Statistical Commission
Fourth session 25 Apr.-6 May 1949 Geneva
Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling
Second session 30 Aug.-11 Sept. 1948 Geneva
Third session 12-23 Sept. 1949 Geneva

Committee of Experts on Revision of the Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics
8 Feb.-13 Apr. 1949 Lake Success
Fiscal Commission
Second session 10-25 Jan. 1949 Lake Success
Population Commission
Fourth session 11-21 Apr. 1949 Geneva
Committee on the Demographic Dictionary
First session 4-6 Apr. 1949 Geneva
Committee on Population Statistics
5-21 Apr. 1949 Geneva
Committee on Migration
4-12 Apr. 1949 Geneva
Commission on Human Rights
Fourth session 11 Apr. 1949 Lake Success
Fifth session 9 May-20 June 1949 Lake Success
Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press
Third session 31 May-14 June 1949 Lake Success
Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
Second session 13-27 June 1949 Lake Success
Commission on the Status of Women
Third session 21 Mar.-4 Apr. 1949 Beirut, Lebanon
Social Commission
Fourth session 2-20 May 1949 Lake Success
Fifth session 5-15 Dec. 1949 Lake Success
Agenda Committee of the Social Commission
25-28 Apr. 1949 Lake Success
30 Nov. 1949 Lake Success
Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fourth session 16 May-3 June 1949 Lake Success
Permanent Central Opium Board
51st session 20-28 Sept. 1948 Geneva
52nd session 1-5 Nov. 1948 Geneva
53rd session 13-21 June 1949 Geneva
54th session 26 Sept.-4 Oct. 1949 Geneva
Narcotic Drugs Supervisory Body
30th session 27 Sept.-4 Oct. 1948 Geneva
31st session 8-12 Nov. 1948 Geneva
32nd session 30 June 1949 Geneva
33rd session 5 Oct. 1949 Geneva
34th session 21 Nov. 1949 Geneva

d. REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS
Economic Commission for Europe
Fourth session 9-21 May 1949 Geneva
Coal Committee
Fifth session 26 Nov. 1948 Geneva
Sixth session 25 Feb. 1949 Geneva
Seventh session 1 June 1949 Geneva
Eighth session 26-27 Aug. 1949 Geneva
Ninth session 25 Nov. 1949 Geneva
Electric Power Committee
Fourth session 22-24 Sept. 1948 Geneva
Fifth session 21-23 Mar. 1949 Geneva
Sixth session 12 Oct. 1949 Geneva
### Functions and Organization of the United Nations

#### Inland Transport Committee
- **Third session**: 25-30 Oct. 1948, Geneva
- **Fourth session**: 13-17 June 1949, Geneva
- **Fifth session**: 12-15 Dec. 1949, Geneva

#### Steel Committee
- **Third session**: 15-18 Sept. 1948, Geneva
- **Fourth session**: 7-9 Feb. 1949, Geneva
- **Fifth session**: 19-23 Sept. 1949, Geneva

#### Timber Committee
- **Reconvened**: Third session 13-16 Sept. 1948, Geneva
- **Fourth session**: 7-10 Mar. 1949, Geneva
- **Fifth session**: 19-23 Sept. 1949, Geneva

#### Ad hoc Committee on Agricultural Problems
- **First session**: 8-13 Sept. 1948, Geneva
- **Second session**: 1-2 Oct. 1948, Geneva

#### Committee on Agricultural Problems
- **First session**: 3-6 Oct. 1949, Geneva

#### Ad hoc Committee on Industrial Development and Trade
- **First session**: 27 Sept.-5 Oct. 1948, Geneva

#### Committee on the Development of Trade
- **First session**: 14-19 Feb. 1949, Geneva

#### Industry and Materials Committee
- **Third session**: 30 May-3 June 1949, Geneva
  (In addition various sub-committees and working groups held meetings during the period).

#### Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
- **Fourth session**: 29 Nov.-11 Dec. 1948, Lapstone, Glenbrook, Australia
- **Fifth session**: 20-29 Oct. 1949, Singapore

#### Committee on Administration and Budget
- **Second session**: 28 Mar.-5 Apr. 1949, Bangkok

#### Industrial Development Working Party

### 6. Matters Considered by the Council at its Eighth and Ninth Sessions

#### A. EIGHTH SESSION

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda Item</th>
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<td>1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents.</td>
<td>Plenary meeting 226.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Adoption of the agenda.</td>
<td>Plenary meetings 236-238, 243, 244, 262 and 263. Resolution 195 (VIII).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition.</td>
<td>Economic Committee, meeting 47; Plenary meetings 228 and 270. Deferred to ninth session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Report of the ad hoc Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East.</td>
<td>Economic Committee, meeting 47; Plenary meetings 228 and 270. Deferred to ninth session.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Agenda Item

10. International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration.
11. Translation of the classics.
12. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine.
15. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.
   World economic situation.
   Economic development of under-developed countries.
18. Technical assistance for economic development.
19. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the progress in the co-ordination of studies of suitable measures to bring about an increase in food production.
20. The problem of wasting food in certain countries.
28. General Assembly resolutions regarding human rights:
   (i) Resolution relating to the right of petition.
   (ii) Resolution relating to the fate of minorities.
   (iii) Resolution relating to the preparation of a draft covenant and draft measures of implementation.
31. United Nations Appeal for Children:
   (i) Report of the Secretary-General.
32. Question of procedure for the election of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
34. Appointment of members of the Commission of Inquiry into the Effects of Chewing the Coca Leaf.
35. Use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Discussion and Action Taken

Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 227. Deferred to ninth session.
Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 227. Deferred to ninth session.
Committee on Procedure, meetings 29, 32-34; Plenary meetings 228, 258. Resolution 220(VIII).
Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 281, 282. Resolution 210(VIII).
Plenary meetings 245-251. Resolution 178(VIII).
Economic Committee, meetings 42, 43; Plenary meetings 228, 246, 248, 269. Resolution 182(VIII).
Economic Committee, meetings 42—44; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 183(VIII).
Economic Committee, meeting 46; Plenary meetings 228, 270, 271. Resolution 186(VIII).
Economic Committee, meeting 46; Plenary meetings 228, 270. Resolution 188(VIII).
Economic Committee, meeting 40; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 189(VIII).
Economic Committee, meeting 41; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 190(VIII).
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Plenary meeting 230. Resolution 191 (VIII).
Agenda Committee, meetings 10, 11; Social Committee, meetings 64-68; Plenary meetings 227, 228, 230, 248, 249, 282. Resolution 197(VIII).
Plenary meeting 281. Resolution 206(VIII).
Plenary meeting 281. Resolution 207(VIII).
Committee on Procedure, meetings 21, 30; Plenary meetings 233, 258. Resolution 199(VIII).
Social Committee, meeting 62; Plenary meetings 228, 258, Resolution 200(VIII).
Social Committee, meeting 63; Plenary meetings 228, 258, Resolution 202(VIII).
Plenary meeting 233. Resolution 205(VIII).
Agenda Item

36. Report of the Secretary-General and of UNESCO on the teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations in the schools of Member States.

37. Report by the Secretary-General on housing and town and country planning.


39. Draft convention on declaration of death of missing persons.
   (Reformulated to read: Procedure to be followed in connexion with the draft convention on declaration of death of missing persons.)

40. Study of statelessness.

41. Declaration of old age rights.

42. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies:
   (i) Report of the Secretary-General on general co-ordination,
   (ii) Report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,
   (iii) Report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for programme co-ordination between specialized agencies and regional economic commissions.

43. Revision of rules of procedure.

44. Revision of rules of procedure of commissions.

45. Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings:
   (i) Question of scope of functions,
   (ii) Date of the second session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

46. Number of sessions of regional economic commissions in 1949.

47. Distribution of membership in subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council.

48. Participation of member states in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

49. Organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council.


51. Location of ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.

52. Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas.

53. Application of Ceylon for membership in UNESCO.

54. Creation of a central publication for the promotion of and advising on development projects.


57. Confirmation of members of commissions.

58. Election of members of the Agenda Committee for the ninth session.

Additional Item


Discussion and Action Taken


Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 227. Deferred to ninth session.

Social Committee, meetings 74-78; Plenary meetings 228, 246, 266, 267. Resolution 208(VIII).

Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings, meeting 12; Social Committee, meetings 71-74. Resolution 209(VIII).


Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 226, 227. Deferred to ninth session.

Social Committee, meetings 69, 70; Plenary meetings 258, 282. Resolution 198(VIII).

Plenary meetings 278, 280. Resolution 219(VIII).

Plenary meeting 231.

Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings, meetings 7-9. Plenary meetings 231, 232.

Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 272. Deferred to ninth session.

Plenary meeting 232. Resolution 215 (VIII).

Plenary meetings 226, 228. Item deleted from agenda.

Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 268, 272-280, 282. Resolution 217(VIII).

Plenary meetings 278, 280. Resolution 219(VIII).

Plenary meeting 231.

Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 226, 272-280, 282. Resolution 218(VIII).

Plenary meeting 228. Item deleted from agenda.

Plenary meeting 232. Resolution 216(VIII).

Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 226, 227. Item deleted from agenda.

Plenary meetings 226, 227. Item deleted from agenda.

Economic Committee, meetings 43, 44; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 184(VIII).

Plenary meetings 232, 234. Resolution 213 (VIII).

Agenda Committee, meeting 11; Economic Committee, meeting 44; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 181 (VIII).

Plenary meeting 232. Resolution 216(VIII).

Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 226, 227, 268. Resolution 212 (VIII).
### Agenda Item Discussion and Action Taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Adoption of the agenda.</td>
<td>Agenda Committee, meetings 12-14; Plenary meetings 283, 284, 337.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Report of the ad hoc Committee on the factors bearing upon the</td>
<td>Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 283. Item deferred to a later session.</td>
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<td>establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East.</td>
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<td>3. Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications</td>
<td>Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 283. Deferred to a later session.</td>
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<td>Commission: inland transport in the Middle East.</td>
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<td>4. International facilities for the promotion of training in public</td>
<td>Plenary meeting 313. Resolution 253 (IX).</td>
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<td>5. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for</td>
<td>Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 283. Deleted as separate item and considered</td>
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<td>6. Report of the Secretary-General on housing and town and country</td>
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<td>planning.</td>
<td>Plenary meeting 283. Deleted as separate item and considered under agenda item 19.</td>
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<td>8. Report of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission.</td>
<td>Agenda Committee, meetings 12, 14; Economic Committee, meetings 71, 73, 74, 80; Plenary</td>
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<td>222 (IX), 256-(IX).</td>
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<td>9. Economic development of under-developed countries.</td>
<td>Economic Committee, meetings 55-63, 64, 65-72, 75-80; Plenary meetings 303, 307-312, 325,</td>
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<td>328, 340-343. Resolution 221(IX)B, 222(IX)A-D.</td>
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<td>10. Measures to increase availability of food.</td>
<td>Economic Committee, meetings 49, 50, 52-54; Plenary meetings 284, 304. Resolution 223(IX)A</td>
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<td>11. Availability of DDT insecticides for combatting malaria in</td>
<td>Economic Committee, meetings 51, 52; Plenary meetings 284, 295. Resolution 225 (IX).</td>
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<td>agricultural areas.</td>
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<td>256(IX)A.</td>
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<td>20. World social and cultural situation (General Assembly resolution of</td>
<td>Social Committee, meetings 85-87; Plenary meetings 284, 306. Resolution 244 (IX).</td>
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<td>13 May 1949).</td>
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<td>21. Social Problems of the aboriginal populations and other under-</td>
<td>Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 320. Resolution 245 (IX).</td>
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<td>developed social groups of the American continent (General Assembly</td>
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<td>resolution of 11 May 1949).</td>
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Functions and Organization of the United Nations

Agenda Item


30. (i) Report of the fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
    (ii) Question of exemption of "Valbine" from the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1925 on Narcotic Drugs: item proposed by the Secretary-General.


33. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.

34. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies.


41. Report of the Universal Postal Union.


43. Relations with inter-governmental organizations.

44. Reports of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.

45. Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations.

46. Use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

47. Calendar of conferences for 1950.

48. Election of one third of the members of the Economic and Employment, Transport and Communications, Fiscal, Population, Social, Human Rights, and Status of Women Commissions; and of fifteen members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

49. Unemployment and full employment: item proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions.


51. Confirmation of members of commissions.

52. Election of members of the Agenda Committee for the tenth session.

Additional Item

Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Ecuador.

Discussion and Action Taken

Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Social Committee, meetings 96-98; Plenary meetings 284, 314. Resolution 240(IX)A-C.

Social Committee, meetings 87-94; Plenary meetings 284, 302, 305. Resolution 241(IX).

Plenary meetings 285, 286. Resolution 246(IX)A-G.

Plenary meeting 286. Secretary-General authorized to transmit to the Government of France the decision of the World Health Organization.


Plenary meeting 288. Resolution 258(IX).


Co-ordination Committee, meetings 29—38, 41; Plenary meetings 284, 331. Resolution 259 (IX) A-C.


Economic Committee, meeting 53; Plenary meetings 284, 299. Resolution 224(IX).

Social Committee, meetings 95, 96; Plenary meetings 284, 306. Resolution 251(IX).

Social Committee, meeting 104; Plenary meeting 316. Resolution 242(IX).

Economic Committee, meeting 50; Plenary meetings 284, 295. Resolution 228(IX).

Economic Committee, meeting 51; Plenary meetings 284, 295. Resolution 229(IX).

Social Committee, meeting 104; Plenary meetings 284, 306. Resolution 247(IX).

Co-ordination Committee, meetings 38—40, 43, 45, 46; Plenary meetings 284, 312, 332. Resolutions 261(IX)B, 262(IX).

Social Committee, meeting 104; Plenary meetings 299, 304, 316. Resolutions 242(IX)G, 263(IX)A-F.

Co-ordination Committee, meeting 39; Plenary meeting 312. Resolution 261(IX)A and B.

Plenary meeting 286. Resolution 260(IX).

Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings, meetings 14, 15; Co-ordination Committee, meetings 29, 42-45, 47; Plenary meetings 284, 331, 338. Resolution 264(IX)A and B.

Plenary meetings 315, 323. Member States elected on 1 and 5 August 1949 with resulting membership of Commissions.

Agenda Committee, meetings 12, 14; Plenary meetings 284, 289, 320, 328, 329-330, 332-336. Resolution 221(IX)D, E and F.

Co-ordination Committee, meeting 33; Plenary meetings 339, 343.

Plenary meeting 338.

Plenary meeting 323.

### DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL  
(As of 31 December, 1949)  

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77 For members of commissions elected by the Council at its ninth session, to take office in 1950, see pp. 114-15.

78 Members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs were all originally elected for three years. The Council, at its ninth session, elected all fifteen members in accordance with a new procedure adopted at its eighth session. The newly-elected members were to take office in 1950.
7. Constitutional and Organizational Questions

a. DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The question of distribution of membership in subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council was considered at the third session of the General Assembly by the Joint Second and Third Committee at its 27th, 28th and 31st meetings on 11, 12 and 20 October, and at the 161st plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 18 November 1948.

The Committee had before it a joint resolution submitted by Argentina, Colombia and Cuba (A/C.2&3/69), which would recommend that the Council should, when electing members of its commissions, sub-committees and other working organs, take all Members of the United Nations into consideration, with a view to utilizing the special services of each of them. Although the majority spoke in favour of the resolution in some form, a number of Members did not consider it necessary, on the grounds that it was superfluous in view of the relevant provisions of the Charter, or because they considered that the existing machinery and practice of the Council gave effective applications to the intentions of the Charter, or that the discussion in the Joint Committee would give sufficient instruction to the Council. Others, including the Byelorussian SSR and the USSR, were opposed, on the grounds that the resolution tended to substitute mere designations for elections by secret ballot in contradiction with the rules of procedure. They felt that the admission of new members would eventually broaden group representation.

The representative of Venezuela, supported by the representatives of Chile, the Dominican Republic and Pakistan, submitted an amendment (A/C.2&3/70), which would call on the Council to pay due regard to the system of rotation, which would give each Member State the opportunity of being elected.

The representative of France also submitted an amendment (A/C.2&3/71) which would call for due regard both to an equitable geographical distribution and to the special contribution each of the Member States might bring to the work of the Council.

The representatives of Norway and Denmark were of the opinion that equitable geographical distribution could not be implemented under the present procedure, and that it was important to consider the desires and abilities of Member States in taking part in Commissions.

It was generally agreed that the joint resolution, amendments and other minor draft proposals should be submitted to a drafting committee (Sub-Committee I). Sub-Committee I met on 14 and 16 October and submitted a draft resolution (A/C.2-3/75) to the Joint Committee, which considered it at its 31st meeting on 20 October. The Sub-Committee had reported that, using the joint resolution as a basis, there had been almost unanimous agreement on the resolution, which had been adopted with no abstentions and with only one opposing vote, and that the vote of a State which had considered the resolution unnecessary. The resolution was adopted unanimously both in the Joint Committee (A/711) and at the 161st plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 18 November 1948.

Resolution 207(III) read as follows:

"Whereas it would be equitable and highly beneficial if all Members of the United Nations were invited to co-operate on the functional commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, and to their ability to take effective action in response to their election."

The Council, at its eighth session, considered this question at its 232nd plenary meeting on 10 February 1949 and, in resolution 215 (VIII) adopted unanimously, took note of the General Assembly resolution 207(III). At the ninth session, the attention of the Council was again drawn to this resolution by the President, before the election for renewal of membership of the functional commissions took place.

As of 31 December 1949, forty out of fifty-nine Member States were serving on the Council and its functional commissions, as shown in the table on facing page.

b. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBER STATES IN THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 24 September 1948, the General Assembly decided to include in its agenda the following item: "Increase to twenty-four of the number of Member States represented in the Economic and Social Council: item proposed by Argentina".

This question had also been included in the agenda of the second regular session of the General Assembly. It was referred at that time to the
Joint Second and Third Committee, which considered it at its meetings held on 23 and 25 October 1947. After an extensive discussion, Argentina withdrew its resolution on the understanding that it reserved its right to introduce the matter at the following session of the General Assembly. The Committee then agreed not to take any further action on the proposal and recommended that no further action be taken by the General Assembly (A/448). The General Assembly approved that course at its 115th meeting.

The General Assembly, at the third session, considered the item at the 30th to 33rd meetings of the Joint Second and Third Committee on 19, 20, 21 and 23 October, and at the 161st plenary meeting on 18 November 1948.

The Joint Second and Third Committee had before it a letter to the Secretary-General from the Argentine Ambassador to the United Nations (A/586) and draft resolutions proposed by Argentina (A/C.2&3/74) and Peru (A/C.2&3/-76).

The operative part of the Argentine resolution provided that a general conference of the Members of the United Nations should be convened in accordance with Article 109 of the Charter, for the purpose of reviewing Article 61, Chapter X of the Charter, relating to the composition of the Economic and Social Council, and increasing the number of its members to twenty-four.

The supporters of the Argentine resolution (A/C.2&3/74) urged that since the work of the Economic and Social Council was of the highest importance, as well as of great diversity and complexity, its membership should be more broadly based, so as to provide fully equipped geographical distribution. While the Charter contained no provision for permanent seats on the Council, it could be assumed that the five States which were permanent members of the Security Council would continue to be re-elected to the Economic and Social Council. The remaining thirteen seats were too few to allow for sufficient representation of other Members of the United Nations, the number of which, furthermore, had increased since the signing of the Charter. They urged that the increase would render the work of the Council more representative of the views of all the Members of the United Nations, and would enable more of the smaller countries, whose economic and social needs were greatest and whose potential contribution to the Council were important, to participate in its work; it would both render the work of the Council more efficient and more acceptable to the United Nations as a whole.

It was further argued that the interest in and support for the United Nations which would be fostered by membership of the Council would be secured in a larger number of countries.

Reference was also made to the fact that the Bruce Committee of the League of Nations had, in 1939, recommended a Central Committee on Economic and Social Questions composed of twenty-four members.

Against the adoption of the Argentine proposal, it was argued that the present number of eighteen seats in the Council enabled the main regions of the world and the main economic and social systems, including those of countries at different stages of development, to be adequately represented. A larger number would not necessarily result in an increase in efficiency, but would be likely to slow down the work of the Council. While the interest and support of the Members of the United Nations as a whole was essential for the proper functioning of the Council, this was to be secured in other ways: reference was made to participation in subsidiary bodies and to the resolution previously passed by the Committee on this subject (A/711 (B)), and to Article 69 of the Charter, conferring a right of participation on all Members of the United Nations in proceedings of the Council of particular concern to them. The number of members of the Council had been carefully considered at San Francisco from the points of view both of the efficiency and of the representative character of the Council, and had no specific relation to the number of the Members of the United Nations; neither the change, nor the conference to consider it envisaged in the resolution, was justified at the present juncture.

There was general agreement, however, on the importance of securing the best working conditions for the Council and of giving full consideration to all proposals put forward to that end. A draft resolution was, accordingly, introduced by the representative of Peru (A/C.2&3/76), to the effect that the General Assembly noted with interest the concern shown by certain delegations for improving the working conditions of the Economic and Social Council and for associating with the Council’s activities the largest number of members compatible with its efficiency, and recommended that Members should consider this problem, taking into account the discussions at the second and third regular sessions of the General Assembly, and should communicate their suggestions to the Secretary-General. Since the problem was regarded not as a specific but as a general one, this draft resolution was generally sup-
ported in the Committee, though one member pointed out that it might lead to automatic repetition of the same debate in the future.

The Peruvian representative accepted drafting amendments proposed by the Belgian representative.

The Joint Second and Third Committee, by 41 votes in favour to 1 against, with 1 abstention, adopted the Peruvian draft resolution. On 18 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 208(III) as recommended by the Committee (A/712), without further discussion.

