

## 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 prin-

ciples 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

<sup>1</sup>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.<sup>2</sup>

c. OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

The functions and powers of the United Nations with regard to territories not designated as strategic<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup>

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,

<sup>2</sup>See pp. 88-96.

<sup>3</sup>The functions of the United Nations relating to strategic area Trust Territories are exercised by the Security Council, see p. 78.

<sup>4</sup>See p. 137.

<sup>5</sup>See pp. 133-34.

of representatives of Members of the United Nations and of officials of the United Nations, to the Member Governments 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<sup>6</sup> 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:

First Committee—Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments).

Second Committee—Economic and Financial.

Third Committee—Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.

Fourth Committee—Trusteeship (including Non-Self-Governing Territories).

Fifth Committee—Administrative and Budgetary.

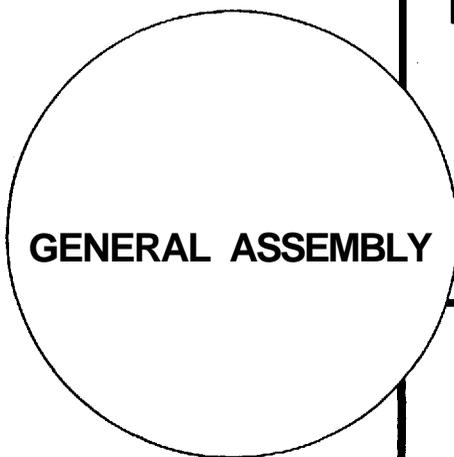
Sixth Committee—Legal.

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.

<sup>6</sup>See 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.

# STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THIRD AND FOURTH REGULAR SESSIONS



## PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

GENERAL COMMITTEE

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

## MAIN COMMITTEES

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

SECOND COMMITTEE:  
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

THIRD COMMITTEE:  
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN  
AND CULTURAL

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

## STANDING COMMITTEES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
ON ADMINISTRATIVE  
AND BUDGETARY  
QUESTIONS

COMMITTEE ON  
CONTRIBUTIONS

FIFTH COMMITTEE:  
ADMINISTRATIVE &  
BUDGETARY

SIXTH COMMITTEE:  
LEGAL

## AD HOC COMMITTEES *With full Membership*

JOINT SECOND AND  
THIRD COMMITTEE

AD HOC  
POLITICAL COMMITTEE

## Other Existing Bodies Established by the General Assembly

- Atomic Energy Commission  
(reports to the Security Council)
- Interim Committee of the General Assembly
- United Nations Special Committee  
on the Balkans
- United Nations Commission on Korea
- United Nations Commissioner in Libya,  
and Council
- United Nations Advisory Council  
for Somaliland
- United Nations Commission for Eritrea
- United Nations Conciliation Commission  
for Palestine
- United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees  
(assets and liabilities to be transferred to  
the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for  
Palestine Refugees in the Near East in 1950)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for  
Palestine Refugees in the Near East,  
and Advisory Commission
- United Nations High Commissioner's Office  
for Refugees  
(to come into existence on 1 January 1951)
- Special Committee on Information  
transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter
- Headquarters Advisory Committee
- Board of Auditors
- Investments Committee
- United Nations Staff Pension Committee
- International Law Commission
- United Nations Administrative Tribunal

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<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>

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

<sup>7</sup>For members of these Committees, see Annex I, pp. 48-49.

<sup>8</sup>For members of these Committees, see Annex III, pp. 60-61.

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<sup>9</sup> as established at the end of 1949, include:<sup>10</sup>

- (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.
- (5) United Nations Commissioner in Libya; United Nations Council for Libya.
- (6) United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland.
- (7) United Nations Commission for Eritrea.
- (8) United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.
- (9) United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees (assets and liabilities to be transferred to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in 1950).
- (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.
- (11) United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (to come into existence on 1 January 1951).
- (12) Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.
- (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.

- (1) Interim Committee of the General Assembly

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 co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security and to the promotion of international co-operation 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

<sup>9</sup>For members of and representatives serving on these bodies up to 31 December 1949, see Annex III, pp. 61—64.

<sup>10</sup>The Atomic Energy Commission, though established by the General Assembly in January, 1946, reports on all questions affecting peace and security to the Security Council. For details concerning it, see p. 81.

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.

(5) United Nations Commissioner in Libya and United Nations Council for Libya

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<sup>11</sup> 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.)

<sup>11</sup>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 convoke 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<sup>12</sup>

(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

<sup>12</sup> 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<sup>13</sup> 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:

Country	Meeting	Date
Australia .....	146	28 Sept.
Belgium .....	147	28 Sept.
Bolivia .....	148	29 Sept.
Brazil .....	146	28 Sept.
Burma .....	141	24 Sept.
Byelorussian SSR .....	147	28 Sept.
Canada .....	146	28 Sept.
Chile .....	148	29 Sept.
China .....	141	24 Sept.
Colombia .....	146	28 Sept.
Czechoslovakia .....	145	27 Sept.
Denmark .....	141	24 Sept.

Country	Meeting	Date
Dominican Republic .....	147	28 Sept.
Ecuador .....	147	28 Sept.
Egypt .....	140	23 Sept.
El Salvador .....	144	27 Sept.
France .....	146	28 Sept.
Greece .....	147	25 Sept.
India .....	143	25 Sept.
Iran .....	143	25 Sept.
Lebanon .....	145	27 Sept.
Liberia .....	144	27 Sept.
Mexico .....	147	28 Sept.
Netherlands .....	145	27 Sept.
New Zealand .....	144	27 Sept.
Pakistan .....	145	27 Sept.
Peru .....	147	28 Sept.
Philippines .....	139	23 Sept.
Poland .....	139	23 Sept.
Syria .....	139	23 Sept.
Turkey .....	141	24 Sept.
Ukrainian SSR .....	148	29 Sept.
Union of South Africa .....	141	24 Sept.
USSR .....	143	25 Sept.
United Kingdom .....	144	27 Sept.
United States .....	139	23 Sept.
Uruguay .....	141	24 Sept.
Venezuela .....	140	23 Sept.
Yugoslavia .....	148	29 Sept.