Resolution 208(III) read as follows:

"The General Assembly

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

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

This question was included in the agenda of the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council. In the debate on the adoption of the agenda, the Council decided, at its 228th plenary meeting on 8 February 1949, to delete this item on the ground that it was a question for the individual Member States of the United Nations.

c. RELATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The question of the application of Article 65 of the Charter, concerning the establishment of a working relationship between the Economic and Social Council and the Security Council, was raised by the delegation of Lebanon together with the question of the organization of the work of the Council (A/C.2/386 and Corr. 1), in the Joint Second and Third Committee at the first part of the third regular session of the General Assembly. However, the draft resolutions (A/C.2/387 and Corr. 1) presented by Lebanon to the Committee on these subjects were withdrawn. The question was subsequently placed on the agenda of the eighth session of the Economic and Social Council and was discussed by the Council at its 282nd plenary meeting on 18 March 1949. It was pointed out by the delegation which originally proposed the item that, according to the English text of Article 65 of the Charter, first, the Article permitted the Economic and Social Council to provide information to the Security Council; secondly it required the Economic and Social Council to assist the Security Council upon request. The French text of the Charter, however, seemed to suggest that the Economic and Social Council was under no obligation to assist the Security Council. It appeared desirable, therefore, that the Secretary-General should study the question of implementation of Article 65 of the Charter and submit his observations to the Economic and Social Council for consideration.

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

The view was also expressed that the Council should confine itself to suggesting that the discrepancy between the English and French texts of Article 65 should be removed and to affirming the readiness of the Council to assist the Security Council upon request. The Council finally adopted by 7 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions, a proposal to discharge from its agenda the item on the application of Article 65 of the Charter.

In connexion with another item on its agenda the Council decided in resolution 214(VIII)B to transmit the records of certain communications from the World Jewish Congress to the Security Council.80

d. RELATIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WITH THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council, at its fifth session, by resolution 87(V), referred to the Trusteeship Council for consideration the report of the Joint Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council on arrangements for co-operation in matters of common concern (E.&T./C.1/2/Rev.1).

The Trusteeship Council, at its 31st meeting on 25 November 1947, approved this report.

The Economic and Social Council, at its eighth session, at the 232nd plenary meeting on 10 Feb-

80 These Articles deal with investigation of disputes, determination of the existence of threats to the peace, and decisions on what measures not involving the use of armed forces are to be employed to give effect to the Council's decisions.

81 See p. 711.
e. VERBATIM RECORDS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The General Assembly, at its second session, in resolution 166 (II), adopted on 20 November 1947, requested the Secretary-General to approach the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council to ascertain if it was possible for them, in view of financial stringencies, to dispense with verbatim records of their meetings. The Economic and Social Council, at its sixth session, examined the question and decided that the absence of verbatim records reduced its efficiency. It further adopted a resolution (138(VI)), which requested the General Assembly to provide facilities for verbatim records of its plenary meetings, and requested the Secretary-General to arrange for improved summary records and to provide them within twenty-four hours of the close of the meetings.

In implementation of the Council’s resolution, the Secretary-General reported to the seventh session of the Economic and Social Council on steps taken to improve the accuracy of the summary records and the speed of their production, and on the experimental work which he had planned with a view to ascertaining what improvements might be possible in the use of sound recordings.

At its seventh session, on 28 August 1948, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution 176(VII), which took cognizance of the improvements effected in the accuracy and speed of summary records, appreciated the steps taken by the Secretary-General towards this end, and informed the General Assembly that in view of this progress and expected future improvements, and in view of financial stringencies, it would agree for the present to dispense with written verbatim records of its meetings.

The question of the records of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council was referred to the Fifth Committee by the General Assembly at its 142nd meeting, held on 24 September 1948. The Committee discussed this question at its 140th, 151st and 154th meetings, held, respectively, on 22 October, 30 October and 3 November 1948.

At its 154th meeting, the Committee adopted a resolution recommending that the General Assembly take note that the Economic and Social Council had agreed for the time being to dispense with written verbatim records of its meetings.

The report of the Fifth Committee (A/716) was presented to the General Assembly at its 159th plenary meeting on 18 November 1948. The Assembly adopted, without discussion, the resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee by 42 votes in favour, 1 against, and 3 abstentions. The text of the resolution (243(III)) read as follows:

“The General Assembly
Takes note that, in accordance with the request made by the General Assembly at its second regular session, the Economic and Social Council has agreed for the present to dispense with written verbatim records of its meetings;

“Approves the sixth report of 1948 of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/691) with respect to verbatim records of the Trusteeship Council.”

f. REVISION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COUNCIL

At its seventh session, the Council examined a proposal for the revision of the rules of procedure of the Council submitted by the delegation of France, together with comments and amendments presented by the Secretary-General (E/280), and decided, by its resolution 177 (VII), that the Committee on Procedure, which it had set up on 23 July 1948 during that session, should prepare a revised text of rules of procedure between the seventh and eighth sessions. 82

At its eighth session, the Council had before it the result of the deliberation of the Committee, which met from 10 to 27 January 1949 at the Headquarters of the United Nations (E/1130). It discussed the question at its 268th, 272nd to 280th and 282nd plenary meetings on 9, 11 to 17 and 18 March, respectively, and adopted by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, resolution 217(VIII), to which were annexed the revised rules of procedure (E/1310). It decided that these rules would come into force on 19 March 1949.

The most important changes which were made by the Council dealt with the following topics: 83

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

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

al agenda is communicated.

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

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

(4) Records. The summary records of the public
meetings of the Council, its Committees and subsidiary
bodies, instead of being issued immediately after the
meeting in their definite form, subject to additional
sheets to be issued separately when members partici-

pating in the meeting were submitting corrections, are
produced in two stages:

(a) A provisional text of the summary records is
distributed to those participating in the meeting; and

(b) A final text is issued incorporating corrections
received within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the
provisional text from those participating in the meeting
concerned (rule 42).

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

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

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

(8) Consultation with the non-governmental organ-
zations. Rules 78, 79 and 80 incorporate with slight
changes the provisions adopted at previous sessions by
the Council having a procedural character for consulta-

tion with non-governmental organizations.

g. REVISION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF
THE COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL

The Council, at its eighth session, had before it an item
proposed by the Secretary-General on the revision of the rules of procedure of its func-
tional commissions. After discussing the ques-
tion at its 278th and 280th plenary meetings on
16 and 17 March, the Council, in resolution 219-
(VIII) adopted unanimously, decided that, as it
was impracticable to consider the item during
that session, the Committee on Procedure should
be reconstituted with the task of preparing, be-
tween the ninth and tenth sessions of the Coun-
cil, a revised text of the rules of procedure of the
functional commissions in the light of the changes
made during the eighth session in the Council’s
rules of procedure.

h. RULES FOR THE CALLING OF
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES OF STATES

Article 62 of the Charter provides that the
Economic and Social Council
"may call, in accordance with rules prescribed by the
United Nations, international conferences on matters
falling within its competence."

At its second session, in December 1947, the
General Assembly, in resolution 173(II), invited the
Secretary-General
"to prepare, in consultation with the Economic and So-
cial Council, draft rules for the calling of international
conferences, as provided in paragraph 4 of Article 62
of the Charter, for consideration at the third session of
the General Assembly."

On 29 June 1948, the Secretary-General, ac-
cordingly, circulated for discussion by the Eco-

nomic and Social Council a draft set of rules for
the calling of international conferences (E/836).
At its eighth session (228th plenary meeting on 8 February 1949), the Council referred the paper prepared by the Secretary-General to the Committee on Procedure for preliminary consideration. The Committee on Procedure considered this paper, together with amendments presented by some of the delegations (E/AC.28/4, E/AC.28/7, E/AC.28/3 and E/AC.28/6). In the course of the discussion, the Secretary-General withdrew the paper he had presented in favour of a new draft, which represented an amalgamation of the proposals made by certain delegations and the suggestions made by the Secretary-General (E/AC.28/W.32).

The Committee on Procedure presented its report (E/1186) to the Council, recommending draft rules which followed closely the suggestions made in the last-mentioned paper.

The Council considered the report at its 258th plenary meeting on 2 March 1949, and, in resolution 220 (VIII), approved by 14 votes to 3, with 1 abstention, adopted with a minor change the draft rules recommended in the report of the Committee on Procedure.

The draft rules were, accordingly, submitted to the General Assembly which, at its fourth session, considered the draft rules approved by the Council (A/943) in its Sixth Committee's 187th to 199th meetings on 9 to 21 November, and at the 266th plenary meeting on 3 December 1949.

The Sixth Committee decided, inter alia, that the present rules should be confined to the calling of international conferences of States and that rules for calling international non-governmental conferences required further study (see below). At its 199th meeting the Sixth Committee submitted (A/1165) to the General Assembly for approval the amended draft rules for the calling of international conferences of States.

At the 266th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 3 December 1949, the representative of Cuba objected to the clause in rule 4 which would make the invitation of a Non-Self-Governing Territory to a conference dependent on the approval of the responsible State. The Assembly voted by 18 to 17, with 8 abstentions, to maintain the words "with the approval of the responsible State", and adopted by 39 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, resolution 366 (IV) as recommended by the Sixth Committee.

Resolution 366 (IV) read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 173 (II) of 17 November 1947 inviting the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the Economic and Social Council, draft rules for the calling of international conferences,

"Having considered the draft rules for the calling of international conferences prepared by the Secretary-General and approved by the Economic and Social Council on 2 March 1949 (resolution 220 (VIII)),

"Approves the following rules for the calling of international conferences of States:

Rule 1

"The Economic and Social Council may at any time decide to call an international conference of States on any matter within its competence, provided that, after consultation with the Secretary-General and the appropriate specialized agencies, it is satisfied that the work to be done by the conference cannot be done satisfactorily by any organ of the United Nations or by any specialized agency.

Rule 2

"When the Council has decided to call an international conference, it shall prescribe the terms of reference and prepare the provisional agenda of the conference.

Rule 3

"The Council shall decide what States shall be invited to the conference.

"The Secretary-General shall send out as soon as possible the invitations, accompanied by copies of the provisional agenda, and shall give notice, accompanied by copies of the provisional agenda, to every Member of the United Nations not invited. Such Member may send observers to the conference.

"Non-member States whose interests are directly affected by the matters to be considered at the conference may be invited to it and shall have full rights as members thereof.

Rule 4

"With the approval of the responsible State, the Council may decide to invite to a conference of States a territory which is self-governing in the fields covered by the terms of reference of the conference but which is not responsible for the conduct of its foreign relations. The Council shall decide the extent of the participation in the conference of any territory so invited.

Rule 5

"The Council shall, after consultation with the Secretary-General, fix the date and place of the conference or request the Secretary-General to do so.

Rule 6

"The Council shall make arrangements for financing the conference, except that any arrangements involving the expenditure of funds of the United Nations shall be subject to the applicable regulations, rules and resolutions of the General Assembly.

Rule 7

"The Council:

"(a) Shall prepare, or request the Secretary-General to prepare, provisional rules of procedure for the conference;

"(b) May establish a preparatory committee to carry out such functions in preparation for the conference as the Council shall indicate;

"(c) May request the Secretary-General to perform such functions in preparation for the conference as the Council shall indicate.

Rule 8

"The Council may invite specialized agencies in relationship with the United Nations and non-governmental
organizations having consultative status with the Council to take part in conferences called under these rules. The representatives of such agencies or organizations shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as at sessions of the Council itself, unless the Council decides otherwise.

Rule 9

"Subject to any decisions and directions of the Council, the Secretary-General shall appoint an executive secretary for the conference, provide the secretariat and services required and make such other administrative arrangements as may be necessary."

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f. DRAFT RULES FOR THE CALLING OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES

During the discussion in the General Assembly's Sixth Committee on the draft rules for calling international conference (see above), the General Assembly considered a draft resolution submitted by the representative of Argentina (A/C.6/L.77), which would request the Secretary-General to prepare, after consulting the Economic and Social Council, draft rules for the calling of non-governmental conferences, with a view to their study by the General Assembly. At its 199th meeting on 21 November 1949, the Sixth Committee adopted the amended draft resolution by 33 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions. At its 260th plenary meeting on 3 December 1949, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee (A/1165), adopted resolution 367- (IV) by 40 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

Resolution 367 (IV) read as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, after consulting the Economic and Social Council, draft rules for the calling of non-governmental conferences, with a view to their study by the General Assembly."

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j. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

The question of the organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council was raised in the Joint Second and Third Committee at the first part of the third regular session of the General Assembly. The draft resolutions on this subject (A/C.2&3/86 and Corr.1) were, however, withdrawn (see item "c" above).

The question was subsequently placed on the agenda of the eighth session of the Council. The memorandum which served as a basis for discussion (E/1227) dealt with several problems, including, inter alia, the powers of the President, the length and number of the Council's sessions, the competence of the Agenda Committee as regards such questions as reduction of the number of items on the agenda, the classifications of matters on the agenda and the order in which items should be considered.

After a preliminary discussion at its 268th and 272nd plenary meetings on 9 and 11 March 1949, the Council decided to study the question of the organization of its work, together with the question of the revision of its rules of procedure. It was agreed to base the discussion on the recommendations of the Committee on Procedure and to deal with the various points raised in the memorandum whenever any given point affected a given rule of procedure.

In addition to the various recommendations pertaining to the revision of the rules of procedure of the Council (see above), the Council, at its 274th meeting on 14 March, adopted by 13 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, resolution 218(VII) concerning the work of the Agenda Committee, by which it decided to invite members of the Council to communicate any comments which they might have on the provisional agenda to the Secretary-General, in order that the Agenda Committee might take them into account.

k. PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES

(1) Number of Sessions of Regional Economic Commissions in 1949

The General Assembly, at its third regular session, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee (A/711 and Corr.1), adopted on 18 November 1948 resolution 206(III), which read as follows:

"The General Assembly

"Having examined resolution 174(VII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 28 August 1948 relative to the calendar of conferences for 1949,

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

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

The Council, at its ninth session, decided at its 338th plenary meeting on 12 August 1949, after it had considered the reports of the three regional economic commissions, that no further action on its part was necessary with regard to General Assembly resolution 206(III) in view of the fact that none of the three regional commissions had requested authority to hold a second session in 1949.

(2) Programme of Conference in 1950

The Council discussed the question of programme of Conferences in 1950 at the 42nd to
45th and 47th meetings of its Co-ordination Committee on 3 to 6 and 10 August 1949, and at its 331st and 338th plenary meetings on 9 and 12 August 1949.

The Council, in resolution 264 (IX) adopted on 12 August, decided to hold two sessions in 1950, on 7 February and 3 July, at Lake Success and Geneva, respectively. It expressed its approval of the Calendar of Conferences submitted by the Secretary-General (E/1464) as amended during the ninth session, and authorized the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings, to make the necessary adjustments in the Calendar of Conferences.

As regards its commissions and sub-commissions, the Council decided that each should hold one session in 1950. The Council also decided that the sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights should be held in Geneva; and that the fourth session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press should be held in Montevideo, it being understood that the costs thereby incurred by the United Nations will not exceed those which would be incurred if the session were held at Headquarters. The Council expressed its appreciation of the offer of the Government of Uruguay to invite the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press to hold its next session at Montevideo.

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

1. INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

The issue of competence of the Committee was raised in connexion with the date of the second session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, at the 7th and 8th meetings of the Committee on 16 and 22 October 1948.

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

The Committee adopted the following resolution:

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

The Council reviewed these questions at its eighth session (231st and 232nd meetings on 9 and 10 February 1949), and decided on 9 February 1949 to approve the terms of the resolution adopted by the Interim Committee.

On 10 February 1949, the Council decided that the second session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities should convene on 13 June 1949.

m. ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

At its ninth session, the Council held elections for one third of the membership of the functional commissions (other than the Commission on Narcotic Drugs) in accordance with the arrangements in the commissions’ terms of reference for renewal of membership on a system of rotation. Members were elected for three years, their terms of office beginning 1 January 1950.

The following were the Members elected:

- Economic and Employment Commission: Canada (re-elected), China (re-elected), Czechoslovakia (re-elected), India (re-elected), Norway (re-elected).
- Transport and Communications Commission: Chile (re-elected), China (re-elected), France (re-elected), Norway (re-elected), Pakistan.
- Fiscal Commission: Canada, Cuba (re-elected), Poland (re-elected), USSR (re-elected), Venezuela.
- Statistical Commission: Argentina, Czechoslovakia, India (re-elected), Ukrainian SSR (re-elected).
- Population Commission: France (re-elected), Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian SSR (re-elected).
- Social Commission: Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, New Zealand (re-elected), United Kingdom (re-elected), Yugoslavia (re-elected).
- Commission on Human Rights: Egypt (re-elected), France (re-elected), Greece, India (re-elected), Ukrainian SSR (re-elected), USSR (re-elected).
- Commission on the Status of Women: Lebanon, Mexico (re-elected), USSR (re-elected), United Kingdom (re-elected), United States (re-elected).

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is composed of fifteen Members of the United Nations which are important producing or manufacturing countries or countries in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious social problem.

At its eighth session, the Council decided that ten Members of primary importance in these fields should be appointed for an indefinite period, and
that the term of office of the other five should be three years.

At its ninth session, it accordingly elected:

For an indefinite period: Canada, China, France, India, Peru, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

For three years: Egypt, Iran, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland.

The Agenda Committee is composed of the President, two Vice-Presidents and two other members, elected at each session of the Council to hold office until replaced at the next session. The President is the Chairman of the Agenda Committee, subject to the provisions of rules 20 and 21 of the rules of procedure of the Council.

On 18 March 1949, the Council, at its 282nd plenary meeting, elected the members for Denmark and India to the Agenda Committee for the ninth session.

On 5 August 1949, the Council, at its 323rd plenary meeting, elected the members for Belgium and India to the Agenda Committee for the tenth session. It also elected the member for Australia as alternate for the President of the Council, the representative of Poland as alternate for the first Vice-President and the representative of Brazil as alternate for the second Vice-President of the Council.

8. Financial Implications of the Action Taken by the Council at its Eighth and Ninth Sessions

The final summary (E/1113/Rev.1 and Corr.1) of financial implications of proposals approved by the Council at its eighth session indicated that the direct additional costs to be incurred during 1949 were $47,100. These costs arose from consideration of:

(a) The Interim Report of the Commission for Asia and the Far East ($32,000);
(b) Procedure to be followed in connexion with the draft Convention on the Death of Missing Persons ($2,200);
(c) Declaration of Old Age Rights ($2,600);
(d) Revision of the rules of procedure of the Council, particularly in connexion with the production of the summary records ($7,300);
(e) Availability of DDT insecticides for combating malaria in agricultural areas ($3,000).

Recoveries under the staff assessment plan were estimated at $6,000. Accordingly, the net additional costs in 1949 resulting from the Council's decisions at its eighth session amounted to $41,100. The Secretary-General undertook to absorb these costs in full within the 1949 appropriations.

Decisions under (a) and (d) above, together with certain other decisions, notably those affecting the activities of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, had financial implications affecting the 1950 budget, which were estimated at $168,900. In considering his budget proposals for 1950, to be presented to the fourth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General reviewed these estimated costs and included in his budget proposals sums necessary for the implementation of the Council's decisions.

The summary (E/1519 and Add.1) of financial implications of the proposals before the Council at its ninth session showed that the total amount required in 1949 for which no provision had been made in 1949 was $139,960.

The following main items accounted for the major part of the total:

(a) Special inquiries in the field of narcotics...$38,500
(b) Increased activities in connexion with the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America .................. 44,000
(c) Preparation of documentation for the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.................. 15,000
(d) Expert Committee to consider international measures to achieve and maintain full employment ........................................ 15,000
(e) A second meeting of the Social Commission in 1949 ................................ 21,960

Although for items (a) to (d) prior action by the General Assembly or by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions would be necessary before credits were available to the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary work, or to put it in hand, the Council was informed that it should be possible to cover most of the additional expense by appropriate transfers within the budget for 1949.

The Council was informed that projects approved at its ninth session would require supplementary estimates for 1950 in the amount of approximately $445,650. (This sum would be reduced by approximately $51,000 through miscellaneous income from the Staff Assessment Plan.) Special attention was called by the Council in its report to the General Assembly to certain items entailing significant additional expenditure in 1950. These included:

(a) Additional cost of the eleventh session of the Council and the sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva in 1950. ($117,000 plus $12,000) .............................................. $129,000
(b) Cost of increased activities of the regional economic commissions ........ 219,000
(c) Cost of special committees .................. 54,500
(d) Additional staff costs (headquarters departments) .................................. 42,000

In a number of cases, the Council took action
which eliminated or postponed additional expenditures, for example, the decision to hold the session of the Social Commission at the interim head-quarters rather than at Geneva, and to defer consideration of the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East.84

ANNEX I. DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Eighth Session

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

AUSTRALIA:
Representative H. V. Evatt
Alternate J. Plimsoll

BELGIUM:
Representative Fernand Dehousse
Alternates L. de Raeymaeker
Joseph Nisot
Roland Lebeau

BRAZIL:
Representative Joao Carlos Muniz
Alternates Gilberto Amado
Henrique de Souza Gomes

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:
Representative V. V. Skorobogaty
Alternates V. P. Smoliar
A. S. Stepanenko

CHILE:
Representative Hernan Santa Cruz
Alternates Osvaldo Saguez
Joaquin Larrain

CHINA:
Representative P. C. Chang

DENMARK:
Representative William Borberg
Alternates and Advisers Carl L. Iversen
Jorgen Dich
Finn T. B. Friis
Mrs. Nonny Wright

FRANCE:
Representative Pierre Mendès-France
Alternates Georges Boris
Louis Bugnard

INDIA:
Representative B. R. Sen
Alternate R. R. Saksena

LEBANON:
Representative Charles Malik
Alternates Georges Hakim
Karim Azkoul

NEW ZEALAND:
Representative James Thorn
Alternate W. B. Sutch

PERU:
Representative Jorge Fernández-Stoll

POLAND:
Representative Edward Drozniak
Alternate Juliusz Katz-Suchy

TURKEY:
Representative Selim Sarper
Alternates Hamdi Ozgurel
Adnan Kural

USSR:
Representative S. K. Tsarapkin
Alternates A. P. Morozov
L. V. Maevsky
V. A. Panov
L. N. Soloviev

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative C. P. Mayhew
Alternate H. M. Phillips

UNITED STATES:
Representative Willard L. Thorp
Deputy Representatives Leroy D. Sinebower
Walter M. Kotschnig

VENEZUELA:
Representative Carlos E. Stolk
Alternates Victor M. Perez Perozo
Lorenzo Mendoza Fleury

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ARGENTINA:
Observer Julio C. Rodriguez Arias

CANADA:
Observer G. K. Grande

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Observer Vladimir Houdek

NETHERLANDS:
Observers H. Riemens
Maria Z. N. Witteveen

YUGOSLAVIA:
Observer Joza Vilfan

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO):
Representative C. W. Jenks
Alternate R. A. Metall

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO):
Representatives F. L. McDougall
Karl Olsen

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):
Representatives Solomon V. Arnaldo
Gerald Carnes

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO):
Representative E. R. Marlin

For appropriations by the General Assembly at its fourth session, see resolution 356(IV) pp. 901-3.

In accordance with the Charter, 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.
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT:
Representatives J. J. McCloy
Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND:
Representatives Camille Gutt
Ahmed Zaki Bey Saad
Gordon Williams

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):
Representatives Frank A. Calderone
George Hill

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU):
Representative John J. Gillen

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEES ORGANIZATION (IRO):
Representatives Myer Cohen
G. G. Kullmann
Alternate Miss Martha Biehle

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (PC-IMCO):
Representative B. Lukac

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU):
Consultants Louis Saillant
V. Lombardo Toledano
Georges Fischer
Miss Lena Spiegel
Jacob Wolff

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE (ICA):
Consultants Murray D. Lincoln
Thorsten Odhe
Wallace J. Campbell
Howard A. Cowden

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC):
Consultants Winthrop W. Aldrich
Miss Edith Sansom

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR (AF of L):
Consultants Miss Toni Sender
George Stolz
Miss Florence Thorn

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS:
Consultants Charles E. Shaw
John Meade

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION:
Consultant Boris Mirkine-Guetzévitch

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS (WFUNA):
Consultants John A. F. Ennals
Clark M. Eichelberger
Miss Julia Stuart

Category B

AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION:
Consultant Isaac Lewin

CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE:
Consultant Mrs. Juliet Haig Drennan

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN:
Consultant Mrs. M. Baker van den Berg

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN:
Consultants Mrs. Francis Freeman
Mrs. Laura Dreyfus-Barney
Mrs. W. B. Parsons

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN:
Consultant Miss Janet Robb

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN:
Consultants Max Beer
Miss Janet Robb
Mrs. Eunice Carter

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUES:
Consultant Catherine Schaefer

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN:
Consultant Miss Betty Millard

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION:
Consultant Miss Marion V. Royle

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM:
Consultant Miss Gertrude Baer

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS:
Consultants Mrs. Marie Levy
Robert S. Marcus
N. Robinson

WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:
Consultant Miss Gertrude Baer

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS:
Consultant Miss Odette Jensen

WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS:
Consultant Wesley F. Rennie

WORLD'S YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:
Consultant Mrs. M. Baker van den Berg

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

AUSTRALIA:
Representative E. Donald Walker
Alternates and Advisers J. Plimsoll

BELGIUM:
Representative Fernand Dehousses
Alternates Robert Fenaux
L. de Raemyvaere
Van Tichelen

BRAZIL:
Representative Helio Lobo
Alternates Frank Moscoso
Enrico Penteado
Olyntho P. Machado

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:
Representative V. V. Skorobogaty
Alternates P. E. Astapenko
G. M. Mazurenko

CHILE:
Representative Hernán Santa Cruz
Alternates Rodrigo González
Oscar Schnake
Osvaldo Sagües

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH:
Consultant H. C. Williams

WORLD'S YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:
Consultant Miss Marion V. Royle
CHINA:  
Representative: P. C. Chang  
Alternate: Yu Tsune-Chi

DENMARK:  
Representative: William Borberg  
Alternates: Carl L. Iversen, Finn T. B. Friis

FRANCE:  
Representative: Pierre Mendès-France  
Alternate: Georges Boris

INDIA:  
Representative: Sir Raghavan Pillai  
Alternates: Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, M. J. Desai, B. P. Adarkar, S. Sen

LEBANON:  
Representative: Georges Hakim  
Alternate: Karim Azkoul

NEW ZEALAND:  
Representative: James Thorn  
Alternate: W. B. Sutch

PERU:  
Representative: Luis Alvarado  
Alternates: Enrique Torres Belon, Enrique Trujillo Bravo

POLAND:  
Representative: Julisz Katz-Suchy  
Alternate: J. Rudzinski

TURKEY:  
Representative: Ali Rana Tarhan  
Alternates: Sait Rauf Sarper, Hasan Nurelgin

USSR:  
Representative: Amazasp A. Arutiunian  
Alternates: Anatoli G. Kulagenkov, Boris T. Kolpakov, Alexander P. Morozov

UNITED KINGDOM:  
Representative: Hector McNeil  
Alternate: T. Corley Smith

UNITED STATES:  
Representative: Willard L. Thorp  
Alternates: Leroy D. Stonebower, Walter M. Kotschnig

VENEZUELA:  
Representative: Jose Joaquin Gonzalez  
Alternates: Victor M. Perez Perozo, Victor Montoya, Adolfo Nass, Felix Miralles

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS*  
ARGENTINA:  
Observer: Osvaldo A. Machado

BOLIVIA:  
Observer: F. Ferrière

CANADA:  
Observer: N. F. H. Berlis

COLOMBIA:  
Observer: Rafael Rocha-Schloss

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:  
Observer: Arnost Tauber

ISRAEL:  
Observers: M. Kahany, Gershon Hirsch, E. Najur

NETHERLANDS:  
Observers: W. H. J. Asch van Wijck, O. H. B. Schoenewald

PAKISTAN:  
Observer: Iftikhar Ali

YUGOSLAVIA:  
Observer: Pleic Ratko

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO):  
Representative: David A. Morse  
Alternate: C. W. Jenks

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO):  
Representatives: F. L. McDougall, Karl Olsen

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO):  
Representatives: Jaime Torres Bodet, Andre de Blonay, C. M. Berkeley, P. C. Terenzio

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO):  
Representative: E. R. Marlin

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT:  
Representative: Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND:  
Representatives: A. N. Overby, George F. Luthringer, Gordon Williams

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION (IRO):  
Representatives: Arthur Rucker, G. G. Kullmann, Francis Blanchard, Miss Sylvia Baverstock

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU):  
Representative: Fulke R. Radice

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO):  
Representatives: Frank A. Calderone, W. P. Forrest, M. H. Hafezi, Miss B. Howell

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU):  
Representative: F. von Ernst

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (IC-ITO):  
Observer: Eric Wyndham-White  
Alternate: Jean Royer

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION:  
Observer: B. Lukac

*See footnote 85, p. 116.
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU):
Consultants Vicente Lombardo Toledano
Giuseppe di Vittorio
Joseph Kosman
Georges Fischer

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE (ICA):
Consultants Thorsten Odhe
Edgar Milhaud

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR:
Consultant Miss Toni Sender

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC):
Consultants Pierre Vasseur
Pierre Jean Pointet
Richard Barton

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS (IFAP):
Consultant Roger Savary

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN TRADE UNIONS (IFCTU):
Consultants Gaston Tessier
Auguste A. J. Van Istaendel

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU):
Consultants Leopold Boissier
A. Robinet de Clery

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF EMPLOYERS:
Consultants C. Kuntschen

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS (WFUNA):
Consultants John A. F. Ennals
Mrs. Robertson
Mrs. Hermes

Category B

AGUDAS ISRAEL WORLD ORGANIZATION:
Consultants H. A. Goodman
S. Ehrmann

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE:
Consultant Miss Anne Winslow

CATHOLIC INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR SOCIAL SERVICE:
Consultants Miss J. de Romer
Mrs. de Wolf-Schryder

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:
Consultant O. Frederick Nolde

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS:
Consultant Moses Moskowitz

CO-ORDINATING BOARD OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS:
Consultants Barnett Janner
David Mowshowitch
Saul E. Jofes

FRIENDS WORLD COMMITTEE FOR CONSULTATION:
Consultants Howard Wriggins
Miss Joanne Benton

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TOURING ALLIANCE AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE FEDERATION:
Consultants Joseph Britschgi
E. Gay
Paul Ossipow

INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION:
Consultants Théodore de Félice
Miss Micheline de Felice

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF WOMEN — EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL RESPONSIBILITIES:
Consultants Mrs. M. Baker Van Den Berg
Miss M. Ginsberg

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENAL LAW:
Consultants Max Habicht
Madame Romniciano

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN:
Consultants The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme
Dame Rachel Crowdy
George Tomlinson

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR UNIFICATION OF PENAL LAW:
Consultants Jean Graven
Madame Romniciano

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN’S GUILD:
Consultants Mrs. Egli-Guttinger
Mrs. J. Karmin

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN:
Consultants Dr. Renée Girod
Mrs. E. H. Carter
Miss L. C. A. van Eeghen

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF FRIENDS OF YOUNG WOMEN:
Consultants Mlle. Andrée Kurz
Madame Eric Choisy

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN:
Consultants Mlle. Renée Dubois
Madame Wiblé-Gaillard
Mlle. Lavarino

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN, THE:
Consultant Ed. Chapuisat

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDISATION:
Consultants Henry St. Léger
Roger Maréchal

INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT UNION:
Consultants Colonel F. E. Spat
Colonel C. J. K. Petersen

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE:
Consultants Madame Loewenhard
Mlle. Suzanne Ferriere

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE:
Consultant Henri Jacqz

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS:
Consultant J. P. Vouga

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF CATHOLIC WOMEN’S LEAGUES:
Consultant Miss I. de Romer

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CHILD WELFARE:
Consultant Georges Thélin

LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN’S INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS:
Consultant Mrs. L. Dreyfus-Barney
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS:
Consultant Robert Gaylord

PAX ROMANA—INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC MOVEMENT
FOR INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND
INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF CATHOLIC STUDENTS:
Consultant Jean-Paul Buenzod

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION:
Consultants Mrs. Erna Horngacher
Mrs. Paulette Danielevicz
Madame Raymonde Gardet

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND
FREEDOM:
Consultants Miss Gertrude Baer
Mrs. Anne L. Bloch

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS:
Consultants G. M. Riegner
F. R. Bienenfeld
G. Liban

WORLD’S ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN’S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS:
Consultants Wesley F. Remme
Jean-Jacques Favre

WORLD’S YOUNG WOMEN’S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:
Consultants Miss Marion Royce
Mlle. Alice Arnold
Mrs. C. Beresford Fox

ANNEX II. MEMBERS OF SUBSIDIARY ORGS OF THE COUNCIL
(21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

A. FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948, and re-elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1951:
BELGIUM, BRAZIL, FRANCE, POLAND, UNITED KINGDOM
Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949:
CANADA, CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INDIA, NORWAY
Members elected for four years to serve until 31 December 1950:
AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN SSR, CUBA, USSR, UNITED STATES

AUSTRALIA:
Roland Wilson (Chairman)

BELGIUM:
Representative Fernand van Langenhove

BRAZIL:
Representative Jose Nunes Guimaraes

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:
Representative S. N. Malinine

CANADA:
Representative John Deutsch

CHINA:
Representative Franklin L. Ho (Second Vice-Chairman)

CUBA:
Representative Nicasio Silverio

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Representatives Zdenek Augenthaler (1 Jan.-31 Dec. 1948)
Rudolf Bystricky (1 Jan.-31 Dec. 1949)

FRANCE:
Representative Jacques Rueff

INDIA:
Representatives R. K. Nehru
Ramj Ram Saksena (replacing R. K. Nehru who resigned 31 March 1949)

NORWAY:
Representative Gunnar Boe

POLAND:
Representative Jacek Rudzinski (1 Jan.-31 Dec. 1948)

USSR:
Representative A. P. Morozov (First Vice-Chairman)

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Robert Lowe Hall

UNITED STATES:
Representative Isador Lubin (Rapporteur)

SUB-COMMISSION ON EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STABILITY
Selected by the Economic and Employment Commission for three-year terms of office, to serve until 31 December 1950:
J. Belin (France)
Alexander Danilov (USSR)
Ragnar Frisch (Norway) (Second Vice-Chairman)
R. F. Harrod (United Kingdom)
Oscar Lange (Poland) (First Vice-Chairman)
Leslie G. Melville (Australia) (Chairman)
Winfield Riefler (United States)

SUB-COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Selected by the Economic and Employment Commission for three-year terms of office, to serve until 31 December 1950:
Jose Nunes Guimaraes (Brazil)
Manuel Bravo Jimenez (Mexico) (Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur)
D. K. Lieu (China)
Alexander P. Morozov (USSR)
V. K. R. V. Rao (India) (Chairman)
Beardsley Ruml (United States)
Emanuel Slechta (Czechoslovakia)

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948:
BRAZIL, INDIA, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, UNITED KINGDOM

At the Commission's fourth session, the Byelorussian SSR was represented by V. P. Smoliar, alternate.
Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949:

**CHILE, CHINA, FRANCE, NORWAY, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Members elected for four years to serve until 31 December 1950:

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA, EGYPT, USSR, UNITED STATES, YUGOSLAVIA**

Members elected for three years to serve from 1 January 1949 to 31 December 1951:

**INDIA, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, VENEZUELA**

**BRAZIL**
- Representative: Ronato Azerado Feio

**CHILE**
- Representatives: Alfonso Grez (1 Jan.-31 Dec. 1948) Augustin Hueunees

**CHINA**
- Representative: Hsiao Ching-Yuen

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**
- Representative: Pavel Baracek-Jacquier

**EGYPT**
- Representative: Shoukry Abaza Bey

**FRANCE**
- Representative: Jean Goursat

**INDIA**

**NETHERLANDS**
- Representative: J. J. Oyevaar (Chairman)

**NORWAY**
- Representative: Frederik Odfjell

**POLAND**
- Representative: Stanislaw Kuczborski (1 Jan.—31 Dec. 1948)

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**
- Representative: E. C. Smith

**USSR**
- Representative: N. Y. Bezroukov (Vice-Chairman)

**UNITED KINGDOM**
- Representative: Brigadier General Sir H. Osborne Mance

**UNITED STATES**
- Representative: George P. Baker

**VENEZUELA**
- Representative: Manuel Reyna

**YUGOSLAVIA**
- Representative: Slavko Pezelj

**FISCAL COMMISSION**
- Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948:
  - BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INDIA, NEW ZEALAND, UNITED STATES

**COLOMBIA, CUBA, LEBANON, POLAND, USSR**

**Members elected for four years to serve until 31 December 1950:**

**CHINA, FRANCE, UKRAINIAN SSR, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, UNITED KINGDOM**

Members elected for three years to serve from 1 January 1949 to 31 December 1951:

**BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN, UNITED STATES**

**BELGIUM**
- Representative: Rodolphe Putnam (Chairman to 31 Dec. 1948)

**CHINA**
- Representative: S. K. Fong

**COLOMBIA**
- Representative: Valerio Botero

**CUBA**
- Representative: José M. Perez Cubillas (Vice-Chairman from 1 Jan. 1949)

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**
- Representative: Karel Czesany

**FRANCE**
- Representative: Jacques Certeux

**INDIA**
- Representative: N. Sunderasan

**LEBANON**
- Representative: George Hakim

**NEW ZEALAND**
- Representative: D. W. A. Barker (1 Jan. 1949-31 Dec. 1951) (Rapporteur)

**PAKISTAN**
- Representative: S. Trampczyinski

**UKRAINIAN SSR**
- Representative: I. Tolkunoff

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**
- Representative: Seymour Jacklin

**USSR**
- Representative: P. M. Chernyshev (Chairman to 31 Dec. 1949) (Vice-Chairman to 31 Dec. 1948)

**UNITED KINGDOM**
- Representative: R. G. Hawtrey

**UNITED STATES**
- Representative: Edward T. Bartelt

**STATISTICAL COMMISSION**
- Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948, and re-elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1951:

**CHINA, NETHERLANDS, USSR, UNITED STATES**

To 31 December 1948.

**NETHERLANDS, USSR, UNITED STATES**

**To 31 December 1948.**

**Nomination not yet received.**
Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949, and re-elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1952:

**INDIA, UKRAINIAN SSR**

Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949:

**CANADA, MEXICO**

Members elected for four years to serve until 31 December 1950:

**FRANCE, NORWAY, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM**

**CANADA:** Representative Herbert Marshall (Chairman to 26 Apr. 1949)

**CHINA:** Representative D. K. Lieu

**FRANCE:** Representative G. Darmois

**INDIA:** Representative P. G Mahalanobis (Vice-Chairman)

**MEXICO:** Representative Gilberto Loyo

**NETHERLANDS:** Representative Ph. J. Idenburg (Chairman from 26 Apr. 1949)

**NORWAY:** Representative Gunnar Jahn

**TURKEY:** Representative Sefik Bilkur

**UKRAINIAN SSR:** Representative V. A. Rabichko

**USSR:** Representative T. V. Ryabushkin

**UNITED KINGDOM:** Representative H. Campion (Rapporteur from 26 Apr. 1949)

**UNITED STATES:** Representative Stuart A. Rice (Rapporteur to 26 Apr. 1949)

**SUB-COMMISSION ON STATISTICAL SAMPLING**

Members composed of five experts elected by the Commission for an indeterminate period.

- G. Darmois (France)
- W. E. Deming (United States)
- P. C. Mahalanobis (India) (Chairman)
- F. Yates (United Kingdom)
- (Vacant) (USSR)
- R. A. Fisher (United Kingdom) (Consultant)

**POPULATION COMMISSION**

Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948, and re-elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1951:

**CHINA, USSR, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES**

Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949:

**AUSTRALIA, CANADA, FRANCE, UKRAINIAN SSR**

Members elected for four years to serve until 31 December 1950:

**BRAZIL, NETHERLANDS, PERU, YUGOSLAVIA**

**AUSTRALIA:** Representatives William Douglass Forsyth, R. I. Downing (replacing Mr. Forsyth who resigned on 15 Feb. 1949)

**BRAZIL:** Representative Germano Jardim

**CANADA:** Representative J. T. Marshall

**CHINA:** Representative Franklin L. Ho

**FRANCE:** Representative Alfred Sauvy

**NETHERLANDS:** Representative Jonkheer N. L. J. van Buttingha Wichers

**PERU:** Representative Alberto Arca Parró (Chairman)

**UKRAINIAN SSR:** Representative V. A. Rabichko (Vice-Chairman)

**USSR:** Representative T. V. Ryabushkin

**UNITED KINGDOM:** Representative David V. Glass (Rapporteur)

**UNITED STATES:** Representative Philip M. Hauser

**YUGOSLAVIA:** Representative Dolfe Vogelnik

**SOCIAL COMMISSION**

Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948:

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GREECE, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, USSR, UNITED STATES**

Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949:

**COLOMBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, PERU, UNITED KINGDOM, YUGOSLAVIA**

Members elected for four years to serve until 31 December 1950:

**CANADA, CHINA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, IRAQ, POLAND**

Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1951:

**FRANCE, INDIA, TURKEY, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, USSR, UNITED STATES**

**CANADA:** Representative George F. Davidson

**CHINA:** Representative Y. C. Yang (First Vice-Chairman, third session)

44At the fourth session of the Commission, the Netherlands was represented by Ph. J. Idenburg.