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:

Country	Meeting	Date
Argentina .....	229	26 Sept.
Belgium .....	226	23 Sept.
Brazil .....	222	21 Sept.
Byelorussian SSR .....	227	24 Sept.
Canada .....	228	26 Sept.
Chile .....	227	24 Sept.
China .....	223	22 Sept.
Cuba .....	222	21 Sept.
Czechoslovakia .....	228	26 Sept.
Dominican Republic .....	229	26 Sept.
Ecuador .....	225	23 Sept.
Egypt .....	226	23 Sept.
El Salvador .....	225	23 Sept.
Ethiopia .....	227	24 Sept.
France .....	225	23 Sept.
Greece .....	228	26 Sept.
India .....	222	21 Sept.

<sup>13</sup> For full list of officers to the General Assembly, see Annex I, pp. 48-49.

Country	Meeting	Date	Country	Meeting	Date
Iraq .....	223	22 Sept.	Poland .....	227	24 Sept.
Israel .....	229	26 Sept.	Syria .....	222	21 Sept.
Lebanon .....	228	26 Sept.	Ukrainian SSR .....	229	26 Sept.
Liberia .....	229	26 Sept.	Union of South Africa .....	226	23 Sept.
Mexico .....	229	26 Sept.	USSR .....	226	23 Sept.
Netherlands .....	225	23 Sept.	United Kingdom .....	229	26 Sept.
New Zealand .....	224	22 Sept.	United States .....	222	21 Sept.
Pakistan .....	227	24 Sept.	Venezuela .....	226	23 Sept.
Peru .....	225	23 Sept.	Yugoslavia .....	228	26 Sept.

## 6. Matters Considered by the General Assembly at its Third and Fourth Regular Sessions

### a. THIRD SESSION—PART I

Agenda Item <sup>14</sup>	Discussion and Action Taken
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Argentina.	Plenary meeting 136.
2. Appointment of the Credentials Committee.	Plenary meetings 136, 139 and 175.
3. Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 136.
4. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.	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.
5. Election of Vice-Presidents.	Plenary meetings 137 and 138.
6. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.	
7. Adoption of the Agenda.	General Committee, meetings 43-50, 54-56; plenary meetings 142, 146, 147, 150, 151, 155, 158, 173, 175.
8. Opening of the general debate.	Plenary meetings 139-148.
9. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	
10. Report of the Security Council. <sup>15</sup>	General Committee, meetings 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 28; plenary meeting 158.
11. Report of the Economic and Social Council. <sup>15</sup>	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).
12. Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee, meetings 61-75, 81; plenary meetings 139, 144, 159, 160. Resolution 223(III).
13. Headquarters of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 151, 152, 159; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 242(III).
14. Admission of new Members:	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.
(a) Report of the Security Council.	
(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.	
(d) Application of Ceylon for membership in the United Nations: special report of the Security Council.	

<sup>14</sup> For consideration of items by the General Assembly, see under substantive headings, Chapters III to XII.

<sup>15</sup> Action postponed to second part of third regular session.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
15. Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: reports of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans.	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.
16. The problem of the independence of Korea: (a) Report of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. (b) Report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.	General Committee, meeting 43; First Committee, meetings 193, 200, 229-236; Fifth Committee, meeting 177; plenary meetings 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 148, 186, 187. Resolution 195(III).
17. The problem of voting in the Security Council: <sup>15</sup> (a) Report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly. (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.	General Committee, meetings 43, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 17-25; plenary meetings 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 158.
18. Advisability of establishing a permanent committee of the General Assembly: report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.	General Committee, meetings 43, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 2-5; plenary meetings 139-141, 142, 143, 145-148, 158, 168, 169. Resolution 196(III).
19. Study of methods for the promotion of international co-operation in the political field: report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly. <sup>15</sup>	General Committee, meetings 43, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 26-28; plenary meetings 142, 145, 158.
20. Report of the Atomic Energy Commission: resolution [of 22 June 1948] of the Security Council.	First Committee, meetings 144-153, 162-165; Subcommittee A, meetings 1-8; plenary meetings 139, 140, 141, 143, 144, 146, 155-157. Resolution 191(III).
21. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 149.
22. Report of the Government of the Union of South Africa on the administration of South West Africa: report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee, meetings 73, 76-85; plenary meeting 164. Resolution 227(III).
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.	Fourth Committee, meetings 52-58, 65, 68; plenary meeting 155. Resolution 218(III).
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.	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).
25. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies and work programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 106, 148, 149; Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 34, 35; plenary meeting 161. Resolution 210(III).
26. Freedom of Information: report of the Economic and Social Council. <sup>15</sup>	Third Committee, meeting 179.
27. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meeting 149.
28. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice.	Plenary meetings 152, 153.

<sup>15</sup>Action postponed to second part of third regular session.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
29. Progressive development of international law: election of the members of the International Law Commission.	Plenary meeting 154.
30. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 169, 170; Sixth Committee, meetings 79, 80; plenary meeting 155. Resolution 154(III).
31. Privileges and immunities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General:	Sixth Committee, meetings 127, 128, 139; plenary meetings 175, 186. Resolutions 259(III), 261(III).
(a) Headquarters Agreement.	
(b) General Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.	
32. Genocide: draft Convention and report of the Economic and Social Council.	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).
33. Financial administration of the United Nations:	Fifth Committee, meetings 105, 106, 109, 111-113, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 136, 137, 138-140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 163-168, 169, 170, 171, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178; plenary meetings 150, 168, 169, 170, 184. Resolutions 228(III), 229(III), 238(III), 251(III), 252(III)-A-C.
(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. <sup>15</sup>	
(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:	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).
(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:	Fifth Committee, meetings 107-109, 121, 169; plenary meetings 150, 174. Resolutions 239(III), 248(III), 249(III).
(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.	Fifth Committee, meetings 105-107, 109-111, 135, 136, 144, 156; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 239(III).
37. United Nations telecommunications system: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 150, 151, 159; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 240(III).
38. Organization of a United Nations postal service: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 114, 115, 121, 123; plenary meeting 150. Resolution 232(III).
39. Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 173, 178; plenary meeting 186. Resolution 250(III).
40. Composition of the Secretariat and the principle of geographical distribution: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 106, 107, 115, 116, 121; plenary meeting 150. Resolution 233(III).
41. Proposal for the adoption of Spanish as one of the working languages of the General Assembly: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 113, 118, 119, 137, 138, 156, 176; Sixth Committee, meeting 140; plenary meetings 171, 173, 174, 186. Resolution 247(III), 262(III).
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. <sup>15</sup>	General Committee, meetings 43, 44. Sixth Committee, meetings 134-149; plenary meetings 142, 148.
43. Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa: item proposed by India. <sup>15</sup>	General Committee, meeting 43; First Committee, meeting 143; plenary meetings 142, 146, 172.

<sup>15</sup>Action postponed to second part of third regular session.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
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.	Fifth Committee, meetings 111-113, 145, 146, 156; plenary meeting 159. Resolution 238(III).
45. Increase to twenty-four of the number of Member States represented in the Economic and Social Council: item proposed by Argentina.	General Committee, meeting 43; Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 30-33; plenary meeting 161. Resolution 208(III).
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.	Sixth Committee, meetings 70, 71; plenary meeting 151. Resolution 253(III).
47. Permanent missions to the United Nations.	Sixth Committee, meetings 62, 124-127; plenary meeting 169. Resolution 157(III).
48. Creation of a sub-commission 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. <sup>15</sup>	Third Committee, meeting 180; plenary meeting 148.
49. Appointment to fill vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Contributions in replacement of Dr. Jan Papanek: item proposed by Czechoslovakia.	Fifth Committee, meetings 119-123, 132; plenary meeting 151.
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.	Fifth Committee, meetings 119-123, 132; plenary meeting 151.
51. Refugees and displaced persons: (a) Problem of refugees and displaced persons: item proposed by Poland. <sup>15</sup> (b) Repatriation, resettlement and immigration of refugees and displaced persons: report of the Economic and Social Council.	Third Committee, meetings 109, 180.
52. Discriminations practised by certain States against immigrating labour, and in particular against labour recruited from the ranks of refugees: item proposed by Poland. <sup>15</sup>	Third Committee, meeting 180.
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.	Second Committee, meetings 69, 71-76, 82; plenary meetings 164, 165.
54. Problem of wasting food in certain countries: item proposed by Poland.	Second Committee, meetings 79, 81-85; plenary meeting 177. Resolution 202(III).
55. Question of Franco Spain. Implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly of 12 December 1946 and of 17 November 1947. <sup>15</sup>	Plenary meetings 139, 140, 146-148.
56. Declaration of old age rights: item proposed by Argentina.	Third Committee, meetings 151, 167; plenary meeting 170. Resolution 213(III).
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.	Sixth Committee, meetings 88-91; plenary meeting 160. Resolution 255(III).
58. Draft international declaration of human rights: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.	Third Committee, meetings 88-179; First Committee, meeting 191; plenary meetings 180-183. Resolution 217(III)A-E.
59. Advisory social welfare services: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.	Third Committee, meeting 173; plenary meeting 177. Resolution 216(III).

<sup>15</sup>Action postponed to second part of third regular session.

Agenda Item

Discussion and Action Taken

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|--|---|
| 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).   |
| 62. Report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.  | Third Committee, meeting 169; plenary meetings 144, 146, 147, 177. Resolution 214(III).   |
| 63. Verbatim records:<br>(a) Records of the Economic and Social Council: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.<br>(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).   |
| 65. Question of continuing the United Nations Appeal for Children during 1949 and the question of modifying the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council in relation thereto: item proposed by Australia.   | Third Committee, meetings 169-172; plenary meeting 177. Resolution 215(III).  |
| 66. Question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies: item proposed by the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the USSR. <sup>15</sup>  | 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. <sup>15</sup>  | 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 State, 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).  |

<sup>15</sup> Action postponed to second part of third regular session.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
72. Appeal to the Great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace: item proposed by Mexico.	General Committee, meetings 46, 47; Sub-Committee 13, meeting 1; First Committee, meetings 165-168; plenary meetings 147, 150, 151, 154. Resolution 190(III).
73. International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration: item proposed by the Secretary-General.	General Committee, meeting 48; Fifth Committee, meetings 137, 162-165, 168; plenary meetings 155, 170, 171. Resolution 246(III).
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<sup>16</sup>