45At the third session of the Social Commission, the following members were represented by alternates: Canada, R. B. Curry; Colombia, J. Ortiz-Rodriguez; at the fourth session: China, Simon Cheng; Colombia, Eduardo Carrizosa; Netherlands, M. H. M. Hemmes; Peru, Jose Encinas; at the fifth session: Canada, R. B. Curry; China, Hsiu Cha; Colombia, Eduardo Carrizosa; Iraq, Mrs. B. Afnan; Peru, T. Cabada; Poland, Miss F. Kalinowska; USSR, V. C. Formashev; Yugoslavia, R. Pleic.
COLOMBIA:
Representative Diego Mejia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:
Representative Frantisek Kraus

DENMARK:
Representative Miss Alice Brunn (Rapporteur, fourth session)

ECUADOR:
Representative Jose Antonio Correa (First Vice-Chairman, fourth and fifth sessions)

FRANCE:
Representative H. Hauck

GREECE:
Representative Alexis Kyrou

INDIA:
Representative M. K. Bharatan Kumarappa

IRAQ:
Representative Awni Khalidy

NETHERLANDS:
Representative J. C. van Heuven (Rapporteur, third and fifth sessions)

NEW ZEALAND:
Representative W. B. Sutch (Chairman)

PERU:
Representatives: Ismael Bielich (1 Jan. 1948-31 Dec. 1948)

POLAND:
Representative Henryk Altmann
Alternate J. Katz-Suchy

TURKEY:
Representative Mumta Turhan

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:
Representative Major Louis van Schalkwijk

USSR:
Representative Alexander P. Borisov

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Oswald C. Alien

UNITED STATES:
Representative Arthur J. Altmeier

YUGOSLAVIA:
Representative Mrs. Krista Djordjevic (Second Vice-Chairman)

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS
Members elected on 18 February 1946 to serve for three years:

CANADA, CHINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, INDIA, IRAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, PERU, POLAND, TURKEY, USSR, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES, YUGOSLAVIA

CANADA:
Representative Col. C. H. L. Sharman

CHINA:
Representative C. L. Hsia (Vice-Chairman)

EGYPT:
Representative Brigadier M. M. El-Khouli Bey

FRANCE:
Representative Gaston Bourgeois

INDIA:
Representative M. Gopala Menon

IRAN:
Representative Nasrollah Entezam

MEXICO:
Representative O. Rabasa

NETHERLANDS:
Representative A. Kruysse (Rapporteur)

PERU:
Representative C. Avalos

POLAND:
Representative A. W. Rudzinski

TURKEY:
Representative C. Or

USSR:
Representative V. V. Zakusov

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Thomas Hutson

UNITED STATES:
Representative Harry J. Anslinger

YUGOSLAVIA:
Representative Stano Krasovec (Chairman)

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948:
BANGLADESH, CHINA, LEBANON, PANAMA, UNITED KINGDOM, URUGUAY

Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949:
EGYPT, FRANCE, INDIA, IRAN, UKRAINIAN SSR, USSR

Members elected for four years to serve until 31 December 1950:
AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, CHILE, PHILIPPINES, UNITED STATES, YUGOSLAVIA

Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1951:
CHINA, DENMARK, GUATEMALA, LEBANON, UNITED KINGDOM, URUGUAY

AUSTRALIA:
Representative J. D. L. Hood

BELGIUM:
Representative Fernand Dehousse

BULGARIA:
Representative Afanasi S. Stepanenko

CHILE:
Representative Hernan Santa Cruz

CHINA:
Representative P. C. Chang (Vice-Chairman)

DENMARK:
Representative Max Soerensen

EGYPT:
Representative Omar Loutfi

FRANCE:
Representative Rene Cassin (Vice-Chairman)

GUIRENA:
Representative Carlos Garcia Bauer

INDIA:
Representative Mrs. Hansa Mehta

IRAN:
Representative Nasrollah Entezam

*To 31 December 1948.
*At the Commission's fifth session, Belgium was represented by R. Lebeau, alternate; Chile by O. Sagues, alternate; Philippines by J. D. Ingles, alternate; Yugoslavia by J. Vilfan, alternate.
*To 31 December 1948.
LEBANON:
Representative Charles Malik (Rapporteur)

PANAMA:
Representative Ricardo J. Alfaro

PHILIPPINES:
Representative Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo

UKRAINIAN SSR:
Representatives
Mihail Klekovkin
Vadim P. Kovalenko (replacing Mr. Klekovkin who resigned on 7 May 1949)

USSR:
Representatives
Alexander E. Bogomolov
A. P. Pavlov (replacing Mr. Bogomolov who resigned on 9 Mar. 1949)

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Miss J. Marguerite Bowie

UNITED STATES:
Representative Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (Chairman)

URUGUAY:
Representative Don Jose A. Mora

YUGOSLAVIA:
Representative Vladislav Ribnikar

SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS
Members selected by the Commission on Human Rights on 11 April 1949 to serve until 31 December 1952:
Karim Azkoul (Lebanon)
Mahmoud Azmi (Egypt)
Carroll Binder (United States)
P. H. Chang (China)
Stevan Dedijer (Yugoslavia)
Roberto Fontaina (Uruguay)
Devadas Gandhi (India)
Andre Geraud (France)
Salvador P. Lopez (Philippines)
Alfredo Silva Carvallo (Chile)
Francis Williams (United Kingdom)
Vasily M. Zonov (USSR)

SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES
Selected by the Commission on Human Rights for two-year terms, to serve until 31 December 1949:
A. P. Borisov (USSR)
C. F. Chang (China)
Jonathan Daniels (United States)
Erik Enar Ekstrand (Sweden) (Chairman)
M. R. Masani (India)
W. M. Jutson McNamara (Australia)
Elizabeth Monroe (United Kingdom)
Joseph Nisot (Belgium)
Arturo Meneses Pallares (Ecuador) (Rapporteur)
Herad Roy (Haiti) (Vice-Chairman)
Rezzada Shafaq (Iran)
Samuel Spanien (France)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948:
AUSTRALIA, BYELORUSSIAN SSR, CHINA, GUATEMALA, INDIA

Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949:
MEXICO, SYRIA, USSR, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES

Members elected for four years to serve until 31 December 1950:
COSTA RICA, DENMARK, FRANCE, TURKEY, VENEZUELA

Members elected for three years to serve from 1 January 1949 to 31 December 1951:
AUSTRALIA, CHINA, GREECE, HAITI, INDIA

AUSTRALIA:
Representatives Mrs. Jessie Street (to 31 Dec. 1948)
Mrs. Elsie Frances Byth (from 1 Jan. 1949)

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:
Representative Mrs. Evdokia Uralova

CHINA:
Representative Miss Cecilia Sieu-Ling Zung

COSTA RICA:
Representative Mrs. Craciela Morales F. de Echeverria

DENMARK:
Representative Mrs. Bodil Begtrup

FRANCE:
Representative Mme. Marie-Hélène Lefaucheux (Chairman)

GREECE:
Representative Mrs. Lina P. Tsaldaris

GUATEMALA:
Representative Mrs. Sara B. de Monzon

HAITI:
Representative Mrs. Fortuna André Guéry

INDIA:
Representatives Begum Shareefah Hamid Ali
Mrs. Lakshmi Nandan Menon (replacing Begum Hamid Ali who resigned on 25 Jan. 1949)
Mrs. Hannah Sen (replacing Mrs. Menon who resigned on 4 June 1949)

MEXICO:
Representative Mrs. Amalia C. de Castillo Ledon (Vice-Chairman)

SYRIA:
Representatives Mrs. Alice Kuzma (Rapporteur to 31 Dec. 1948)
Adila Beyhom El-Jazairi (replacing Mrs. Kuzma who resigned 20 Mar. 1949)

TURKEY:
Representative Mrs. Mihrı Pektas (Rapporteur from 1 Jan. 1949)

USSR:
Representative Mrs. E. A. Popova

UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Miss Mary Sutherland

UNITED STATES:
Representative Miss Dorothy Kenyon

VENEZUELA:
Representative Mrs. Isabel de Urdaneta

97 At the Commission's fifth session, Belgium was represented by R. Lebeau, alternate; Chile by O. Sagues, alternate; Philippines by J. D. Ingles, alternate; Yugoslavia by J. Vilfan, alternate.

98 To 31 December 1948.

99 Ibid.
Functions and Organization of the United Nations 125

B. REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

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

ALBANIA  HUNGARY  ROMANIA
AUSTRIA  IRELAND  SWITZERLAND
BULGARIA  ITALY  PORTUGAL
FINLAND  

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Members:

AUSTRALIA  NETHERLANDS  USSR
BURMA  NEW ZEALAND  UNITED KINGDOM
CHINA  PAKISTAN  UNITED STATES
FRANCE  PHILIPPINES
INDIA  THAILAND

Associate Members:

CAMBODIA  KOREA, REP. OF  NEPAL
CEYLON  LAOS  STATE OF
HONG KONG  MALAYA AND  VIET-NAM
INDONESIA  BRITISH  BORNEO

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Members:

ARGENTINA  ECUADOR  PANAMA
BOLIVIA  EL SALVADOR  PARAGUAY
BRAZIL  FRANCE  PERU
CHILE  GUATEMALA  UNITED KINGDOM
COLOMBIA  HAITI  UNITED STATES
COSTA RICA  HONDURAS  URUGUAY
CUBA  MEXICO  VENEZUELA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  NETHERLANDS

at each session of the Council to hold office until replaced at the next session.

At the seventh session, the two other members were New Zealand and Netherlands; at the eighth session, Brazil and New Zealand; at the ninth session, Denmark and India.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS

Established at the fifth session, the Committee is composed of China, France, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

D. SPECIAL BODIES

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

Appointed by the Council to serve until replaced on, or shortly after, 2 March 1953:

Pedro Pernambuco Filho (Brazil)
Hans Fischer (Switzerland)
Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom)
Herbert L. May (United States)
Paul Reuter (France)

Sedat Tavat (Turkey)
Y. N. Yang (China)

SUPERVISORY BODY

Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (for five years):

Colonel C. J. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O. (Canada)

Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board (for one year):

Herbert L. May (United States)

Appointed by the World Health Organization (for five years):

Professor Hans Fischer (Switzerland)
Professor Sedat Tavat (Turkey)

The persons listed above took office officially as of 27 September 1948. Mr. May was reappointed for a year as of June 1949.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN’S EMERGENCY FUND

The Executive Board of UNICEF is composed of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iraq, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Committee is composed of the Secretary-General and the corresponding officers of the specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations as follows:

Director-General of ILO: D. A. Morse (United States)

Director-General of FAO: Norris E. Dodd (United States)

Director-General of UNESCO: Julian Huxley (United Kingdom) (1948)
J. Torres Bodet (Mexico) (1949)

100First admitted, on 8 December 1948, as “the Republic of Indonesia and the rest of Indonesia”.

101Admitted 22 October 1949.

102Admitted 30 November 1948.

103Admitted 21 October 1949.
President of the Council of ICAO:
Edward Warner (United States)

President of the Bank:
John J. McCloy (United States) (to July 1949)
Eugene Black (United States) (from July 1949)

Managing Director of the Fund:
Camille Gutt (Belgium)

Secretary-General of ITU:
Franz von Ernert (Switzerland)

Director of UPU:
Alois Muri (Switzerland)

Director-General of WHO:
G. Brock Chisholm (Canada)

Director-General of IRO:
William Hallam Tuck (United States) (to July 1949)
J. Donald Kingsley (United States) (from July 1949)

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS
This Committee is composed of:
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.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL ON THE UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN
The Committee is composed of the following members elected in 1947: Canada, Chile, China, France, New Zealand, Poland and United States.

ANNEX III. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1
The Economic and Social Council shall hold at least two regular sessions a year. One of these sessions shall be held shortly before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly.

Rule 2
Each regular session shall be held at a date fixed by the Council at a previous session.

Rule 3
Any member of the Council or the Secretary-General may request an alteration of the date of a regular session. The President shall forthwith communicate, through the Secretary-General, the request to the other members of the Council, together with such observations as the Secretary-General may present. If within eight days of the enquiry a majority of the members of the Council explicitly concurs in the request, the President will convene the Council accordingly.

Rule 4
Special sessions shall be held by decision of the Council, or at the request of:
(1) A majority of the members of the Council,
(2) The General Assembly,

The Council shall also hold a special session at the request of the Trusteeship Council, any Member of the United Nations, or a specialized agency, if the President of the Council and the two Vice-Presidents agree to the request. If the officers have not notified their agreement to the Secretary-General within four days of the receipt of the request, the President shall forthwith inform the other members of the Council, through the Secretary-General, of the request and shall enquire whether or not they support the request for a session. If within eight days of the enquiry, a majority of the members of the Council explicitly concurs in the request, the Council shall hold a special session.

E. AD HOC COMMITTEES

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURE
The Committee was established on 28 August 1948 to meet between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council. It was reconstituted on 17 March 1949 to meet between the ninth and tenth sessions of the Council. It is composed of representatives of Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, China, France, Lebanon, Netherlands, Peru, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela.

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FACTORS BEARING UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST
The Committee was established at the sixth session of the Council with the following membership: China, France, Lebanon, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela. Egypt, Iran and Iraq were also invited by the Council to participate as full members of the Committee.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON DECLARATION OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS
The following were elected on 2 March 1949 to serve until the ninth session of the Council:
BRAZIL Antonio Houaiss
DENMARK Henrik Zytphen-Adeler
FRANCE Hubert Posse
LEBANON Jamil Mikaoui
POLAND Jacek Rudzinski
UNITED STATES H. Graham Morison
USSR A. Koulagenkov

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL MATTERS
The Committee is composed of the following nine members to sit between the ninth and tenth sessions of the Council: Australia, China, France, Lebanon, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.
quest, the President will convene the Council accordingly.

Special sessions will be convened within thirty days of receipt by the President of a request for such a session at a date fixed by the President.

Rule 5
The President of the Council, with the concurrence of the Vice-Presidents, may also call a special session of the Council and fix the date thereof.

Rule 6
Each session shall be held at the seat of the United Nations unless, in pursuance of a previous decision of the Council, or at the request of a majority of its members, another place is designated.

Rule 7
The President of the Council shall notify the Members of the United Nations, the President of the Security Council, the President of the Trusteeship Council, the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in category (a), through the Secretary-General, of the date of the first meeting of each session. Such notification shall be sent (1) in the case of a regular session at least six weeks in advance, (2) in the case of a special session at least twelve days in advance. If a special session is called at the request of the Security Council, the period of notice may be reduced by the President to not less than eight days.

Rule 8
The Council may decide at any session to adjourn temporarily and resume its meetings at a later date.

II. AGENDA
Rule 9
The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President and shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to the Members of the United Nations, to the President of the Security Council, to the President of the Trusteeship Council, to the specialized agencies and to the non-governmental organizations in category (a), in the case of regular sessions six weeks before the opening of the session, and in the case of special sessions, at the same time as the notice convening the Council. The basic documents relating to each item appearing on the provisional agenda of regular and special sessions shall, subject to rule 10, be transmitted not later than the date on which the provisional agenda is communicated.

Rule 10
The provisional agenda of each regular session of the Council shall include all items proposed by:
1. The Council at a previous session;
2. The General Assembly, the Security Council or the Trusteeship Council;
3. Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in category (a), if submitted with basic documents in sufficient time to reach the Secretary-General not less than seven weeks before the first meeting of each session. Any item submitted to the Secretary-General for inclusion upon the provisional agenda less than seven weeks before the date of the first meeting of the session shall be accompanied by a statement of the urgency of the item and of the reasons which precluded its submission within the period of time specified, as well as by the basic documents. Such items shall, together with the above-mentioned statement and any comments the Secretary-General sees fit to offer, be placed before the Agenda Committee;
4. The Secretary-General, subject to the pertinent provisions of paragraph (3) above.

Rule 11
The provisional agenda for a special session shall consist only of those items proposed for consideration in the request for the holding of the session, subject, when appropriate, to rule 19.

Rule 12
Before the Secretary-General places an item proposed by a specialized agency or a non-governmental organization in category (a) upon the provisional agenda, he shall carry out with the agency or organization concerned such preliminary consultation as may be necessary.

Rule 13
The first item on the provisional agenda of a session of the Council shall be the adoption of the agenda, except for the election of the officers when required under rule 19.

Rule 14
The Council shall set up an Agenda Committee composed of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, and two other members who shall be elected at the first regular session of the Council of each year to hold office until the first regular session of the following year, subject to their remaining members of the Council. Having elected the two members referred to above, the Council shall then proceed to elect one alternate member State for each member of the Agenda Committee whose continued service on the Committee would be dependent on re-election to the Council before the term of office of the Committee expires.

When applicable, the principles of rule 22 shall apply to the Agenda Committee, otherwise the Committee shall elect its own acting chairman.

Any officer of the Council who, although still eligible to serve on the Committee, is prevented from attending a meeting shall designate an alternate from his own State to represent him. Such alternates shall have full rights of participation including the right to vote.

Rule 15
The Agenda Committee shall, prior to each session, consider the items submitted under rule 10 for inclusion in the agenda and make recommendations thereon to the Council, including recommendations as to the inclusion, deletion or deferment of items and as to the order in which they will be considered.

The Agenda Committee shall recommend the inclusion of any item transmitted to it by the Secretary-General under rule 10 in cases where the request for its inclusion reached the Secretary-General less than seven weeks before the first meeting of the session, only if the item is, in its opinion, urgent and important.

That is, a non-governmental organization recognized in accordance with paragraph 1 (a) of part IV of the report of the Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations adopted by the Council on 21 June 1946. [Footnote in original text].
The Agenda Committee shall make recommendations to the Council concerning the procedure to be followed in the consideration of the items on the agenda, including the reference of certain items to the Council committees set up under rule 25, without preliminary debate in the Council.

The Agenda Committee may also recommend that, without preliminary debate in the Council, any item be referred to:

(a) A specialized agency, with the proviso that the specialized agency shall report on its work to the Council;
(b) One or more of its commissions, for examination and report at a subsequent session of the Council;
(c) The Secretary-General for study and report at a subsequent session of the Council; or
(d) The authority proposing the item, for further information or documentation.

A Member of the United Nations, a specialized agency, or a non-governmental organization in category (a), which has requested the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda, shall be entitled to be heard on the inclusion of the item by the Agenda Committee.

Rule 16
During a session, the Council may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only urgent and important items shall be added to the agenda of the Council during the session. The Council may refer any request for inclusion of an item on the agenda of the Council's session to the Agenda Committee for report.

III. REPRESENTATION. CREDENTIALS
Rule 17
Each member of the Council shall be represented by an accredited representative, who may be accompanied by such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

Rule 18
The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Secretary-General not less than twenty-four hours before the first meeting at which the representatives are to attend. The President and the Vice-Presidents shall examine the credentials and submit their report to the Council. This rule shall not, however, prevent a member from changing its representatives, alternate representatives, or advisers subsequently, subject to proper submission and examination of credentials, where needed.

IV. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS
Rule 19
Each year at the commencement of its first meeting the Council shall elect a President and a second Vice-President, from among the representatives of its members.

Rule 20
The President and Vice-Presidents shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election. None of them may, however, hold office after the expiration of the term of office of the member of which he is a representative.

Rule 21
If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the first Vice-President, or in the latter's absence, the second Vice-President shall preside.

Rule 22
If the President ceases to be a representative of a member of the Council or is incapacitated, or if the member of the United Nations of which he is a representative ceases to be a member of the Council, the first Vice-President shall take his place. In similar circumstances, the second Vice-President shall take the place of the first Vice-President.

Rule 23
A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

Rule 24
In the case of a member of the Council which is for the time being represented by the President, an alternate representative shall, at the discretion of the President, be permitted to participate in the proceedings and to vote in the Council. In such a case the President shall not exercise his right to vote.

V. COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL
Rule 25
At each session, the Council may set up such committees as it deems necessary in addition to the committees specifically provided for in these rules, and refer to them any questions on the agenda for study and report. Such committees may be authorized to sit while the Council is not in session.

Each committee shall elect its own officers, except where decided otherwise by the Council.

The provisions of rules 40 and 41, and 46 to 69 inclusive, shall be applied in the proceedings of the committees and any subsidiary bodies set up by them.

Rule 26
Committees of the Council shall be nominated by the President subject to approval of the Council, unless the Council decides otherwise.

Sub-committees of committees shall be nominated by the Chairman of the committee subject to approval of the committee, unless the committee decides otherwise.

VI. SECRETARIAT
Rule 27
The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Council and of its committees. He may designate one of the Assistant Secretaries-General or another officer of the Secretariat to act as his representative.

Rule 28
The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Council, its committees and such subsidiary bodies as may be established by them.

Rule 29
The Secretary-General shall be responsible for keeping the members of the Council informed of any questions which may be brought before it for consideration.

Rule 30
The Secretary-General, or his representative, may, subject to rule 47, make oral as well as written statements to the Council, its committees or subsidiary bodies concerning any question under consideration.
Rule 31
The Secretary-General shall be responsible for all the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Council, of its committees and of any subsidiary bodies.

Rule 32
The Secretariat shall interpret speeches made at meetings; shall receive, translate and circulate the documents of the Council, its committees and subsidiary bodies; shall print, publish and circulate the records of the sessions, the resolutions of the Council and the relevant documentation required. It shall have the custody of the documents in the archives of the Council and generally perform all other work which the Council may require.

Rule 33
1. A summary estimate of the financial implications of all proposals coming before the Council shall be prepared by the Secretary-General and circulated to members as soon as possible after the issue of the provisional agenda. This summary estimate shall be revised as necessary during the session in the light of the Council's discussions and a final summary shall be considered by the Council in plenary meeting before the close of each session.

2. Before a proposal which involves expenditure from United Nations funds is approved by the Council or by any of its committees, the Secretary-General shall prepare and circulate to members, as early as possible, a separate estimate of the cost involved in each such proposal. It shall be the duty of the President of the Council and Chairmen of committees to draw the attention of members to this estimate and invite discussions on it when the proposal is considered by the Council or by a committee.

VII. LANGUAGES

Rule 34
Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages, and English and French the working languages of the Council.

Rule 35
Speeches made in either of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

Rule 36
Speeches made in any other of the three official languages shall be interpreted into both working languages.

Rule 37
Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the official languages. In this case he shall himself provide for interpretation into one of the working languages. Interpretation into the other working language by an interpreter of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in the first working language.

Rule 38
Written records shall be drawn up in the working languages. A translation of the whole or part of any record into any of the other official languages shall be furnished if requested by any delegation.

Rule 39
All resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions of the Council shall be made available in the official languages.

VIII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 40
The meetings of the Council shall be held in public unless the Council decides otherwise.

Rule 41
At the close of each private meeting, the Council may issue a communique through the Secretary-General.

IX. RECORDS

Rule 42
Summary records of the public meetings of the Council, its committees and subsidiary bodies shall be prepared by the Secretariat. They shall be distributed as soon as possible to all members of the Council and any others participating in the meeting, who may, within forty-eight hours of their receipt, submit corrections to the Secretariat. Any disagreement concerning such corrections shall be decided by the President of the Council, or by the Chairman of the committee or subsidiary body to which the record relates, after consulting, upon request of the representative concerned, the verbatim records to be kept by the Secretariat in accordance with rule 43, or, if necessary, the sound recordings of the proceedings of the Council.

The summary records, with any such corrections incorporated, shall be distributed promptly to the members of the Council, to the other Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies. They may be consulted by the public on publication.