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
1. (10) Report of the Security Council.	General Committee, meetings 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 28, 32; plenary meetings 158, 199. Resolution 269(III).
2. (11) Report of the Economic and Social Council.	Third Committee, meetings 179, 180, 226-228; plenary meeting 211. Resolutions 278(III), 276(III), 280(III).
3. (17) The problem of voting in the Security Council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.</li> <li>(b) Convocation of &amp; 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.</li> </ul>	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).
4. (19) Study of methods for the promotion of international co-operation in the political field: report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.	General Committee, meetings 43, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 26-30; plenary meetings 142, 145, 158, 197-199. Resolution 268(III).
5. (26) Freedom of information: report of the Economic and Social Council.	Third Committee, meetings 179, 208-219, 225; plenary meetings 209-211; Sub-Committee 5, meetings 1-6. Resolution 277(III)A-C.
6. (33e) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.	Fifth Committee, meeting 178; plenary meeting 196. Resolution 283(II).
7. (42) Violation by the USSR of fundamental human rights, traditional diplomatic practices, and other principles of the Charter: item proposed by Chile.	General Committee, meetings 43, 44; Sixth Committee, meetings 134-194; plenary meetings 142, 148, 196, 197. Resolution 285(III).
8. (43) Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa: item proposed by India.	General Committee, meetings 43, 61-64; First Committee, meetings 143, 263, 265-268; plenary meetings 142, 146, 172, 205, 212. Resolution 265(III).

<sup>16</sup> 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.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
9. (48) Creation of a sub-commission 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.	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).
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.	General Committee, meeting 63; Third Committee, meetings 109, 180, 228, 229; plenary meeting 215. Resolution 281(III).
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.	General Committee, meetings 62, 63; Third Committee, meetings 180, 229; plenary meeting 215. Resolution 282(III).
12. (55) Question of Franco Spain. Implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly of 12 December 1946 and 17 November 1947.	General Committee, meetings 62, 63; First Committee, meetings 256, 258-262; plenary meetings 139, 140, 146-148, 205, 208, 213, 214.
13. (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, 238-257, 264, 269-272; plenary meetings 140, 146, 172-175, 205, 216-219. Resolutions 266(III), 287(III).
14. (68) United Nations Guard: item proposed by the Secretary-General.	General Committee, meetings 44, 49, 50; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 28, 30-32; plenary meetings 139, 145, 158, 200. Resolution 270(III).

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.	General Committee, meeting 57; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 33; plenary meetings 189, 201. Resolution 271(III).
16. Proposal for the adoption of Russian as one of the working languages of the General Assembly: item proposed by the USSR.	General Committee, meetings 56, 57; Fifth Committee, meetings 180-183; Sixth Committee, meeting 140; plenary meetings 189, 206. Resolution 286(III).
17. Proposal for the adoption of Chinese as one of the working languages of the General Assembly: item proposed by China.	General Committee, meetings 56, 57; Fifth Committee, meetings 180-183; Sixth Committee, meeting 140; plenary meetings 189, 206. Resolution 286(III).
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."	General Committee, meetings 58, 59; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 34-41; plenary meetings 189, 190, 201-203. Resolution 272(III).
19. Question of Indonesia: item proposed by Australia and India.	General Committee, meetings 60, 62-64; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 51, 52; plenary meetings 190, 204, 205, 208. Resolution 274(III).
20. Application of Israel for admission to membership in the United Nations: item proposed by the Security Council.	General Committee, meetings 60-63; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 42-47, 50, 51; plenary meetings 191, 204, 205, 207. Resolution 273(III).
21. Appointment to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Contributions.	General Committee, meeting 60; Fifth Committee, meeting 180; plenary meeting 206. Resolution 284(III).

<sup>17</sup>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	Discussion and Action Taken
Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Australia.	Plenary meeting 220.
Appointment of a Credentials Committee.	Plenary meetings 220, 226, 272, 274.
Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 220.
Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.	First Committee, meetings 273, 274; Second Committee, meeting 86, 87; Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 40, 44; Third Committee, meetings 230, 231; Fourth Committee, meetings 86, 87; Fifth Committee, meetings 184, 185, 217; Sixth Committee, meetings 141, 142.
Election of Vice-Presidents.	Plenary meeting 221.
Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.	
Adoption of the agenda.	General Committee, meetings 65-67; plenary meetings 224, 229, 230.
Opening of the general debate.	Plenary meetings 222-229.
9. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.	
10. Report of the Security Council.	General Committee, meeting 68; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 40; plenary meetings 238, 252. Resolution 298 (IV).
11. Report of the Economic and Social Council.	General Committee, meeting 65; Second Committee, meetings 87, 113-115; Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 43, 44; Third Committee, meeting 255; Fifth Committee, meetings 220, 228; plenary meetings 224, 255, 272. Resolution 312 (IV).
12. Report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee, meetings 88-106; plenary meetings 239, 240. Resolutions 320(IV) through 325(IV).
13. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 231.
14. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.	
15. Election of three members of the Trusteeship Council.	General Committee, meeting 65; plenary meetings 224, 231.
16. Installation of the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Security Council Affairs.	Plenary meeting 233.
17. Admission of new Members: reports of the Security Council.	First Committee, meetings 281, 326, 330; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 25-29; plenary meetings 220, 222, 225, 228, 229, 244, 251, 252. Resolution 296 (IV).
18. Palestine:	General Committee, meetings 65, 68; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 43-55, 57-61; Fifth Committee, meeting 213; plenary meetings 222, 223, 225-229, 238, 273-275. Resolutions 302 (IV), 303 (IV).
(a) Proposals for a permanent international regime for the Jerusalem area: report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine.	
(b) Protection of the Holy Places: 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.	General Committee, meeting 65; First Committee, meetings 278-293, 311-324; Ad Hoc Committee (to nominate a United Nations Commissioner in Libya) (no records); plenary meetings 222, 223, 225-229, 247-250, 276. Resolution 289 (IV).
20. Question of Indonesia.	General Committee, meeting 68; First Committee, meetings 333, 337; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 56; plenary meetings 222, 225-229, 238, 249, 271, 272. Resolution 301 (IV).
21. Threats to the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece: report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans.	General Committee, meeting 65; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 13, 14, 18; First Committee, meetings 275, 276, 280, 282-284, 293-311, 241-343; plenary meetings 222-225, 228, 229, 244-247, 259, 268, 276. Resolution 288 (IV).

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
22. The problem of the independence of Korea: report of the United Nations Commission on Korea.	General Committee, meeting 65; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 2-6; plenary meetings 222, 224, 225, 228, 229, 233, 250, 259. Resolution 293(IV).
23. International control of atomic energy; resolutions of the Atomic Energy Commission (transmitted by the Security Council) and report of the permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission.	First Committee, meetings 325-327, 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).
24. Prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction by one-third of the armaments and armed forces of the permanent members of the Security Council: report of the Security Council.	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).
25. Report of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly:	General Committee, meeting 65; First Committee, meeting 325; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 16-20; plenary meetings 224, 226-228, 250. Resolution 295(IV).
(a) Promotion of international co-operation in the political field.	
(b) Constitution, duration and terms of reference of the Interim Committee.	
26. United Nations Field Service: report of the Special Committee.	General Committee, meeting 65; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meetings 21-24; plenary meetings 224, 252. Resolution 297(IV).
27. Observance in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania of human rights and fundamental freedoms.	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).
28. Economic development of under-developed countries:	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(IV) through 307(IV), 331(IV), 336(IV).
(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.	Third Committee, meetings 232-234; plenary meeting 232. Resolution 313(IV).
30. Discriminations practised by certain States against immigrating labour and, in particular, against labour recruited from the ranks of refugees.	Third Committee, meetings 249-251, 261; plenary meetings 242, 243. Resolution 315(IV).
31. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund:	General Committee, meeting 65; Third Committee, meetings 265-267; plenary meetings 220, 224, 264. Resolution 318(IV).
(a) Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.	
(b) United Nations Appeal for Children: report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.	
32. Action taken in pursuance of the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: report of the Economic and Social Council.	Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 40, 42; Fifth Committee, meetings 217, 219; plenary meeting 255. Resolution 309(IV).
33. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee, meetings 89-93, 99, 100, 104-108, 111, 112, 119; plenary meetings 222, 239, 240. Resolution 326(IV).
34. Question of South West Africa: report of the Trusteeship Council.	Fourth Committee, meetings 105, 108, 128-141; plenary meetings 222, 226, 227, 269. Resolutions 337(IV), 338(IV).
35. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:	Fourth Committee, meetings 108-110, 113-127; plenary meetings 262, 263. Resolutions 328(IV) through 336(IV).
(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.	
36. Headquarters of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meeting 206; plenary meeting 255. Resolution 350(IV).

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
37. Financial report and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1948, and report of the Board of Auditors.	Fifth Committee, meeting 186; plenary meeting 231. Resolution 339 (IV).
38. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1949: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meeting 185, 227, 229, 230; plenary meetings 231, 274. Resolution 354(IV).
39. Budget estimates for the financial year 1950:	First Committee, meeting 324; Fifth Committee, meetings 191-212, 217, 218, 221-235; Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 40, 41; Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 54; plenary meetings 242, 244, 247, 250, 252, 255, 262, 264, 273, 274. Resolutions 311(IV), 355(IV), 356(IV).
(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.	Fifth Committee, meetings 211, 213, 233; plenary meeting 276. Resolutions 357 (IV), 358 (IV).
41. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions.	Fifth Committee, meetings 190, 191, 211; plenary meeting 231. Resolution 243 (IV).
42. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund: financial report and accounts for the financial year ended 31 December 1948, and report of the Board of Auditors.	Fifth Committee, meeting 186; plenary meeting 231. Resolution 340 (IV).
43. Organization of a United Nations postal administration: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 186-188; plenary meeting 231. Resolution 342 (IV).
44. Establishment of an Administrative Tribunal: report of the Secretary-General.	Fifth Committee, meetings 187-190, 214-216, 221, 229, 234; plenary meetings 255, 274. Resolution 351 (IV).
45. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:	Fifth Committee, meetings 211, 212; plenary meeting 255. Resolutions 344(IV) through 346(IV), 348 (IV), 349(IV).
(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.	
46. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: annual report of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee.	Fifth Committee, meeting 186; plenary meeting 231. Resolution 341 (IV).
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.	Fifth Committee, meeting 221; plenary meeting 255. Resolution 353 (IV).
48. Methods and procedures of the General Assembly: report of the Special Committee.	General Committee, meeting 65; Sixth Committee, meetings 142-158, 164-166; plenary meetings 225, 226, 235, 236. Resolution 362 (IV).
49. Report of the International Law Commission:	Ad Hoc Political Committee, meeting 28; Sixth Committee, meetings 158-164, 166-173, 175-183, 192, 199, 206; plenary meetings 222, 224, 225, 270, 271. Resolutions 373 (IV) through 375 (IV).
(a) Part I: General.	
(b) Part II: Draft declaration on rights and duties of States.	
50. Permanent missions to the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.	Sixth Committee, meeting 211; plenary meeting 226. Resolution 371 (IV).
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.	Sixth Committee, meetings 183-187; plenary meetings 225, 262. Resolution 365 (IV).
52. Draft rules for the calling of international conferences: report of the Secretary-General.	Sixth Committee, meetings 187-199; plenary meeting 266. Resolutions 366(IV), 367(IV).
53. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: report of the Secretary-General.	Sixth Committee, meeting 174; plenary meeting 262. Resolution 364 (IV).
54. Privileges and immunities of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General.	Third Committee, meetings 235, 236; Fifth Committee, meeting 221; Sixth Committee, meeting 187; plenary meetings 233, 266. Resolutions 314(IV), 370(IV).
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.	Sixth Committee, meeting 164; plenary meeting 235. Resolution 361 (IV).