Rule 43
Verbatim records of the meetings of the Council shall be kept by the Secretariat. The verbatim records of public meetings shall be available to the public. The verbatim records of private meetings shall be made available upon decisions of the Council, to representatives of the Members of the United Nations only.

Rule 44
The records of private meetings of the Council shall be made available to the other Members of the United Nations upon decision of the Council and may be made public at such time and under such conditions as the Council may decide.

Rule 45
As soon as possible, the text of the resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions adopted by the Council, its committees and subsidiary bodies shall be distributed by the Secretariat to all members of the Council and any others participating in the session. The printed text of such resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions shall be distributed as soon as possible after the close of the session to all the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies.

X. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 46
A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 47
In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare

There are no verbatim records of the Council at present (see resolutions 138(VI) and 176(VII) of the Council). [Footnote in original text] See also p. 110.
the opening and closing of each meeting of the Council, shall direct the discussion, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have control of the proceedings of the Council and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He shall rule on points of order and shall have in particular the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting.

Debate shall be confined to the question before the Council and the President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

Rule 48
During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

A representative raising a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 49
During the discussion of any matter a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative may speak in favour of and one against the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

Rule 50
The Council may limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times each member may speak on any question, except on procedural questions when the President shall limit each intervention to a maximum of five minutes. When debate is limited and a member has spoken his allotted time, the President shall call him to order without delay.

Rule 51
During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers, and, with the consent of the Council, declare the list closed. The President may, however, accord the right of reply to any member if, in his opinion, a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable. When the debate of an item is concluded because there are no other speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by the consent of the Council.

Rule 52
A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to vote.

Rule 53
During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted and they shall be immediately put to the vote.

Rule 54
Subject to rule 48, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:
(1) To suspend the meeting;
(2) To adjourn the meeting;
(3) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
(4) For the closure of the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 55
Draft resolutions, and substantive amendments or motions, shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Secretary-General, who shall circulate copies to the representatives twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Council decides otherwise.

Rule 56
Subject to rule 54, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Council to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote immediately before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

Rule 57
A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

XL VOTING
Rule 58
Each member of the Council shall have one vote.

Rule 59
Decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

Rule 60
Subject to rule 66, the Council shall normally vote by show of hands except that any representative may request a roll-call which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the President.

Rule 61
The vote of each member participating in a roll-call shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 62
After the voting has commenced, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by members consisting solely in explanations of their votes may be permitted by the President, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

Rule 63
Parts of a proposal shall be voted on separately if a representative requests that the proposal be divided. Those parts of the proposal which have been approved shall then be put to the vote as a whole; if all the
operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Rule 64

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Council shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. If no amendments are adopted the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises that proposal.

Rule 65

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Council shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The Council may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Any motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.

Rule 66

All elections of individuals shall be decided by secret ballot.

Rule 67

If, when one person or member only is to be elected, no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, confined to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the President shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

In the case of a tie in the first ballot, among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to two. In the case of a tie among three or more candidates, obtaining the largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held; if a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot.

Rule 68

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining a majority on the first ballot shall be elected.

If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, there shall be held additional ballots to fill the remaining places. The voting will be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, who shall number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled. However, in the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number.

If three restricted ballots are inconclusive, unrestricted ballots shall follow in which votes may be cast for any eligible person or member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots (subject to exception in the case similar to that of the tie mentioned at the end of the previous paragraph of this rule) shall be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots. The number of such candidates shall not be more than twice the places remaining to be filled.

The following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted and so on, until all the places are filled.

Rule 69

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

XII. COMMISSIONS

Rule 70

The Council shall set up such commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions, and shall define the powers and composition of each of them.

Rule 71

Elections to commissions shall be decided by secret ballot, unless the Council decides otherwise.

Rule 72

Each commission shall elect its own officers.

Rule 73

The rules of procedure of the commission and their subsidiary bodies shall be drawn up by the Council, unless the Council decides otherwise.

XIII. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Rule 74

The Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Council to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Council considers is of particular concern to that Member. Any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by request of any member of the Council.

Rule 75

A committee may invite any Member of the United Nations which is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the committee considers is of particular concern to that Member. Any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by request of any member of the committee.

XIV. PARTICIPATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Rule 76

The President of the Trusteeship Council, or his representative, may participate without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council on any matter of particular concern to the Trusteeship Council including questions which have been proposed by the Trusteeship Council for inclusion on the provisional agenda of the Economic and Social Council.

XV. PARTICIPATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Rule 77

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the specialized agencies shall be entitled:

(1) To be represented at meetings of the Council and its committees;
(2) To participate, through their representatives, in the deliberations with respect to items of concern to them, and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the Council or of the committee concerned.

XVI. CONSULTATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 78

The Council shall establish a Standing Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations composed of the President and five members of the Council to be elected each year at the first regular session of the Council, (1) to recommend to the Council what action should be taken on applications for consultative status submitted by non-governmental organizations, and (2) to consult with non-governmental organizations in categories (a), (b) and (c).

Rule 79

Non-governmental organizations in categories (a), (b) and (c) may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at all public meetings of the Council and of its committees.

The Council may consult, through the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, with non-governmental organizations in categories (a), (b) or (c) upon matters in which such organizations have special competence or knowledge, if the Council so decides or if the non-governmental organization specifically requests such consultation. The representatives of the organizations shall be entitled to participate fully in any discussion of substance during such consultation.

The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations shall report on its consultations to the Council in sufficient detail to permit the members of the Council to form their own judgment regarding the importance of the subject under consideration and any action to be taken thereon.

Rule 80

Non-governmental organizations in category (a) may circulate to the Council through the Secretary-General written statements and suggestions on matters within their competence.

Whenever the Council discusses the substance of an item proposed by a non-governmental organization in category (a), as provided for in rule 10, and placed on the agenda of the Council, such an organization shall be entitled to present orally to the Council, or, if the item is referred in the first instance to a committee of the whole of the Council, to the committee, an introductory statement of an expository nature. In the course of the discussion, the organization, if invited by the President of the Council or the Chairman of the committee, with the consent of the relevant body, may make one further statement either before the Council or before the committee.

A non-governmental organization in category (a) desiring to speak either before the Council or a committee of the whole on an item which it has not proposed, shall make such a request in writing to the Chairman of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations not later than forty-eight hours after the adoption of the agenda by the Council. The Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations shall as soon as possible thereafter hear the views of the non-governmental organization on its request, and upon the recommendation of this Committee, the Council as a whole, or the appropriate committee, may arrange to hear one statement by a representative of the organization.

Rule 81

Organizations in categories (b) and (c) may submit to the Secretariat written statements and suggestions on matters within their competence. The Secretariat will prepare and distribute a list of all such communications, briefly indicating the substance of each. Upon the request of any member of the Council, a communication will be reproduced in full and distributed. Any lengthy communication will be distributed by the Secretariat only if sufficient copies are furnished by the organization concerned.

Organizations in categories (b) and (c) shall not be heard by the Council or a committee of the whole, but upon their request in writing to the Chairman of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations within forty-eight hours of the adoption by the Council of the final agenda, they shall be given opportunity to express their views on any item on the agenda within their competence before the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations which will report to the Council on such hearings in accordance with rule 79.

XVII. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS

Rule 82

Any of these rules may be amended or suspended by the Council.

Rule 83

These rules may not be amended until the Council has received a report on the proposed amendment from a committee of the Council.

Rule 84

A rule of procedure may be suspended by the Council provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. The notice may be waived if no member objects.

D. NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

1. Declaration on Non-Self-Governing Territories

Chapter XI of the Charter contains a Declaration on Non-Self-Governing Territories. That is, non-governmental organizations recognized in accordance with paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of part IV of the report of the Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations adopted by the Council on 21 June 1946. [Footnote in original text]

These provisions are contained in Chapter IX, Articles 73 and 74, of the Charter.
mount and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote their welfare to the utmost.

They therefore undertake:

(a) To ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment and their protection against abuses (Article 73 a);

(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 (Article 73 b);

(c) To further international peace and security (Article 73 c);

(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 Article 73 (Article 73 d);

(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 (Article 73 e).

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 interests and well-being of the rest of the world in social, economic and commercial matters (Article 74).

2. Special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

The information transmitted by Members is, in accordance with decisions of the General Assem-

bly summarized, analysed and classified by the Secretary-General. These summaries and analyses are considered by a special committee, established by the Assembly for the purpose. In 1946, 1947 and 1948, such a committee was established for a one-year period to meet in 1947, 1948 and 1949, respectively. In 1949, the Assembly at its fourth session established a committee for three years.

The Special Committee, established during the fourth session of the General Assembly, 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. Four of the non-administering Members were elected for a term of three years, two Members were elected for a term of two years, and two for a term of one year only; the necessary elections of two new members in 1950 and two in 1951 were to take place at the fifth and sixth sessions of the Assembly.\footnote{For members of the Special Committee established in 1949 to meet beginning in 1950, see p. 752.}

The Special Committee examines information transmitted by administering States with regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and reports to the General Assembly. It examines the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not non-self-governing. It also comments on papers prepared by the specialized agencies and on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning these conditions.

It makes recommendations relating to functional fields in general, but not with respect to individual territories; it has been asked to give special attention, during the 1950 session, to the problems of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in particular the development of training facilities in the economic and social fields.

\*ANNEX. MEMBERS OF THE (1949) SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 E OF THE CHARTER\*\footnote{For members and representatives serving on the Special Committee in 1948, see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, p. 724.}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Representative</th>
<th>Alternate</th>
<th>Alternate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUSTRALIA</td>
<td>J. D. L. Hood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELGIUM</td>
<td>Pierre Ryckmans</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>Carlos Sylvestre de Ouro Preto</td>
<td>Jose Jobim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINA</td>
<td>Tieh-tseng Li</td>
<td>Yun-shou Tang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENMARK</td>
<td>Hermod Lannung</td>
<td>P. P. Sveistrup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</td>
<td>Enrique de Marchena (Rapporteur)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EGYPT</td>
<td>Ahmed Mohammed Farrag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>Roger Garreau</td>
<td>Henri Laurentie</td>
<td>J. Jurgensen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

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 circumstance 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 thereunder by means of individual Trusteeship Agreements:

(a) Territories held under Mandate;
(b) Territories which may be 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 General 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 exercised by 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.

For Charter provisions, see Chapter XII, Articles 75 to 85, which establishes an International Trusteeship System; and Chapter XIII, Articles 86 to 91, which defines the composition, functions and powers, voting and procedure of the Trusteeship Council. Other provisions are to be found in Articles 7, 18, 98 and 101 of the Charter.
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, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the Trust Territory.

Ten Non-Self-Governing Territories, all 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 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administering Authority</th>
<th>Trust Territory</th>
<th>Agreement Approved by General Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>New Guinea</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Ruanda-Urundi</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Cameroons under</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French Administration</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Togoland under</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>French Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Western Samoa</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Cameroons under</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>British Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Togoland under</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>British Administration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Tanganyika</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia (administered by Australia)</td>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>1 Nov. 1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands</td>
<td>2 April 1947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 of the Trust Territory. Such authority is called the Administering Authority, and 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: to administer the Territory so as to achieve the basic principles of Trusteeship as contained in the Charter; 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; to develop free political institutions and to give the inhabitants an increasing share in the government of the Territory; to protect the rights of natives over land, and not to allow that native land or natural resources be transferred except with the previous consent of the competent public authority, who must respect the rights and safeguard the interests of the native population; 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; to develop education; subject only to requirements of public order, to guarantee to the inhabitants freedom of religion, of worship, of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition.
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 Agreements 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 an Agreement, which cannot be settled otherwise, must be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

Most of these provisions are included in the Trusteeship Agreement for the strategic area of the Pacific Islands. The Trusteeship Agreement for the
The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands also differs in certain other respects from the Agreements on non-strategic Territories.

Subject to the requirements of security and the obligation to promote the advancement of the inhabitants, nationals of each Member of the United Nations are accorded treatment in the Territory no less favourable than that accorded to nationals of any other Member of the United Nations except the Administering Authority. The functions and powers of the Trusteeship Council are applicable to the Territory, provided that the Administering Authority may determine the extent of their applicability to any areas which may from time to time be specified by it as closed for security reasons.

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, USSR, United Kingdom and United States) as are not administering Trust Territories; and
(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.

5. Functions and Powers of the Trusteeship Council

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.

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 Trust Territory is to make an annual report to the General Assembly or, in the case of strategic areas, to the Security Council.

In accordance with the terms of the Charter, the 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 of the Trusteeship Council

The voting and procedure of the Trusteeship Council are defined as follows:

Each member of the Trusteeship Council has one vote. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council 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 Trusteeship Council, or 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 inter-governmental regional bodies which may be separately established, in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

7. Members and Officers of the Trusteeship Council

The following were the members and officers of the Trusteeship Council during the period under review (21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949).

For members elected by the General Assembly to take office in 1950, see p. 37.
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:
Iraq, Mexico (to serve until 31 December 1949), Costa Rica, Philippines (to serve until 31 December 1950)

The officers of the Trusteeship Council were as follows:

FOURTH SESSION:
President Liu Chieh (China)
Vice-President Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom)

FIFTH SESSION:
President Roger Garreau (France)
Vice-President Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)

FIRST AND SECOND SPECIAL SESSIONS:
President Roger Garreau (France)

8. Sessions and Meetings of the Trusteeship Council and its Subsidiary Bodies

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
FOURTH SESSION: (1st to 48th meetings) 24 January to 25 March 1949
FIFTH SESSION: (1st to 29th meetings) 15 June to 22 July 1949
FIRST SPECIAL SESSION: 27 September 1949
SECOND SPECIAL SESSION: 8 to 20 December 1949

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS
(1st to 11th meetings) 2 February to 31 March 1949
(12th to 17th meetings) 24 May to 3 June 1949

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN TRUST TERRITORIES
(1st to 18th meetings) 1 June to 12 July 1949.

COMMITTEE FOR ITALIAN SOMALILAND
(1st meeting) 13 December 1949

In addition, the Council appointed from time to time, when it was in session, a number of drafting and working committees.
All meetings were held at Lake Success.

9. Matters Considered by the Trusteeship Council at its Fourth and Fifth Regular Sessions and at its First and Second Special Sessions

a. FOURTH SESSION

Agenda Item Discussion and Action Taken
1. Adoption of Agenda. Plenary meetings 1, 2, 18.
3. Examination of annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories:
   (a) Cameroons under British Administration (1947).
   (b) Togoland under British Administration (1947).
   (c) Cameroons under French Administration (1947).
   (d) Togoland under French Administration (1947).
   (e) Western Samoa (year ending 31 March 1948).

4. Examination of the petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.
5. Arrangements for a visiting mission to Trust Territories in West Africa.
6. Reports of the United Nations Mission to East Africa.\footnote{On 13 September 1949, Costa Rica notified the Secretary-General that it was resigning as a member of the Council. On 28 October 1949, the General Assembly elected the Dominican Republic to complete the unexpired term of Costa Rica.}
7. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire.\footnote{Item postponed to fifth session.}
9. Comments and suggestions arising from the consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Council covering its second and third sessions (General Assembly resolution 223(III) of 18 November 1948).

Plenary meetings 3, 4, 6, 7-12, 36-39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48. Resolutions 49(IV) through 80(IV).
Plenary meetings 5, 42.
Plenary meetings 31-34, 38-41.
Plenary meetings 6, 48.
Plenary meetings 3, 6-10.
Plenary meeting 5. Resolution 45 (IV).
b. FIFTH SESSION

1. Adoption of Agenda.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3. Election of a President and of a Vice-President.
4. Examination of annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories:
   (a) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1948.
   (b) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1948.
   (c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, first report.
   (d) Togoland under French Administration.
5. Examination of the petitions listed in the annex to this agenda.
6. Arrangements for the visiting mission to Trust Territories in West Africa.
8. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire. \[17\]
9. Revision of the rules of procedure. \[17\]
10. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories.
14. Arrangements for the visiting mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific area.
15. Question of South-West Africa.
16. Proposal to hold the sixth session of the Trusteeship Council in Geneva.

Plenary meetings 2, 4, 31, 34-36. Resolutions 81 (IV), 82(IV).

Plenary meetings 12, 13, 18, 19, 29, 44-46, 48. Resolutions 83(IV) and 84(IV).

Plenary meetings 29, 30, 33, 45. Resolution 47 (IV).

17 Item postponed to sixth session.
10. Constitutional and Organizational Questions

a. RESPECTIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO STRATEGIC AREAS UNDER TRUSTEESHIP

The question of defining the respective functions of the two Councils with regard to strategic areas under Trusteeship arose after the coming into force of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Pacific Islands.

The question was considered by the Security Council's Committee of Experts, and the report of that Committee (S/642)—which contained a draft resolution recommended by the majority (for text, see resolution adopted below) and a Polish draft resolution—was considered at a joint meeting of a committee of three members of the Security Council and a similar committee of the Trusteeship Council.¹¹⁸

The report of the joint meetings of both Committees (S/916), dated 23 July 1948, comprised a statement of the President of the Trusteeship Council embodying the various observations of the majority of that Council in relation to the draft resolution recommended by the Committee of Experts. The members of the Trusteeship Council, while expressing their approval of the proposed resolution as a whole, wished to state clearly their interpretation concerning, in particular, the second and third paragraphs of the draft.

With respect to the second paragraph of the draft, the report explained that the view of the Trusteeship Council was that

"the Security Council alone is competent to judge of security considerations, and that if, for security reasons, it desired to delete certain questions from such a questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council, or to add certain questions, the Trusteeship Council could raise no objection. If, on the other hand, the Security Council were to request the Trusteeship Council to reframe, add or delete questions concerning, say, the educational advancement of the inhabitants of a strategic area under trusteeship—not for security reasons, but merely because the Security Council considered that the modifications it proposed were better designed to elucidate the state of educational advancement in the area—then the Trusteeship Council would not feel itself obliged to accede to such a request if it deemed that the request was not justified; since, where no considerations of security are involved, the Trusteeship Council believes that it alone is the competent judge in such matters."

The report went on to state that, in the third paragraph of the draft, it was not clear whether the Trusteeship Council would be at liberty to proceed to dispose of all reports and petitions received from strategic areas under Trusteeship, in accordance with its normal procedure, before reporting to the Security Council, or whether its functions would be strictly limited to examining and reporting to the Security Council. If the former interpretation were the correct one, the report explained, then the paragraph would be "entirely acceptable to the Trusteeship Council. The Trusteeship Council appreciates, of course, that in these, as in all other matters, it has no competence to handle questions involving considerations of security, and it would not therefore dispose of a report or petition which touched on such considerations."

The Trusteeship Council felt, however, that, as the Security Council would be advised of all such reports and petitions immediately upon their arrival, it would have ample opportunity to forestall any action by the Trusteeship Council on any report, petition or any part of the petition which involved security considerations.

The views of the representative of the Ukrainian SSR were appended to the report (S/916/Add.1). He considered that the Charter gave the Security Council, and the Security Council alone, complete jurisdiction over all functions of the United Nations related to strategic areas. While the Charter provides that the General Assembly or the Trusteeship Council should exercise the functions of the United Nations with regard to ordinary Trust Territories, he contended that it lays down that the Trusteeship Council should not exercise these functions with regard to strategic areas under Trusteeship. Furthermore, he stated that there was no reference to the Trusteeship Council in the Trusteeship Agreement for the Pacific Islands. For these reasons, he considered that there was "no legal basis for adopting the draft resolution submitted by a majority of the Committee of Experts."

The Security Council discussed the question at its 415th meeting on 7 March 1949, and, by 8 votes, with 3 abstentions, adopted the resolution recommended by the Committee of Experts (S/642), as follows:

"Whereas Article 83, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail 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 Security Council"

"Resolves:

1. That the Trusteeship Council be requested, subject to the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreements or

parts thereof in respect of strategic areas, and subject to
the decisions of the Security Council made having regard
to security considerations from time to time, to perform
in accordance with its own procedures, on behalf of the
Security Council the functions specified in Articles 87
and 88 of the Charter relating to the political, economic,
social and educational advancement of the inhabitants
of such strategic areas.

2. That the Trusteeship Council be requested to
send to the Security Council, one month before for-
warding to the Administering Authority, a copy of the
questionnaire formulated in accordance with Article 88
of the Charter and any amendments to such question-
naire which may be made from time to time by the Trus-
teeship Council.

3. That the Secretary-General be requested to advise
the Security Council of all reports and petitions received
from or relating to strategic areas under trusteeship, and
to send copies thereof, as soon as possible after receipt,
to the Trusteeship Council for examination and report
to the Security Council.

4. That the Trusteeship Council be requested to
submit to the Security Council its reports and recom-
mendations on political, economic and educational mat-
ters affecting strategic areas under trusteeship.

The President stated that the Council accepted
the interpretation of the resolution which had been
agreed upon by the majority of the Trusteeship
Council (S/916) (see above). This statement was
accepted by the Security Council without objec-
tion.

On 24 March 1949, the Trusteeship Council, at
its 46th meeting, adopted by 8 votes to none reso-
lation 46(IV), in which it:

“Decides to undertake, in accordance with Article
83(3) of the Charter and in the light of the Security
Council’s resolution and the interpretation given to it
by the Trusteeship Council, those functions of the United
Nations under the International Trusteeship System re-
lating to political, economic, social and educational
matters in the strategic areas under trusteeship;

“Decides to transmit to the Security Council a copy
of the Provisional Questionnaire adopted by the Trus-
teeship Council at the 25th meeting of its first session for
its consideration in accordance with paragraph 2 of the
above-mentioned resolution;

“Requests the Secretary-General, if no observations
are made by the Security Council within one month, to
transmit the Provisional Questionnaire to the Govern-
ment of the United States of America as the Administer-
ing Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific
Islands.”