Agenda Item

Discussion and Action Taken

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. Sixth Committee, meetings 210, 211; plenary meeting 266. Resolution 372 (IV).
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. Sixth Committee, meetings 208, 209; plenary meetings 220, 222, 224, 266. Resolution 368 (IV).
58. Application of Liechtenstein to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice: report of the Security Council. Sixth Committee, meeting 174; plenary meeting 262. Resolution 363 (IV).
59. Problem of the proliferation and overlapping of the programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: item proposed by Brazil. Joint Second and Third Committee, meetings 40, 42, 43; Fifth Committee, meetings 217, 219, 220; plenary meetings 222, 226, 227, 255. Resolution 310(IV).
60. The observance and implementation of Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter and in particular of 55 a providing for the achievement of full employment and higher standards of living: item proposed by Australia. General Committee, meeting 65; Second Committee, meetings 103, 104-113, 115, 116, 156; plenary meetings 220, 224, 226-228, 255, 256. Resolution 308 (IV).
61. Action to achieve or maintain full employment and economic stability: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council. General Committee, meeting 65; Second Committee, meetings 103, 104-113, 115, 116, 156; plenary meetings 220, 224, 226-228, 255, 256. Resolution 208 (IV).
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. Sixth Committee, meetings 169, 190, 199, 200-206, 208; Third Committee, meetings 237-248, 268, 269; plenary meetings 263, 264. Resolution 317(IV).
63. Refugees and stateless persons: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council. Third Committee, meeting 256-264; plenary meetings 228, 264, 265. Resolution 319(IV).
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. Third Committee, meetings 235, 236; plenary meeting 233. Resolution 314 (IV).
65. Advisory social welfare services: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council. Third Committee, meetings 252-254; plenary meeting 243. Resolution 316 (IV).
66. Draft convention on the declaration of death of missing persons: item proposed by the Economic and Social Council. Sixth Committee, meetings 206, 207, 209; plenary meeting 266. Resolution 369(IV).
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. General Committee, meeting 66; First Committee, meetings 325-337; plenary meetings 226-229, 257-261, 268. Resolution 290 (IV).
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. 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).

The following items proposed for the provisional agenda were withdrawn:

International Bill of Human Rights. Right of petition (Resolution 217 (III)B of 10 December 1948): item proposed by the Economic and Social Council.  
Plan for the reform of the calendar: item proposed by Panama.

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.

## 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:

Cuba .....	53	Pakistan .....	2
Norway .....	44	New Zealand .....	1
Egypt .....	30	Thailand .....	1
Turkey .....	23	Sweden .....	1
Denmark .....	3		

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

To determine the third non-permanent member, a second balloting took place, limited, in accordance with the rules of procedure,<sup>18</sup> 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:

China .....	50	Peru .....	49
France .....	50	Belgium .....	43
India .....	50	Chile .....	41

#### (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-

<sup>18</sup> Rules 85 and 86 (A/520), see new rules 93 and 94, Annex IV, p. 71. The following references in Assembly resolutions are to rules as numbered in A/520.

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:

Number of votes cast (all valid).....	58
Required majority .....	30

Votes obtained by:

Shuhsi Hsu (China) .....	48
Gilberto Amado (Brazil) .....	46
Sir Benegal Narsing 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

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 .....	57
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:

Thanassis 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. Thanassis 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. Martínez-Cabanas (Mexico) .....	45
R. R. Saksena (India) .....	24
Nathan Keyfitz (Canada) .....	21
Ole Colbjørnsen (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. Martínez-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. Martínez, 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. Papánek 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. Papánek 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. Papanek 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	Pakistan .....	.....52
Iran .....	.....55	Canada .....	.....49
United States .....	.....54	Czechoslovakia .....	.....49

**(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.<sup>19</sup> 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 Digvijayasinghji Sahib;

"Mr. Roland Andrews Egger;

"Mr. Omar Loutfi;

"Dr. Emilio N. Oribe;

"Dr. Vladimir Outrata;

"2. Declares the following members to be appointed for a three-year term, to commence on 1 January 1950:

"Madame Paul Bastid; [France]

"Lt. General His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinghji Sahib; [India]

"Mr. Omar Loutfi; [Egypt]

"3. Declares the following members to be appointed for a two-year term, to commence on 1 January 1950:

"Mr. Roland Andrews Egger; [United States]

"Dr. Emilio N. Oribe; [Uruguay]

"4. Declares the following members to be appointed for a one-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
William O. Hall .....	.....40
Olyntho P. Machado .....	.....34

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
Mitchell W. Sharp .....	.....29
Kan Lee .....	..... 27
Julius Katz-Suchy .....	.....25

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-

<sup>19</sup>See pp. 919-22.

ada 40, Auditor-General of Lebanon 1. 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;

Alternates:

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.<sup>20</sup>

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

<sup>20</sup>See p. 41 for text as adopted by the Assembly.

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 ASSEMBLY<sup>21</sup>

#### ANNEX II

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

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13.<sup>22</sup> 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-

<sup>21</sup> 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.

<sup>22</sup> 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.]

sembly 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.

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 51<sup>23</sup> 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,

<sup>23</sup>Rule 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."

The numbers of the rules of procedure quoted in the text refer to the rules before their revision at the fourth session of the General Assembly. They may be found in Document A/520 and in Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 322-32. The revised rules of procedure are reproduced on pp. 64-75.