As no observations were made by the Security
Council, the Provisional Questionnaire was for-

b. RELATIONS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE SPECIALIZED
AGENCIES

As provided by the Charter, the Trusteeship
Council avails itself of the assistance of the Eco-
nomic and Social Council and of the specialized
agencies on matters with which they are con-
cerned.

The Economic and Social Council and the
Trusteeship Council reached agreement during
1947 on methods of dealing with matters of com-
mon concern. While the Economic and Social
Council may make recommendations or studies of
general application on economic and social prob-
lems, it may single out Trust Territories for special
recommendations only in agreement with the
Trusteeship Council. All petitions to organs of the
United Nations, such as petitions on human
rights or the status of women, emanating from
and relating to Trust Territories should first be
dealt with by the Trusteeship Council, which
should subsequently seek the assistance of the ap-
propriate commissions of the Economic and So-
cial Council regarding those parts of the petitions
which concern them.

A committee of the Trusteeship Council had
been appointed, with respect to provisions con-
cerning the Trusteeship Council, to join the repre-
sentatives of the Economic and Social Council in
negotiating agreements with specialized agencies
to bring them into relationship with the United
Nations. The Trusteeship Council representatives
took part in the negotiations with the World
Health Organization, the International Telecom-
munication Union, the International Bank for Re-
construction and Development, and the Interna-
tional Monetary Fund.

By resolution 47(IV) adopted on 1 March
1949, the Trusteeship Council recommended that
the specialized agencies should study the annual
reports on the administration of Trust Territories
with a view to making such recommendations and
suggestions as they might consider proper in order
to facilitate the work of the Trusteeship Council;
and requested the Secretary-General to keep in
close touch with the specialized agencies with a
view to seeking their counsel and assistance in
matters with which they were concerned.

c. REVISION OF THE PROVISIONAL
TRUSTEESHIP QUESTIONNAIRE

The question of revising the Provisional Ques-
tionnaire (T/44)119 was considered by the
Trusteeship Council at its fourth and fifth sessions,
but was postponed until its sixth session in order
to give the Administering Authorities, the special-
ized agencies and the Economic and Social Coun-
cil more time in which to submit their suggestions.

660-62 and 734-35.
During the period under review, the Economic and Social Council received the suggestions from three of its functional commissions: the Economic and Employment Commission, the Commission on Human Rights and the Fiscal Commission.

The Economic and Employment Commission, at its fourth session in May 1949, adopted some specific suggestions (E/1356, Annex B) for the revision of the Questionnaire. These would elicit detailed information on such matters as: participation by indigenous inhabitants in major economic development programmes in progress or contemplated in the Territory concerned; average prices paid to the indigenous agricultural producers; measures taken by the Administering Authority for the industrialization of the Territory; national debt of the Territory, showing internal and external debt; real wages of both indigenous and non-indigenous workers; and the breakdown of the number of skilled and professional workers into three classifications: indigenous, non-indigenous, and temporary residents.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its fifth session from 9 May to 20 June 1949, examined the Provisional Questionnaire in the light of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Additional questions were proposed (E/CN.4/329), including a number concerning discrimination in regard to: legal rights; access to employment; access to education and medical service; circulation of newspapers in the indigenous languages; and trade unions in Trust Territories.

The Commission also had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/174 and Corr.1), containing suggested revisions and drafts of new questions relating to the following sections of the Questionnaire: general administration, judicial organization, social conditions, human rights and fundamental freedoms, labour conditions and regulations, and educational advancement.

The Commission decided (E/1371) to request the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the Trusteeship Council that it take into consideration the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the revision of its Provisional Questionnaire, particularly in the light of the additional questions suggested, and that it urge the Administering Authorities to secure the effective recognition and observance of the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration among the peoples of the Trust Territories under their administration.

The Fiscal Commission, at its second session (10-25 January 1949), examined those parts of the Provisional Questionnaire which fell within its purview. The suggestions made by it (E/1104) would require the Administering Authority to supply, inter alia, information on the following points: (1) in case of a fiscal and/or customs union with a neighbouring territory or territories, detailed statements on each item of revenue and expenditure with respect to the Trust Territory; (2) in respect of each of the preceding five years, details of all grants, loans or other forms of assistance, including the guarantee of loans, by the Administering Authority to the Territory; (3) summary statement of total revenues and expenditures of all local branches of government in respect of the last completed year of account; (4) whether compulsory labour is exacted in default of payment of taxes in cash or kind, and, if so, the basis on which the equivalent is calculated and whether the defaulters are taken away from their homes for long periods and over long distances, and for what kind of work; (5) whether any taxes are levied upon employers and/or employees for any system of social security, especially social insurance and, if so, the basis on which they are levied and whether they are levied for both indigenous and non-indigenous workers.

The representative of the ILO pointed out that it was unusual to refer to contributions of employers and employees to social insurance schemes as taxes. He recommended that the section on this question should ask whether any contributions are collected from employer and/or employees for any system of social security, and, if so, on what basis such contributions are assessed and whether they are collected from both indigenous and non-indigenous workers.

During its ninth session, the Economic and Social Council adopted on 22 July 1949 by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, resolution 256 (IX) A, in which it decided to transmit the proposed modifications of the Fiscal Commission, together with the observations made by ILO, to the Trusteeship Council. On 10 August, it adopted, by 4 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions, resolution 256 (IX) B, approving the amendments suggested by the Economic and Employment Commission and transmitting them to the Trusteeship Council.

The Economic and Social Council took no action at the ninth session on the suggestions made by the Commission on Human Rights.

d. VERBATIM RECORDS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

On 28 July 1948, the Trusteeship Council adopted a resolution requesting the General As-
assembly to make regular budgetary provision to furnish the Council with mimeographed verbatim records of its meetings in addition to the printed summary records. At its 142nd plenary meeting, held on 24 September 1948, the General Assembly instructed the Fifth Committee to consider this question. In addition, the Secretary-General had presented a report (A/C.5/230) recommending that necessary funds should be made available to him to enable him to continue certain experiments in verbatim reporting, and to meet the minimum needs of the Trusteeship Council by providing verbatim records of those meetings which dealt with petitions and hearing of witnesses.

At its 140th meeting, held on 22 October 1948, the Fifth Committee referred the whole question to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which reported (A/691) that the facilities requested by the Secretary-General should be provided to him for recording important testimony where this was considered essential.

Supplementary information supplied by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of furnishing such records showed that verbatim records of important testimony and discussions of the Trusteeship Council as recommended by him would amount to $44,500 for 1949, while verbatim records covering 90 per cent of the Council's meetings, including oral and written testimony adduced before the Council, would cost approximately $64,000 for the same period.

At the 154th meeting of the Fifth Committee on 3 November 1948, the President of the Trusteeship Council stressed the necessity of verbatim records in order that reports on each of the Trust Territories might be thoroughly examined in all their details and records of discussions kept. They were also necessary, he said, in the hearing of petitioners in support of previous petitions, which called for the oral examination of the petitioner and of the special representative appointed by the Administering Authority. He emphasized the fact that the Trusteeship Council had made the request after thorough consideration of the question.

The proposals of the Secretary-General and the Trusteeship Council were supported by the representatives of Poland, the USSR, India, Egypt, Haiti, Uruguay and Brazil. The representatives of the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway and Canada opposed the grant of appropriations for verbatim records on grounds of economy. By a vote of 29 in favour to 10 against, with 3 abstentions, the Committee decided to recommend that provision should be made for recording both testimony before the Trusteeship Council and discussions of that testimony.

The report of the Fifth Committee (A/716) was presented to the General Assembly at its 159th plenary meeting on 18 November 1948. The Assembly adopted the resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee, without discussion, by 42 votes in favour to 1 against, with 3 abstentions. The text of the resolution (243(III)) was as follows:

"The General Assembly
"Takes note that, in accordance with the request made by the General Assembly at its second regular session, the Economic and Social Council has agreed for the present to dispense with written verbatim records of its meetings;
"Approves the sixth report of 1948 of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/691) with respect to verbatim records of the Trusteeship Council."

e. CHANGES IN THE PROCEDURES OF THE COUNCIL

The question of the revision of the rules of procedure appeared on the agenda of both the fourth and fifth sessions of the Council. At the 3rd meeting of the fourth session, the Council agreed to delete the word "verbatim" in rules 32, 46, 47 and 48 to indicate that official records will not be in verbatim form, and extended from four months to six months the time-limit laid down in rule 72, paragraph 1, for the submission of the annual reports of the Administering Authorities.

At the 2nd meeting of its fifth session, the Council decided to amend rule 1 of its rules of procedure to the effect that the Council's first session in each year shall be convened during the month of January, and the second session during the month of June.120

At the 2nd meeting of the fourth session, the Council adopted a new procedure proposed by the President for the examination of annual reports. The procedure differed from that previously followed by the Council in providing for the submission of written questions to be answered in writing by the special representative of the Administering Authority. Subsequently, oral questions might also be asked of the special representative during the discussion in the Council of the annual report. Another feature of the procedure was that each member of the Council might, if it so wished, be

120 For revised rules, see Annex III, pp. 145-46. For complete text of rules of procedure as revised, see Rules of Procedure for the Trusteeship Council (T/1/Rev.2).
represented on the drafting committee on annual reports, which was to draft passages for inclusion in the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

At the fifth session, the Council revised this procedure, by replacing the single drafting committee by three drafting committees of four members each.

At the 6th meeting of the fourth session, the Council took a number of procedural decisions in connexion with the handling of lengthy and confidential petitions.

ANNEX I. DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

A. Fourth Session

**AUSTRALIA:**
- Representative: H. V. Evatt
- Alternate: J. D. L. Hood

**BELGIUM:**
- Representative: Pierre Ryckmans
- Alternate: L. Steyaert

**CHINA:**
- Representative: Liu Chich
- Alternate: Lin Mousheng

**COSTA RICA:**
- Representative: Alberto F. Cañas
- Alternate: Felix R. Cortes

**FRANCE:**
- Representative: Roger Garreau
- Alternate: Henri Laurentie

**IRAQ:**
- Representative: Abdullah Bakr
- Alternate: Amin Mumayiz

**MEXICO:**
- Representative: Luis Padilla Nervo
- Alternate: Raul Noriega

**NEW ZEALAND:**
- Representative: Sir Carl Berendsen
- Alternate: G. R. Laking
- Alternate: C. C. Craw

**PHILIPPINES:**
- Representative: Brigadier-General Carlos P. Rómulo
- Alternate: Jose D. Ingles
- Alternate: Victorio D. Carpio

**USSR:**
- Representative: Aleksander A. Soldatov

**UNITED KINGDOM:**
- Representative: Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns
- Alternate: J. Fletcher-Cooke

**UNITED STATES:**
- Representative: Francis B. Sayre
- Alternate: Benjamin Gerig

**Special Representatives of Administering Authorities:**

**FRANCE:**
- Jean Cédile, Commissioner of the Republic in Togoland (for the examination of the annual report on Togoland under French administration)
- C. Watier (for the examination of the annual report on the Cameroons under French administration)

**NEW ZEALAND:**
- F. J. H. Grattan (for the examination of the annual report on Western Samoa)

**UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM:**
- George Ritchie Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G. (for the examination of the question of administrative unions and of the report of the United Nations Mission to East Africa on Tanganyika)
- D. A. F. Shute (for the examination of the annual report on the Cameroons under British administration)
- D. A. Sutherland (for the examination of the annual report and of a petition concerning Togoland under British administration)

Representatives of Specialized Agencies:

**ILO:**
- A. A. Evans

**FAO:**
- F. L. McDougall

**UNESCO:**
- A. Cortesao

**Fund:**
- Gordon Williams

**ITU:**
- Francis Colt de Wolf

**WHO:**
- Frank A. Calderone

B. Fifth Session

**AUSTRALIA:**
- Representative: J. D. L. Hood

**BELGIUM:**
- Representative: Pierre Ryckmans
- Alternate: L. Steyaert

**CHINA:**
- Representative: Shih-shun Liu

**COSTA RICA:**
- Representative: Alberto F. Cañas
- Alternate: Daniel Obuder (from 1 July 1949)
- Alternate: Daniel Obuder (up to 1 July 1949)
- Alternate: Roberto Loria
- Alternate: Robert E. Woodbridge

**FRANCE:**
- Representative: Roger Garreau
- Alternate: Henri Laurentie

**IRAQ:**
- Representative: Awni Khalidy

**MEXICO:**
- Representative: Luis Padilla Nervo
- Alternate: Raul Noriega

**NEW ZEALAND:**
- Representative: Sir Carl Berendsen
- Alternate: G. R. Laking
- Alternate: C. C. Craw

**UNITED STATES:**
- Representative: Brigadier-General Carlos P. Rómulo
- Alternate: Jose D. Ingles

**USSR:**
- Representative: Aleksander A. Soldatov
UNITED KINGDOM:
Representative Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns
Alternate J. Fletcher-Cooke
UNITED STATES:
Representative Francis B. Sayre
Alternate Benjamin Gerig
Special Representatives of Administering Authorities:
AUSTRALIA: J. R. Halligan, Secretary of the Department of External Territories (for the examination of the annual reports on Nauru and New Guinea)
UNITED KINGDOM: J. E. S. Lamb, C.M.G. (for the examination of the report of the United Nations to East Africa on Tanganyika and certain petitions relating to Tanganyika)
UNITED STATES: Leon S. Fiske, Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (for the examination of the report on that Territory)

C. First Special Session
AUSTRALIA: Representative J. D. L. Hood
BELGIUM: Representative François Leemans
CHINA: Representative Shih-shun Liu
FRANCE: Representatives Roger Garreau, Henri Laurentie
IRAQ: Representative Awni Khalidy
MEXICO: Representative Raul Noriega
NEW ZEALAND: Representative C. C. Craw
PHILIPPINES: Representative José D. Inglés

ANNEX II. MEMBERSHIP OF MISSIONS
A. United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa
E. W. P. Chinnery (Australia)
Lin Mousheng (China)
Robert E. Woodbridge (Costa Rica)
Henri Laurentie (France) (Chairman)
B. United Nations Visiting Mission to West Africa
Alfred Claey’s-Boônuaert (Belgium)
Awni Khalidy (Iraq) (Chairman)
Antonio Ramos Pedrueza (Mexico)
Benjamin Gerig (United States)

ANNEX III. MODIFICATIONS TO THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
Rule 1
The Trusteeship Council shall meet in two regular sessions each year. The first of such sessions shall be convened during the month of January and the second during the month of June.

Rule 32
Records of meetings of the Trusteeship Council shall be drawn up in the working languages. A translation of the whole or part of any record into any of the other official languages shall be furnished if requested by any representative in the Trusteeship Council.

Rule 46
The records of all public and private meetings shall be prepared by the Secretariat. They shall be made avail-

Costa Rica resigned by letter dated 13 September 1949. The Dominican Republic was elected by the General Assembly, on 28 October 1949, to fill the unexpired term.
able in so far as possible within twenty-four hours of the end of the meetings to the representatives who have participated in the meetings.

Rule 47
The representatives who have participated in the meetings shall, within two working days after the distribution of the records, inform the Secretary-General of any corrections they wish to have made. Corrections that have been requested shall be considered approved, unless the President is of the opinion that they are sufficiently important to be submitted to the Trusteeship Council for approval.

Rule 48
The records of public and private meetings in which no corrections have been requested or which have been corrected in accordance with Rule 47 shall be considered as the official records of the Trusteeship Council. The official records of public meetings shall be published by the Secretariat as promptly as possible and communicated to the Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies referred to in Rule 4.

Rule 72
1. The annual report of an Administering Authority prepared on the basis of the questionnaire formulated by the Trusteeship Council shall be submitted to the Secretary-General within six months from the termination of the year to which it refers.
2. Each report of an Administering Authority shall be considered by the Trusteeship Council at the first regular session following the expiration of six weeks from the receipt of the report by the Secretary-General.
3. The Secretary-General shall transmit these reports without delay to the members of the Trusteeship Council.

F. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. 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 to 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 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. 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 became a party to the Statute of the Court under this provision on 6 July 1948. The terms, which were laid down by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, were 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 Swiss Government. Identical conditions in the case of Liechtenstein were approved by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation in resolution 363 (IV), adopted on 1 December 1949.

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 Perma-
PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBER STATES IN THE ELECTION OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT

At its 360th meeting on 28 September 1948, the Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution, submitted by Belgium (S/969), which read as follows:

"Whereas, having complied with the conditions set out on 11 December 1946, by the General Assembly pursuant to Article 93, paragraph 2 of the Charter, the Swiss Confederation has become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice; and whereas it has even, under Article 36 of the Statute, accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court;

"Whereas the Assembly will have to hold at its next session elections of members of the Court;

"Whereas it consequently behooves the Security Council to make the Assembly the recommendations provided by Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Statute of the Court, which concern any State, a party to the Statute; but not a Member of the United Nations;

"The Security Council recommends to the General Assembly to determine as follows the conditions under which a State, a party to the Statute, but not a Member of the United Nations, may participate in electing the members of the International Court of Justice:

"1. Such a State shall be on an equal footing with the Members of the United Nations in respect to those provisions of the Statute which regulate the nominations of candidates for election by the General Assembly;

"2. Such a State shall participate in the General Assembly, in electing the members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations;

"3. Such a State, when in arrears in the payment of its contribution to the expenses of the Court, shall not participate in electing the members of the Court in the General Assembly, if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a State to participate in the elections, if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of that State (Cf. Charter, Article 19)."

The recommendation of the Council was adopted by the General Assembly without change at its 150th plenary meeting on 8 October 1948 without a vote as its resolution 264(III).

Switzerland accordingly participated in the election of judges at the first part of the third session of the General Assembly.126

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 which are not parties to the Statute have been laid down by the Security Council in accordance with the terms of the Court's Statute.

The conditions laid down by the Council are that the State deposit with the Registrar of the Court a declaration accepting the Court's jurisdiction and undertaking to comply in good faith with its decisions. 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.127

b. JURISDICTION IN CONTENTIOUS PROCEDURE

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 further stipulates that whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to the Permanent Court of International

The Permanent Court of Arbitration, established under Conventions of 1899 and 1907, consists of a panel of arbitrators from which members are chosen to hear any one case. Each State party to the Conventions may name not more than four persons to be members of the panel. The persons thus appointed constitute "national groups" which compose the panel of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. These "national groups" had been designated to nominate the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in 1920 in conjunction with the League of Nations. Under the Statute of the International Court of Justice, they likewise nominate the judges of this Court, which superceded the Permanent Court of International Justice. Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration appoint national groups for the purpose of nominating the members of the International Court of Justice in the same manner as the national groups of the Permanent Court of Arbitration are appointed.

126 See p. 32.
Justice, the matter shall be referred to the International Court of Justice.\footnote{128}

**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."

(Statute, Article 36.)

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 to be acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the period for which they still have to run.

The Court, whose function it is to decide in accordance with international law such disputes as are submitted to it, is to apply:

"(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 provisions of Article 59,\footnote{129} 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." (Statute, Article 38.)

The Court may decide a case ex aequo et bono, if the parties agree to this.\footnote{130}

### 5. Procedure of the Court

French and English are the official languages of the International Court of Justice, but any party which so requests is to be authorized to use another language.

Cases may be brought before the Court either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar.\footnote{131}

**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 at any time 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.\footnote{132}

### 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.\footnote{132}

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 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 suffices to constitute 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 same nationality as a party to a case retain their right to sit in the case before the Court. 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 includes upon the bench no 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 official languages of the International Court of Justice, but any party which so requests is to be authorized to use another language.

Cases may be brought before the Court either by the notification of the special agreement or by a written application addressed to the Registrar.

\footnote{128}{For examples of provisions relating to the Court's jurisdiction, see Annex I, pp. 150-51.}

\footnote{129}{Article 59 of the Court's Statute provides that the "decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case".}

\footnote{130}{For States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, see Annex II, p. 151.}

\footnote{131}{For list of organs authorized to request advisory opinions, see Annex III, p. 153.}

\footnote{132}{For the text of the Court's rules of procedure, see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 596-608.}
In either case, the subject to the dispute and the parties are to be indicated.

The Court has the power to indicate any provisional measures which it considers ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party.

Unless otherwise demanded by the parties, hearings in the Court are to be public. Deliberations of the Court take place in private and remain secret.

All questions before the Court are decided by a majority of judges present. In the event of an equality of votes the President has a casting vote. The judgment is to state the reasons on which it is based and contain the names of the judges who have taken part in the decision. If the judgment does not represent, in whole or in part, the unanimous opinion of the judges, any judge is entitled to deliver a separate opinion.

Decisions of the Court have no binding force except between the parties and in respect of any particular case. The judgment of the Court is final and without appeal. Revision of a judgment may be made only when it is based upon the discovery of some fact of such a nature as to be a decisive factor, which fact was, when the judgment was given, unknown to the Court and also to the party claiming revision, always provided that such ignorance was not due to negligence (Statute, Article 61).

In the exercise of its advisory jurisdiction, the Court is to be guided by the provisions of the Court applying to contentious cases.

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 present 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

During the period under review, 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949, the following judges were members of the Court:

Elected on 6 February 1946 and re-elected on 28 October 1948:
Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt)

Hsu Mo (China)
John E. Read (Canada)
Bohdan Winiański (Poland)
Milovan Zorčić (Yugoslavia)

Elected on 6 February 1946:
Isidro Fabela Alfaro (Mexico)
Green H. Hackworth (United States)
Helge Klaestad (Norway)
Sergei Borisovich Krylov (USSR)
Charles De Visscher (Belgium)

Elected on 6 February 1946:
Alejandro Alvarez (Chile)
Jose Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo (Brazil)
Jules Basdevant (France)
Jose Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador)
Sir Arnold Duncan McNair (United Kingdom)

Judge Guerrero served as President and Judge Basdevant as Vice-President until 28 February 1949, when the Court elected Judge Basdevant as President and Judge Guerrero as Vice-President. President and Vice-President hold office for three years and may be re-elected.

The members of the Chamber of Summary Procedure, elected for a one-year period beginning 3 May 1948, were:

Members:
Jose Gustavo Guerrero
Jules Basdevant
Sir Arnold Duncan McNair
Sergei Borisovich Krylov

Substitutes:
Green H. Hackworth
Charles De Visscher

The members of the Chamber, elected for a one-year period beginning 3 May 1949, were:

Members:
Jules Basdevant
Jose Gustavo Guerrero
Sir Arnold Duncan McNair
Sergei Borisovich Krylov
Hsu Mo

Substitutes:
Green H. Hackworth
Charles De Visscher

The Registrar of the Court is Edvard Hambro, who was elected on 6 April 1946, and the Deputy-Registrar is Jean Garnier-Coignet, who was elected on 18 April 1946.

8. Matters Before the Court

(a) Corfu Channel Case. \[a\]

(b) Conditions of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations (Article 4 of the Charter). \[b\]

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\[a\] After the first election, it was decided by lot that these judges should serve for three years.

\[b\] After the first election, it was decided by lot that these judges should serve for six years.

---

\[c\] After the first election, it was decided by lot that these judges should serve for six years.

---

\[d\] After the first election, it was decided by lot that these judges should serve for the full nine-year term.

---

\[e\] See pp. 928-34.

---

(c) Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations.  
(d) Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case.  
(e) French Nationals and Protected Persons in Egypt Case.  
(f) Colombian-Peruvian Asylum Case.  
(g) Interpretation of Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.  
(h) Competence of the General Assembly for the Admission of a State to the United Nations.  
(i) International Status of South West Africa.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

(1) Appointment of Members of a Romano-Swiss Conciliation Commission

The Treaty of Conciliation, Compulsory Arbitration and Judicial Settlement between Romania and Switzerland, dated 3 February 1926, provides for the setting up of a permanent conciliation commission of five members. Each Contracting Party appoints one commissioner from among its nationals. The three others are appointed by common agreement between the two Parties. If the appointment has not been made within three months after a seat becomes vacant, the Treaty provides that it shall be made by the President of the International Court of Justice.

A dispute having arisen between the above two countries (Vitianu case), the Parties decided to submit it to the Permanent Commission, which had to be re-constituted, as its former members had ceased to hold office.

At the request of the two States concerned, the President of the Court nominated the following persons, who duly accepted their appointment:

J. A. van Hamel, President of the Special Court of Justice (War Crimes), Amsterdam

Ksawery Pruszynski, Polish Minister at The Hague

J. de Lagerberg, Swedish Minister at The Hague

In addition, M. Nitulescu, Romanian Minister in Brussels, and M. Kohli, Swiss Minister at The Hague, were appointed by their respective Governments as national members.

(2) Appointment of Observers for a Referendum in the French Settlements in India

The French Government, in a letter to the Vice-President of the Court dated 24 March 1949, stated that it had decided to hold a referendum in the French Settlements in India to enable the populations to decide freely as to their destiny and future status. Although the decision to hold the referendum was exclusively a matter of French domestic sovereignty, the Government had provided for calling upon neutral observers, to ensure the complete impartiality of proceedings, and asked the Vice-President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the observers.

The Vice-President complied with this request and nominated a certain number of observers.

(3) Appointment of the President of an Arbitral Tribunal of UNESCO

On 13 June 1949, the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) decided to constitute an arbitral tribunal to decide a question relating to the interpretation of the constitution of the organization. Under the rules adopted by the Executive Board, this tribunal was to consist of three members, its President being designated by the President of the International Court of Justice, and the assessors by the Executive Board.

The matter being referred by the Director-General of UNESCO to the President of the Court, the latter selected as President of this tribunal Henri Rolin, President of the Belgian Senate.

ANNEX I. EXAMPLES OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE COURT’S JURISDICTION

(1) Constitutions of Specialized Agencies

The Constitutions of the following specialized agencies provide for reference to the International Court of Justice in some cases of disputes arising between the States participating in the work of these agencies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Place and date of adoption of the Constitution</th>
<th>Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Labour Organization (Amended</td>
<td>Montreal, 9 Oct. 1946</td>
<td>29,31-34,37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Constitution)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organization</td>
<td>Chicago, 7 Dec. 1944</td>
<td>84-86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

London, 16 Nov. 1945

International Refugee Organization

New York, 15 Dec. 1946

World Health Organization

New York, 22 July 1946

XIV

17

75-77

138 See pp. 936-45.
139 See pp. 934-35.
140 See p. 935.
141 See Ibid.
142 See also International Court of Justice, Yearbook 1948-49, pp. 40-42.
(2) Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

Article VII, section 30, of this Convention, adopted by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946, provides that differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention are to be referred to the Court.

(3) Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

Article IX, section 32, of this Convention, adopted by the General Assembly on 21 November 1947, provides that differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention are to be referred to the Court. Article VII, section 24, of the Convention, provides for reference to the Court of questions of whether an abuse of a privilege or immunity has occurred.

(4) Trusteeship Agreements

The following Trusteeship Agreements, concluded at

New York on 13 December 1946, provide that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Agreement, if it cannot be settled by negotiation or other means, is to be submitted to the Court.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Authority</th>
<th>Trust Territory</th>
<th>Article</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Ruanda-Urundi.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Cameroons under French administration.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Togoland under French administration.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Western Samoa.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Tanganyika.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Cameroons under British administration.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Togoland under British administration.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX II. STATES ACCEPTING THE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Date of Signature</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>21 Aug. 1940**</td>
<td>Until notice of termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>10 June 1948</td>
<td>For five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>5 July 1948</td>
<td>For five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>12 Feb. 1948</td>
<td>For five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20 Sept 1929**</td>
<td>Until notice of termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>26 Oct. 1946</td>
<td>For five years, and thereafter subject to six months' notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>30 Oct. 1937**</td>
<td>Unconditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>10 Dec. 1946</td>
<td>For ten years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>30 Sept. 1924**</td>
<td>Unconditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>29 Aug. 1930**</td>
<td>Unconditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1947</td>
<td>For five years, and thereafter until notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>27 Jan. 1947</td>
<td>For five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>7 Sept. 1921**</td>
<td>Unconditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>2 Feb. 1948</td>
<td>For six years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>28 Feb. 1940**</td>
<td>Until notice of termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>2 Oct. 1930**</td>
<td>Until notice of termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>15 Sept. 1930**</td>
<td>For five years, renewable by tacit recondiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>23 Oct. 1947</td>
<td>For five years, from 1 March 1947, and thereafter subject to six months' notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>5 Aug. 1946</td>
<td>For ten years, and thereafter till notice of abrogation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>1 Apr. 1940**</td>
<td>Until notice of termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>24 Sept. 1929**</td>
<td>Unconditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>16 Nov. 1946</td>
<td>For ten years from 3 Oct. 1946.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>22 June 1948</td>
<td>For five years, and thereafter until the expiration of six months' notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>11 May 1933**</td>
<td>Unconditional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>12 July 1947</td>
<td>For ten years, from 4 July 1946, and thereafter until notification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>5 Apr. 1947</td>
<td>For ten years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>6 July 1948</td>
<td>Valid as from 28 July 1948, and until the expiration of one year's notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand (Siam)</td>
<td>20 Sept. 1929, renewed 3 May 1940**</td>
<td>For ten years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>22 May 1947</td>
<td>For five years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
<td>7 Apr. 1940**</td>
<td>Until notice of termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>28 Feb. 1940**</td>
<td>For five years, and then until notice. Limited to questions concerning British Honduras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>14 Aug. 1946</td>
<td>For five years, and thereafter until expiration of six months' notice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Before 28 Jan. 1921**</td>
<td>Unconditional.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Declaration made under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be still in force (Art. 36, para. 5, of Statute of the present Court).
ANNEX III. ORGANIZATIONS 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 Matters Arising Within the Scope of Their Activities:
- Economic and Social Council (authorization extends to legal questions concerning mutual relationships of the United Nations and the specialized agencies).
- Trusteeship Council.
- Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
- International Labour Organisation (ILO).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).
- World Health Organization (WHO).
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- International Monetary Fund.
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
- International Refugee Organization (IRO).
- Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).
- International Trade Organization (ITO).147

G. THE SECRETARIAT148

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. The Secretary-General

The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations. He is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

The Secretary-General acts in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and performs such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. He makes an annual report to the General 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 General Assembly, on 24 January 1946, decided that the terms of appointment of the Secretary-General should be such 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 General Assembly noted that the General Assembly and the Security Council were free to modify the terms of office of future Secretaries-General and 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.149

The first Secretary-General of the United Nations, appointed on 1 February 1946, is Trygve Lie.

2. Staff of the United Nations

The staff of the United Nations is appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the 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.

3. International Responsibilities of the Secretariat

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.

147 Not yet formally constituted.
148 For Charter provisions relating to the Secretariat see Chapter XV, Articles 97—101. Other provisions are to be found in Articles 7, 12, 20, 73, 102, 105 and 110 of the Charter and Articles 5, 7, 13, 14, 18, 36, 40, 67 and 70 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
149 See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 82.
eral and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

4. **Administrative Organization of the Secretariat**

(As of 31 December 1949)

The Secretariat of the United Nations is divided into eight departments and the Executive Office which fulfil functions in specific fields. In part, this organizational breakdown 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 one of whom may be designated to act for the Secretary-General in his absence.

The departments of the Secretariat 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. **EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL**

The Executive Office of the Secretary-General assists him in the determination of policy and the over-all co-ordination of the work of the Secretariat, in relations with Member Governments and their delegations and with the specialized agencies. It is directly responsible for co-ordination of the work undertaken by the Secretariat for the General Assembly and for overseas missions. The Executive Office also performs such other duties as may be determined by the Secretary-General.

The Executive Office of the Secretary-General consists of the office of the Executive Assistant, a General Assembly Affairs and Administrative Section, an Office of the Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters, a Specialized Agencies Section, and a Protocol and Liaison Section.

The Executive Assistant directs the work of the Executive Office and co-ordinates the general activity of the Secretariat through regular liaison with the departments and with delegations of Members. He acts as Secretary of plenary meetings of the General Assembly and of the General Committee. He is responsible for the work of the General Assembly on the Secretariat level. The Executive Assistant acts as Chairman of several instruments of Secretariat co-ordination such as the Missions Co-ordination Committee, the Publications Board and regular meetings of Principal Directors.

The General Assembly Affairs and Administrative Section constitutes the working group, under the direction of the Executive Assistant, charged with the co-ordination of services to the General Assembly. It is responsible for co-ordinating the preparation of documents for the Assembly; it draws up the provisional agenda and supplementary list, supervises the publication of the Journal of the General Assembly, co-ordinates and reports on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions, and supervises the preparation of the annual report of the Secretary-General. The section advises and assists the departments on official correspondence policy and its implementation, and is responsible for the administrative servicing of the Executive Office.

The Office of the Director of Co-ordination for Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters is responsible for co-ordination of the relations of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and of the activities of the Secretariat in the economic and social fields. The Director of this Office acts as Deputy Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General and assists the Secretary-General in special tasks in the economic and social fields and not assigned to one of the departments.

Under the Director for Co-ordination of Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters, the Specialized Agencies Section serves as secretariat to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It undertakes necessary preparatory work for negotiations with the specialized agencies; supervises relations with other inter-governmental organizations and selects, briefs and receives the reports of the United Nations representatives to specialized agencies and other international conferences.

The Protocol and Liaison Section is responsible for insuring that proper arrangements for delegations are made from the standpoint of protocol, and for assisting delegations in such matters as hospitality, official functions, and diplomatic privileges and immunities. It organizes important official or social functions given by Secretariat officials or by delegations.

b. **DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS**

The Department of Security Council Affairs is responsible for providing general administrative and other services to the Security Council and its
The Department of Security Council Affairs consists 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.

The General Political Division comprises the following five Sections:
- General Political Problems and Procedures of Pacific Settlements Section
- European Affairs Section
- Middle East and African Affairs Section
- Asia and Pacific Affairs Section
- Western Hemisphere Affairs and Regional Arrangements Section

The Administrative and General Division comprises the following three Sections and one Group:
- Services to Security Council Section
- Services to Committees Section
- Administrative Section
- Interim Committee Group, which consists of two Units, Substantive Work Unit and Services to Interim Committee Unit

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.

The secretariat of the Military Staff Committee is organized in three small sections dealing with administration, languages, and documents.

c. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
This Department is responsible for providing 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 the various advisory commissions, both functional and regional, which the Council has established to help it in its work. The Department also provides other branches of the Secretariat with any economic and statistical information and advice which they may need. In addition, the Department undertakes the publication of certain economic studies and reports.

In carrying out its responsibilities in the economic field, the Department maintains close touch with the various specialized agencies established in the fields of labour, food and agriculture, trade, transport and communications, banking and finance. The Department is responsible further for servicing international conferences in these fields convened under the auspices of the United Nations.
The Department also undertakes to arrange the provision of expert assistance to Member Governments, in accordance with resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council particularly intended for those countries whose economies stand in need of development.

The substantive work in connexion with these responsibilities is performed through four units of the Department at the interim headquarters, namely, the Division of Economic Stability and Development, the Fiscal Division, the Transport and Communications Division, and the Statistical Office; in addition, the secretariats of the Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, and Latin America, located respectively at Geneva, Bangkok and Santiago, form part of the Department of Economic Affairs. Over-all control in all cases is exercised by the office of the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs.

The office of the Assistant Secretary-General consists of his immediate staff and, in addition, of a unit which serves as the secretariat to the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements.

The Division of Economic Stability and Development consists of the following main units:
- Office of the Director.
- Economic Stability Section.
- Economic Development Section.
- International, Financial and Commercial Relations Section.
- Geographical Area Units Section.

The Fiscal Division is divided into three main units:
- Office of the Director.
- Budgetary Research Section.
- International Tax Section.

The Transport and Communications Division consists of four main units:
- Office of the Director.
- Inland Transport and Travel Section.
- World-wide Transport and Communications Section.
- Research and Documentation Section.

The Statistical Office consists of four units:
- Office of the Director.
- Economic Statistics Branch.
- Population and Social Statistics Branch.
- National Accounts and Finance Branch.

The Economic and Social Council is serviced by the Economic and Social Council Secretariat, under which functions the Non-Governmental Organizations Section. This Section maintains liaison with the non-governmental organizations which apply for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and maintains relations with such organizations as have been granted consultative status.

d. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

This Department is responsible for the secretariat of the Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee of the General Assembly; of the Economic and Social Council in so far as it deals with problems of human rights, status of women, narcotic drugs, population and other social problems including health, refugees, education and cultural activities; and that of the commissions, sub-commissions and committees of the Council covering these fields, in particular the Social Commission, the Commission on Human Rights and its sub-commissions, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Population Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women.

It prepares the meetings and work programmes of all these organs and carries out, according to instructions received from them, any studies and reports or other technical assignments in the social field. It keeps in touch, through exchange of documentation and, whenever possible, through reciprocal representation, with the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations in the fields of labour, health, education, science and culture, refugees and displaced persons, and connected fields, and with the non-governmental organizations working in the social field.

The Department services international conferences convened under the auspices of the United Nations in these fields, assists in the preparation, drafting and implementation procedures of international conventions on all subjects connected with its field, and reports on these activities to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly.

It drafts and prepares for printing by the United Nations studies or reports of a lasting value, the publication of which has been recommended by the organs of the United Nations.

It advises the Secretary-General on all questions falling within its field and keeps him, and through him the interested organs of the United Nations, informed of all major developments in this field throughout the world.

The Department is organized into the following units:
- Office of the Assistant Secretary-General.
- Division of Human Rights.
- Division of Narcotic Drugs.
- Division of Population.
- Division of Social Activities.

To the office of the Assistant Secretary-General is attached the Section of Cultural Activities.
The Division of Human Rights is organized into an Office of the Director and five sections: the Commission's Secretariat, the General Section, the Communications Section, the Section on Freedom of Information and the Press, and the Section on the Status of Women.

The Division of Narcotic Drugs consists of three sections: one servicing the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the other two dealing with international conventions (one with the implementation of existing conventions, and one with the preparation and drafting of additional conventions).

The Division of Population is split up, and when required, into specialized teams for specific assignments.

The Division of Social Activities is composed of the following units: Office of the Director, Operational Services and Technical Services.

e. DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

This department serves the Trusteeship Council and the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee of the General Assembly, as well as the Special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter; informs the Secretary-General of problems and developments in the field of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories; supplies other organs of the United Nations and departments of the Secretariat with information concerning Trust Territories, Non-Self-Governing Territories and non-security aspects of strategic areas; and provides documentation for the General Assembly for its consideration of questions arising under Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter.

The substantive work of this department is performed by two divisions through the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General, (1) Trusteeship, and (2) Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Division of Trusteeship provides required studies and documentation for the Trusteeship Council. It assists the Trusteeship Council in drafting and consideration of Trusteeship Agreements; formulation of questionnaires concerning each Trust Territory; examination of annual reports of Administering Authorities; acceptance and examination of petitions; and periodic official visits and surveys.

The Division of Trusteeship consists of a Director's Office and five sections: Questionnaires, Petitions, Visits, Agreements and Territorial Research and Analysis.

The Division of Non-Self-Governing Territories classifies, summarizes and analyses information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and other supplemental official information for the consideration of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, set up under General Assembly resolutions. The Division undertakes studies on economic, social and educational matters in territories coming under Article 73 e, in order that the information available may be included in relevant programmes of the specialized agencies and other departments of the United Nations. It issues an annual publication comprising summaries of the information transmitted by the Administering Powers during the preceding year, analyses of the information and an account of developments in relation to Article 73 e.

The Division of Non-Self-Governing Territories is organized as a Director's Office and four sections: Specialists' Unit, Africa Section, Pacific-Asia Section, and Caribbean Section.

The Department assists the Department of Security Council Affairs with respect to political, economic, social and educational matters in strategic areas; and obtains the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies on matters within their fields.

f. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

This Department:

(1) Advises the Secretary-General on information policy;
(2) Supervises and maintains facilities at headquarters for representatives of all information media;
(3) Maintains Information Centres away from headquarters, to disseminate United Nations information throughout the world;
(4) Provides services for press coverage of United Nations activities and issues informative publications;
(5) Organizes sales and distribution throughout the world of all informative material issued by the United Nations;
(6) Broadcasts accounts of United Nations activities and provides facilities for commercial and governmental broadcasting services;
(7) 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;
(8) Works with the United Nations Film Board, produces and encourages the production of films on subjects connected with the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
(9) Maintains and encourages film and photographic coverage of United Nations activities and maintains files of prints for publication purposes;
(10) Provides United Nations information material and related services to educational agencies, lecturers and non-governmental organizations; and
(11) Analyses press and radio opinion on United Nations activities.
The Department is organized into the following units:

- Office of the Assistant Secretary-General.
- Press and Publications Bureau.
- Radio Division.
- Films and Visual Information Division.
- Special Services.
- Library Services.\(^{19}\)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary-General consists of the immediate staff of the Assistant Secretary-General and the Principal Director, the Executive Office, and a section responsible for the sales and distribution of United Nations publications. The Office also supervises the operations of the existing Information Centres outside Headquarters,\(^{19}\) and co-operates with the specialized agencies in the information field.

The Press and Publications Bureau is organized into two main services, namely, the Central Information and Press Services and the Publications and Periodicals Services.

The Radio Division operates through four main regions, the English-Speaking Region, the European and Middle-Eastern Region, the Trans-Pacific Region and the Latin-American Region.

The Films and Visual Information Division consists of two sections, the Films Section and the Photographic and Visual Information Section.

Special Services is organized into sections for Educational Liaison, Non-Governmental Organizations, Headquarters Services, and Admission of the Public.

Library Services is organized into the Office of the Director and four sections: Reference and Documentation Section (with a Document Index Unit), Processing Section, Research Section, and Opinion Survey Section.\(^{12}\)

g. 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:

1. 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;
2. Furnishes legal advisers to the various commissions and committees of the United Nations and to international conferences;
3. Assists in the drafting of international conventions, resolutions, rules and regulations, and renders opinions on their interpretation;
4. Prepares legal statements to be submitted to the International Court of Justice and other judicial bodies on behalf of the Secretary-General;
5. Handles prosecution and negotiation of claims for the United Nations and, where required, furnishes legal services when claims are brought against the Organization;
6. Handles drafting and negotiation of important contracts;
7. Serves as the Secretariat of the International Law Commission and prepares necessary documents for the Commission's sessions;
8. Carries on research work, prepares studies and memoranda to facilitate the work of the International Law Commission in the field of development and codification;
9. Prepares publications consisting of judicial reports, collections of agreements, collections of national legislation, and other legal material;
10. Deals with questions concerning privileges and immunities and legal capacity of the United Nations;
11. Registers, records and publishes treaties and issues the United Nations Treaty Series;
12. Exercises depositary functions entrusted to the Secretary-General under multilateral international instruments;
13. Deals with questions relating to credentials of representatives to organs of the United Nations.

The Department comprises the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General and three Divisions: General Legal Division; Division for the Development and Codification of International Law; Division of Immunities and Treaties.

h. CONFERENCE AND GENERAL SERVICES

This Department makes arrangements and provides services for meetings of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions, committees and special conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations.