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: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

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.

## Rule 48

"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 As-

sembly 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 representa-

tive of China each submitted a detailed criticism of the Secretary-General's estimates and the basis on which those estimates had been calculated.

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 Modzelewski  
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—Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)  
Vice-Chairman—Carlos A. Vasconcelos (Paraguay)  
Rapporteur—Hermod Lannung (Denmark)

## FIFTH (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) COMMITTEE:

Chairman—L. Dana Wilgress (Canada)  
Vice-Chairman—Andrei I. Galagan (Ukrainian SSR)  
Rapporteur—Olyntho P. Machado (Brazil)

## SIXTH (LEGAL) COMMITTEE:

Chairman—Ricardo Alfaro (Panama)  
Vice-Chairman—Prince Wan Waitayakon (Thailand)  
Rapporteur—Jean Spiropoulos (Greece)

## AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE:

Chairman—Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)  
Vice-Chairman—Vladimir Prochazka (Czechoslovakia)  
Rapporteur—Homero Viteri-Lafronte (Ecuador)

## CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE:

Representatives of Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ecuador, France, Iran, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR (Chairman) and Yemen.

## B. Second Part of the Third Regular Session of the General Assembly

(Note: Officers are elected for a whole session. As, however, certain representatives present at the first part of the third session were not present at the second part, officers of Committees have been listed again in cases where changes have occurred. The Vice-Presidency is held by the head of the delegation of the country concerned; elections are held, where necessary, in the case of the Main Committees.)

President  
H. V. Evatt (Australia)

Vice-Presidents  
CHINA: V. K. Wellington Koo  
FRANCE: Robert Schuman  
MEXICO: Luis Padilla Nervo  
POLAND: Juliusz Katz-Suchy  
USSR: Andrei A. Gromyko  
UNITED KINGDOM: Hector McNeil  
UNITED STATES: Warren R. Austin

## 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 Ignatieff (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 Valle  
CHINA: Tingfu F. Tsiang  
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—Georges Hakim (Lebanon)  
Rapporteur—V. 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 Waitayakon (Thailand)  
Rapporteur—Enrique de Marchena (Dominican Republic)

## FIFTH (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) COMMITTEE:

Chairman—Alexis Kyrou (Greece)  
Vice-Chairman—Alexei D. Voina (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 Vieyra (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<sup>24</sup>

A. first Part of Third Regular Session

AFGHANISTAN:		BURMA:	
Representatives	General Mohammed Daoud Khan Abdul Hamid Aziz Islam Bek Khoudoiar Khan Abdul Ghafour Charar Said Quasim Khan	Representatives	U Kyaw Nyein U Ohn U So Nyun U Pe Khin U Tin U Mya Sein
ARGENTINA:		Alternate	U Mya Sein
Representatives	Juan Atilio Bramuglia Alberto J. Vignes Jose Arce Enrique V. Corominas	BYELORUSSIAN SSR	
Alternates	Roberto Ares Rufino Jorge Varela A. Gomez Morales Rodolfo Muñoz	Representatives	K. V. Kiselev V. V. Skorobogaty L. I. Kaminsky V. P. Smoliar N. M. Khomusko
AUSTRALIA:		CANADA:	
Representatives	H. V. Evatt J. A. Beasley Lt. Colonel W. R. Hodgson A. S. Watt J. D. L. Hood	Representatives	W. L. Mackenzie King L. B. Pearson Lionel Chevrier Wishart McL. Robertson General A. G. L. McNaughton General Georges P. Vanier
Alternates	W. J. Dignam J. E. Oldham P. R. Heydon W. D. Forsyth J. Plimsoll	Alternates	Hugues Lapointe Ralph Maybank Norman A. Robertson L. Dana Wilgress R. G. Riddell
BELGIUM:		CHILE:	
Representatives	Paul-Henri Spaak Henri Rolin Count Henry Carton de Wiart Herman Vos Fernand van Langenhove	Representatives	Joaquín Fernández Manuel Bianchi Hector Arancibia Lazo Manuel Trucco Hernán Santa Cruz
Alternates	Pierre Ryckmans Jean Rey Raymond Scheyven Fernand Dehousse Georges Kaeckenbeeck	Alternates	Pedro Enrique Alfonso Luis D. Cruz Ocampo Luis Renard Osvaldo Sagués Joaquin Larrain
BOLIVIA:		CHINA:	
Representatives	Adolfo Costa du Rels Edmundo Vásquez Eduardo Anze Matienzo Gustavo Medeiros-Querejazu	Representatives	Wang Shih-chieh Tingfu F. Tsiang Peng Hsueh-Pei Tsien Tai P. C. Chang
Alternates	Luis Romero Saenz Pablo Dermizaky	Alternates	Liu Chieh Ti-Tsun Li C. L. Hsia Shushi Hsu Chung-fu Chang
BRAZIL:		COLOMBIA:	
Representatives	Raul Fernandes Alvaro B. Maia Arthur Bernardes Filho Colonel Juracy M. Magalhaes Joao Carlos Muniz	Representatives	Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez Augusto Ramirez Moreno Francisco Umaña Bernal
Alternates	Antonio Camillo de Oliveira Gilberto Amado Henrique de Souza Gomes Olyntho P. Machado Belarmino Austregesilo de Athayde		

<sup>24</sup> 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.