In fulfilling these functions, the Department:

1. Co-operates with the departments concerned in scheduling conferences and meetings;
2. Co-ordinates the service activities and provides translation, interpretation, reproduction and graphic presentation services for conferences and for the Secretariat;
3. Edits and publishes the journals and official records of conferences and meetings;
4. Provides general services such as technical telecommunications facilities, purchasing, stores and warehousing, commercial arrangements with regard to the printing of publications, transportation arrangements, hotel accommodations and buildings management; and

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\(^{19}\) On 1 January 1950, Library Services was transferred to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

\(^{10}\) For a list of such Centres, see pp. 164-65.

\(^{12}\) By a decision of the General Assembly, the Opinion Survey Section was abolished as of 1 January 1950.
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(5) 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, the Bureau of Documents, with four divisions and the Documents Control Staff, and the Bureau of General Services, with four divisions.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary-General consists of an Executive Office of the Assistant Secretary-General and a Conference Division. The Conference Division comprises three sections: Conference Management Section, Planning and Estimates Section, and Accounts Control Section.

The Bureau of Documents consists of an Office of the Director, Documents Control Staff, Official Records Division, Translation Division, Interpretation Division and a Publishing Division.

The Official Records Division consists of an Office of the Director, an English Section, a French Section, and a Russian and Spanish Verbatim Reporting Unit.

The Translation Division comprises an Office of the Director, an English Section, a French Section, a Spanish Section, a Russian Section, a Chinese Section, a Treaties Series Unit, and a Terminology Unit.

The Publishing Division consists of an Office of the Chief, a Distribution Section, a Printing Section, and a Reproduction Section.

The Bureau of General Services consists of an Office of the Director, a Telecommunications Services Division, a Communications and Records Division, a Maintenance and Engineering Division, and a Purchase and Transportation Division.

The Communications and Records Division consists of an Office of the Chief, a Correspondence Unit, Archives Section, and a Registry and Communications Section.

The Maintenance and Engineering Division consists of an Office of the Chief, Manhattan Office, Space and Telephone Control Section, Security Section, Safety Section, and a Maintenance Section.

The Purchase and Transportation Division consists of an Office of the Director, a Standards and Control Section, a Purchase Section, a Freight and Supply Section, and a Travel Section.

i. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

This Department plans and executes the personnel, budgetary and fiscal programmes of the United Nations.

It provides data required by the General Assembly, the Councils and committees with respect to administrative, financial and budgetary questions, and maintains relationship with all departments of the Secretariat, the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, and the specialized agencies on these questions. It advises the Secretary-General on proposed programmes of the United Nations prior to their adoption with respect to their personnel, budgetary and financial implications.

It is responsible for arranging with Member nations for the payment of their contributions.

Administrative and Financial Services is organized into the following units:

Office of the Assistant Secretary-General.
Bureau of Finance.
Bureau of Personnel.

To the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General are attached the Headquarters Planning Office, the Inspection Service, the Health Service, the secretariat of the Advisory Committee, and the secretariat of the Appeals Board.

The Bureau of Finance consists of an Office of the Director, a Policy Division, a Budget and Control Division, an Accounts Division, and the Treasury.

The Accounts Division comprises an Office of the Chief, a General Accounts Section and a Staff Accounts Section.

The Bureau of Personnel consists of an Office of the Director, a Staff Regulations Division, an Appointments and Staff Relations Division, a Recruitment and Training Division, and a Staff Activities Section.

The Appointments and Staff Relations Division comprises an Office of the Chief, an Administrative Placement Section, a Social Sciences Placement Section, and a Conference and General Services Placement Section.

5. Development of the Secretariat from 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949

a. ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

The principal changes in the organization and structure of the Secretariat during the period under review were the following:

(1) Executive Office of the Secretary-General

The Executive Office of the Secretary-General was re-organized in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Under the change, existing senior staff were to be more concerned with problems, on the policy level, of coordination and liaison in connexion with Mem-
her Governments, specialized agencies, economic and social matters, missions and United Nations offices away from Headquarters.

(2) Department of Security Council Affairs

On 28 April 1949, Secretary-General Trygve Lie announced the resignation of Arkady A. Sobolev (USSR) because of ill health, and the appointment of Constantin E. Zinchenko (USSR) as Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Security Council Affairs. Mr. Zinchenko assumed his post on 23 May. He was formally installed at the 233rd plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 21 October 1949.

(3) Department of Economic Affairs

With the transfer of the Specialized Agencies Section of the Joint Division of Co-ordination and Liaison to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the remaining functions of this Joint Division were merged with those of the Section for arrangements to consult with non-governmental organizations, under the title of Economic and Social Council Secretariat. A Section was set up on a temporary basis to handle problems relating to the programme for providing technical assistance to under-developed countries in accordance with the terms of resolution 200(III) of the General Assembly.

(4) Department of Public Information

As a result of a study made at the request of the Fifth Committee, that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions "investigate the activities of the Information Centres with a view to the rationalization of their administration," External Services was abolished as a division. While no uniform pattern could be prescribed for all Information Centres in view of the wide differences in their problems and activities, it was believed desirable that the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General be made responsible for giving substantive direction to the centres. It was furthermore decided that the function of producing material for the centres should be transferred to existing production, supply and distribution units of the various service divisions of the Department, thus establishing direct contact between those units and the centres.

During the period under review, new Information Centres were opened in Buenos Aires, Argentina (November 1948); Sydney, Australia (November 1948); and Cairo, Egypt (April 1949). As of 31 December 1949, fifteen Information Centres were functioning in the following places: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Cairo, Egypt; Copenhagen, Denmark; Geneva, Switzerland; London, England; Mexico City, Mexico; Moscow, USSR; New Delhi, India; Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Shanghai, China; Sydney, Australia; Warsaw, Poland; and Washington, D. C., United States.

(5) Conference and General Services

During the early part of 1949, general administrative duties, formerly allocated among the various Divisions of the Bureau of General Services, were centralized in the Office of the Director. A further rationalization of previously scattered functions and responsibilities, in the interest of economy and operating efficiency, was achieved with the establishment in the Bureau of a Telecommunications Services Division, comprising the technical staff formerly engaged in research and planning of telecommunications in the Department of Public Information and the operational staff of the Sound and Recording Section of Conference and General Services.

In the Bureau of Documents, the consolidation of all activities relating to procurement and functional control in the field of printing was completed with the organization of a Publications Division, consisting of a Printing Section, Reproduction Section and Distribution Section. The use of printing facilities outside the United States was also extended; 25.2 per cent of the pages printed during the period under review was printed in other countries, excluding 7,500 pages printed in Paris during the course of the first part of the third session of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly, on 10 December 1949, elected Adrian Pelt (Netherlands), Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Conference and General Services, to the office of United Nations Commissioner in Libya.

(6) Administration and Financial Services

The re-organization of the Administrative and Financial Services, mainly affecting the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget and the Bureau of the Comptroller, was effected in January 1949 in accordance with principles recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the Fifth Committee. The Department now comprised the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General with its functions unchanged, the Bureau of Finance and Personnel, and a newly created Inspection Service.

153 See pp. 437-38.
154 The Secretary-General, on 13 January 1950, announced the appointment of Shamaldharee Lall (India) as the new Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Conference and General Services, succeeding Adrian Pelt.
As of 17 January 1949, the Bureaux of the Comptroller and Administrative Management and Budget ceased to exist. These Bureaux were replaced by the Bureau of Finance. The new Inspection Service assumed the functions previously performed by the Internal Audit Division of the Bureau of the Comptroller and the Management Engineering Division of the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget. The Bureau of Finance assumed all the remaining functions of the Bureaux of the Comptroller and Administrative Management and Budget.

b. ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE SECRETARIAT WITH REGARD TO UNITED NATIONS MISSIONS

During the period under review, the main organizational problems of the Secretariat arose for the most part in connexion with missions, the Information Centres, and other offices away from Headquarters. Studies of these problems revealed that the major difficulty in establishing administrative patterns for these activities resulted from the wide differences in their size, scope and objective.

With respect to missions, progress was made in co-ordinating the work of the Headquarters departments and bureaux which serve them. During 1948, it became evident that closer co-ordination of the administration of missions must be maintained within the Secretariat. In 1949, the problem was resolved to a considerable extent by making the Executive Office of the Secretary-General responsible for over-all co-ordination, the Department of Security Council Affairs responsible for the substantive work of a mission, and the Conference Division of Conference and General Services responsible for originating and clearing all administrative and financial actions.

The programme for the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees (UNRPR)\(^{155}\) represented a new type of organization in the Secretariat in that, with a view to the greatest economy and dispatch, it utilized the machinery of existing disaster relief agencies and the facilities of the appropriate specialized agencies.

The plight of Palestine refugees at the time the programme was approved in November 1948, made it imperative that new and expanded relief activities begin immediately. Temporary advances were, therefore, made available at once from the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolution, in order that the operation, to be financed ultimately by voluntary contributions from Member and non-member States, should not be delayed for financial reasons. Within a short time, the American Friends Service Committee, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the League of Red Cross Societies concluded agreements with the United Nations to serve as operational agencies responsible for the distribution of supplies. Under these arrangements, the actual distribution of supplies began in mid-January 1949, barely six weeks after the appointment of the Director. In addition, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, the World Health Organization, the International Refugee Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization participated in the programme.

As a result of these arrangements, it was possible to operate with a very small staff. The headquarters staff at Geneva was primarily concerned with soliciting funds, programme reporting, financial control and accounting, and the purchase and exchange of supplies. Field offices responsible for the purchase, receipt and allocation of supplies were located in Cairo and Beirut; an officer at Lake Success was responsible for liaison with United Nations Headquarters departments, certain Governments, permanent delegations, private organizations, and the public.

c. STAFF POLICIES

(1) Recruitment and Appointments

During the period under review, recruitment from outside the United States continued by means of the activities of fifteen field recruiting officers and a number of voluntary committees, the combined activities of which covered some thirty-five countries directly, and a number of others indirectly.

The system of recruitment by competitive examination was further developed although, in the main, it continued to be limited to linguistic posts and to such categories of staff as clerk, typist, stenographer, machine operator etc. Altogether, some 1,300 linguistic candidates were examined in twelve countries, while more than 3,000 persons were tested, mainly in New York, for such posts as clerk, typist, and machine operator. Progress in the development of the competitive examination method for the recruitment of junior professional and administrative personnel was necessarily slower, and it would be some time before the Secretariat was sufficiently stabilized to make possible the securing of its normal annual requirements primarily by open competitive examination. Meanwhile, plans previously formulated for re-

\(^{155}\) See pp. 207-9.
cruting a group of young trainees from India, Pakistan and Latin America were executed.

The staffing of missions has constituted one of the most difficult personnel operations confronting the Administration. During 1949, 189 persons were placed on mission assignments with the United Nations Mediator on Palestine, the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans, the United Nations Commission for Indonesia, the United Nations Commission on Korea, the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, and the United Nations Plebiscite Mission for Jammu and Kashmir. Of this number, 118 Secretariat staff members were detailed from their regular assignments at Lake Success, while seventy-one were recruited initially to serve expressly on a specific mission.

The Personnel Selection Committee continued to review the qualifications of staff members recommended jointly by the department heads and the Bureau of Personnel for indeterminate appointments in the Secretariat. As of 31 December 1949, indeterminate appointments were granted to 1015 members of the staff. Five hundred and eighty-five of these were for internationally recruited staff (i.e., grades 8 and above) and 430 were held by secretarial, clerical and manual workers in grade 7 and below who were, for the most part, recruited locally.

Vigorous efforts to improve the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat were continued. As of 31 December 1949, the Secretariat comprised fifty-five of the fifty-nine Member "nationalities". 156

(2) International Civil Service Advisory Board

The membership of the International Civil Service Advisory Board was completed in 1948, and the first session of the Board was held at Lake Success in March 1949. The two major topics considered were recruitment methods and standards, and the proposed international centre for training in public administration. A report was submitted on the latter subject suggesting an outline of the programme for the centre. The Board, however, considered that more information from the participating organizations and more time for a careful review were required before specific recommendations on recruitment methods and standards could be formulated. Consequently, it was decided to defer reporting on this matter until the Board's second session, to be held early in 1950.

(3) Salaries and Allowances

In view of the comprehensive review which was undertaken during 1949, at the request of the Ad- visory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, by a Committee of Experts on salaries, allowances and leave questions, only minor changes and adjustments were made other than those necessitated by the introduction of the staff assessment plan. 157

As authorized by the General Assembly at its third regular session, the expatriation allowance for persons whose permanent duty station is outside the country of their nationality was restored retroactively to the date on which it had been discontinued under the two-year rule previously in effect.

To meet the further rise in living costs in the Headquarters area, the cost-of-living adjustment was increased, with the approval of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, from $240 (net) for staff without dependents and $450 (net) for staff with dependants to $450 ($530 gross) for all staff in receipt of net salaries of less than $6,700, allowance for dependants being made in the form of credits under the staff assessment plan.

Following a study made at the request of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the payment of mission subsistence allowance was modified. Staff members who, having lived with their dependants at the original duty station, were put to the extra expense of maintaining two households when they went to the mission area, received the full daily rate, and other staff members received $3 a day less.

Progress was also made in solving the problem of establishing appropriate differentials between salaries at Headquarters and at offices away from Headquarters.

(4) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

A permanent scheme for the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, to become effective on 23 January 1949, was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly at its third session. 158 During 1949, the United Nations Staff Pension Committee, entrusted by the General Assembly with the administration of the Fund, held numerous meetings for the purpose of revising the regulations, admitting new members, and authorizing the payment of benefits. On 31 December 1949, the number of members in the Fund was 3,541, all of whom belonged to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The World Health Organization decided to become a member organization in the Fund as from 1 May 1949, and a formal agreement giving effect

156 For a table giving the geographical distribution of the Secretariat, see pp. 909-10.
157 See pp. 885-87.
to that decision was completed later. As of 31 December 1949, negotiations of a similar nature were well advanced with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the International Labour Office.

In the course of 1949, the monies of the Fund, which had been invested in accordance with the programme recommended by the Investments Committee, resulted in an average return of 2.52 per cent as against the 2.50 per cent required by the pension plan. At its second session, held in May 1949, the Investments Committee agreed on certain new recommendations as to future investments, and these recommendations were accepted by the Secretary-General.

(5) Staff Training and Welfare Activities

Staff training activities were largely confined to the organization of courses in the five official languages, each of which was attended by about 350 regular students. In addition, steps were taken to see that new staff members with long-term appointments received such instruction as the individual cases merited in the general organization and work of the Secretariat. For existing staff members a series of twenty-two lectures by the top-ranking officers of each department, for the purpose of informing the rest of the staff of the work of those departments, was carried out in the winter of 1948 and spring of 1949. The Training Division also maintained liaison with local universities for the purpose of enrolling staff members in university courses to their best advantage.

Special attention continued to be given to matters affecting the welfare of the staff: in particular, steps were taken: to provide a more adequate and comprehensive medical and health service; to assist those staff members requiring advice on personal problems by the appointment, in August 1948, of a staff counsellor; and to continue the United Nations Volunteer Services (established in April 1948 with a grant from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace) by incorporating it into the Bureau of Personnel as from the expiration of the Carnegie grant in January 1949.

The Medical and Health Service was re-organized as from 1 June 1949 under the supervision of a Medical Director and staffed by a Chief Medical Officer and part-time physicians. The Service, possessing facilities for X-ray examination, laboratory tests, electro-cardiogram examination, and basal metabolism tests, provided complete physical entrance examinations, periodic examinations, general health counselling to staff members, and first aid. It also recommended standards for the public health aspects of the working environment of the Secretariat, including air conditioning, water and food sanitation, temperature control and waste disposal. Immunizations were provided, as required, to staff members; and physical examinations were given to personnel assigned to, and returning from, missions. The advice and assistance of the Service were also available for recommendations affecting standards for admission to full Staff Pension benefits, the reviewing of health insurance plans, and socio-medical schemes of interest to the Secretariat.

Assistance to staff members in connexion with their housing problems continued to be made available.

(6) Interna Programmes

The United Nations interne programme initiated in July 1947 was continued. The first such programme during the period under review, involving eighty-nine internes from eighteen Member countries and comprising mainly civil servants and officials of international organizations, was held in conjunction with the first part of the third regular session of the General Assembly in Paris.

Three interne programmes were held during 1949. The first, which was held in the spring and comprised eighteen internes representing national civil servants and officials of international organizations, was for the specific purpose of studying the working methods and procedures of the United Nations Secretariat. The second programme, held in the summer and comprising fifty-five students, was likewise for the purpose of studying the working methods and procedures of the United Nations Secretariat. It should be noted, however, that the student programme was supported financially in part by Rotary International and by individual scholarships from educational institutions and other organizations. The third programme, held from 19 September to 12 November 1949, comprised thirty-two internes representing national civil servants and officials of international organizations. The purpose of the third programme was also to study the working methods and procedures of the General Assembly. The pattern established by the 1949 interne programme was to be followed in the future, and if possible, an interne programme for the United Nations office at Geneva would be added in 1950.

(7) Appeals Board

From the date of the establishment of the Appeals Board on 3 April 1947 until 1 January 1950, at which time it was replaced by the Joint Ap-
peals Board, thirty-four separate Boards held 109 meetings. These Boards were drawn from two panels of members, one of thirty-six members representing the staff, appointed by the Staff Committee or elected annually by the staff, and the other, of approximately the same number of members, appointed by the Secretary-General. Consultations by the Secretary of the Board with staff members on the subject of appeals numbered 997. The total number of appeals filed and registered with the Appeals Board were fifty-two. Of this number, the Board heard thirty-six and three others in principle; twelve were withdrawn; and one remained pending as of 31 December 1949.

Of the issues dealt with by the Board, twenty-two involved appeals against termination, eight concerned allowances, one was a claim for indemnity for injuries sustained as a result of services with the United Nations, and one other was an appeal against disciplinary action. The Board forwarded to the Secretary-General twenty-seven "texts of advice" which involved thirty-one appeals, one preliminary report which contained a compromise agreed upon between the parties before the Board, and two Advisory Opinions. The first Advisory Opinion dealt with per diem allowances, and the other concerned the refunding to members of the Secretariat of state and local taxes.

The Secretary-General’s decisions in these appeals were as follows: out of twelve texts of advice in favour of the appellants, four were accepted, five were rejected, and one was partly accepted by the Secretary-General; fifteen texts of advice and three mixed texts of advice against the appellants were accepted; one mixed text of advice was partly accepted and the two Advisory Opinions of a general character in favour of the members of the Secretariat were also accepted.

ANNEX: PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

(As of 31 December 1949)

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

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS
Assistant Secretary-General: Constantin E. Zinchenko
Principal Director: D. Protitch
Director of General Political Division: A. G. Robles

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
Assistant Secretary-General: A. D. K. Owen
Principal Director: Antoine Goldet
Director of Division of Economic Stability and Development: David Weintraub
Director of Fiscal Division: Henry Bloch (Acting Director)
Director of Statistical Office: William R. Leonard
Director of Division of Transport and Communications: Branko Lukac
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: Palamadai S. Lokanathan

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Executive Secretary: Gustavo Martinez Cabanas

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS
Assistant Secretary-General: Henri Laugier
Top-Ranking Director: Mrs. Alva Myrdal

Director of Population Division: John D. Durand (Acting Director)
Director of Social Activities Division: Sir Raphael Cilento
Director of Division of Narcotic Drugs: Leon Steinig
Director of Division of Human Rights: John P. Humphreyn

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-Self-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
Assistant Secretary-General: Victor Hoo
Top-Ranking Director of Department and Director of Division of Trusteeship: Ralph Bunche
Director of Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Wilfrid Benson

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Assistant Secretary-General: Benjamin Cohen
Principal Director: Tor Gjesdal
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)
Director of Library Services: Carl H. Milam
Director of Special Services: W. Bryant Mumford

INFORMATION CENTRES
Director of the Buenos Aires Office: Enrique Loudet
Deputy Director of the Cairo Office: Mahmoud M. Hammad
Director of the Copenhagen Office: Víggo A. Christensen

Dr. Protitch is also in charge of the Administrative and General Division, the Atomic Energy Commission Group, and the Armaments and Enforcement Measures Section.

As of 1 January 1950, the Library was transferred to the Secretary-General’s Office, the Research Section of Library Services remained with the Department of Public Information.
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Director of the Geneva Office: Jerzy Szapiro
Director of the London Office: George Ivan Smith
Director of the Mexico Office: Rafael A. Fusoni
Acting Director of the Moscow Office: Michael S. Vavilov
Director of the New Delhi Office: B. Leitgeber
Director of the Paris Office: Rubens Borba de Moraes
Director of the Prague Office: Olav Rytter
Director of the Rio de Janeiro Office: Paul Vanorden Shaw
Director of the Shanghai Office: Henri Fast
Director of the Sydney Office: William McNamara
Officer in Charge of the Warsaw Office: Mrs. Zofia Rutkowska
Director of the Washington Office: Arthur Sweetser

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES
Assistant Secretary-General: Byron Price
Director of Planning of Headquarters Planning Office: W. K. Harrison
Director of Inspection Service: F. Hansen
Medical Director of Health Service: Frank A. Calderone
Director of Bureau of Personnel: Georges Palthe
Director of Bureau of Finance: H. C. Andersen

EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA
Director representing the Secretary-General: VLADIMIR MODEROW

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE BALKANS
Principal Secretary: Raoul Aglion

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE
Principal Secretary: Pablo de Azcarate

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON KOREA
Principal Secretary: Bertil A. Renborg

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIA AND PAKISTAN
Principal Secretary and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General: Erik Colban

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA
Principal Secretary: J. A. Romanos

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
Executive Director: Maurice Pate

a) The Assistant Secretary-General, Adrian Pelt, was appointed United Nations Commissioner in Libya on 10 December 1949. The appointment of Shamaldharee Lall as Assistant Secretary-General was announced on 13 January 1950.