	Camilo de Brigard Silva Abelardo Forero Bernavides José Joaquín Gori	EL SALVADOR: Representatives	Héctor David Castro Luis Ernesto Guillén Manuel Gutiérrez Serrano
COSTA RICA:		ETHIOPIA:	
Representatives	Gonzalo J. Facio Alberto F. Carias Alfonso Goicoechea Edmond Woodbridge Alberto Lorenzo	Representatives	Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou Ato Blatta Ephrem Tewelde-Medhen Ato Tesfaye Teguegn John H. Spencer
Alternates	Carlos Manuel Gutiérrez Miguél Bourla	Alternates	Ato Zelleka Gashaou Ato Tesemma Getahoum Ato Gabre Maskal Kefle-Egzi Ato Ynnesou Seyfou
CUBA:		FRANCE:	
Representatives	Guillermo Belt Ernesto Dihigo Hector de Ayala Carlos Blanco Guy Pérez Cisneros Emilio Pando Machado	Representatives	Robert Schuman Paul Ramadier Rene Mayer Alexandre Parodi Leon Juhaux
CZECHOSLOVAKIA:		Alternates	Edouard Bonnefous Salomon Grumbach Maurice Schumann Roger Garreau Maurice Couve de Murville
Representatives	Vladimir dementis Vladimir Prochazka Adolf Hoffmeister Vladimir Houdek Bohuslav Lastovicka Bohuslav Kratochvil Vavre Hajdu Oldrich Chyle Zdenek Augenthaler Jiri Nosek	GREECE:	
Alternates		Representatives	Constantine Tsaldaris Panayotis Pipinelis Leon Melas R. Raphael Jean Spiropoulos
DENMARK:		Alternates	Alexander Contoumas Alexis Kyrrou Georges Mavros Xenophon Zolotas Marino Cosmetatos
Representatives	Gustav Rasmussen Alsing Andersen Per Federspiel Kristen Amby Hermod Lannung	GUATEMALA:	
Alternates	J. C. W. Kruse Frants Hvass J. R. Dahl William Borberg Mrs. Bodil Begtrup	Representatives	Enrique Munoz Meany Jorge Garcia Granados Carlos Garcia Bauer Julio Camey Herrera Federico Rolz Bennett Luis Cardoza y Aragón Jose Luis Mendoza
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:		Alternates	
Representatives	Joaquin E. Balaguer Temistocles Messina Pimentel Andres Pastoriza Enrique de Marchena Miss Minerva Bernardino	HAITI:	
Alternates	Manuel A. Pastoriza Cesar Pina Barinas	Representatives	Placide David Charles Fombrun Emile Saint-Lot Castel Demesmin Lucien Hibert
ECUADOR:		Alternates	Ernest G. Chauvet Luc Stephen S. Wesner Apollon
Representatives	Homero Viteri-Lafronte Carlos Manuel Larrea Rodrigo Jacome Moscoso Jorge Carrera-Andrade Alejandro Gastelu Concha Jose A. Correa	HONDURAS:	
Alternate		Representatives	Tiburcio Carias, Jr. Antonio Vidal
EGYPT:		ICELAND:	
Representatives	Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha Ahmad Saroit Bey Taha El Sayed Nasr Bey Mahmoud Fawzi Bey	Representatives	Thor Thors Asgeir Asgeirsson Hermann Jonasson Olafur Thors Finnur Jonsson
Alternates	Abdel Hakim El Rifai Bey Adly Andraos Bey Wahid Fikry Raafat Helmi Bahgat Badawi Bey Ahmad Galal El Dine Abdel Razek Bey	INDIA:	
		Representatives	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit Sir Benegal N. Rau Lt. General Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinghji Sahib M. C. Setalvad

Alternates	B. Shiva Rao J. R. D. Tata D. B. Desai Mohammad Habib Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon	Alternates	J. V. Wilson A. M. Newlands W. B. Sutch J. S. Reid
IRAN:		NICARAGUA:	
Representatives	Moussa Noury Esfandiary Mostafa Adl Nasrollah Entezam Djelal Abdoh	Representatives	Luis Manuel Debayle Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa Major Anastasio Somoza, Jr. Mariano Arguello Vargas Alfonso Arguello Cervantes Tomas Francisco Medina Crabry Rivas
Alternates	Reza Safinia Abdol-Ghassem Panahy Abdol Hosseym Meykadeh Gholam-Ali Raadi Hassan Chahid-Nourai	Alternates	
IRAQ:		NORWAY:	
Representatives	Najib El-Rawi A. Abadi Abdul Jabar Jormerd S. Khanadan Awni Khalidy A. M. Gailani	Representatives	Halvard M. Lange Nils Langhelle Terje Wold Carl J. Hambro Finn Moe H. Smitt Ingebretsen Jacob S. Worm-Muller Aase Lionaes Erling Wikborg O. Frithjof Bettum Wilhelm Thagaard Bernt A. Nissen
Alternates		Alternates	
LEBANON:		PAKISTAN:	
Representatives	Riad Bey Solh Charles Malik Habib Abichala Ahmed Daouk Fuad Ammoun Charles Helou Victor Khoury	Representatives	Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan L. K. Hyder Mrs. Shaista S. Ikramullah Sardar Bahadur Khan Mudabbir Husain Choudhary Hakim Mohamed Ahson Lt.-Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan
Alternates		Alternates	
LIBERIA:		PANAMA:	
Representatives	Henry F. Cooper Edwin A. Morgan J. Carney Johnson Wilmot A. David Philip C. Parker	Representatives	Ricardo J. Alfaro Mario de Diego Manuel de J. Quijano Alberto A. Boyd Ernesto de la Ossa
LUXEMBOURG:		PARAGUAY:	
Representatives	Joseph Bech Antoine Funck Albert Calmes Albert Wehrer Robert Als Pierre Elvinger	Representatives	Domingo Montanaro Pacífico Montero de Vargas Cesar R. Acosta Carlos A. Vasconcellos Edgar Insfran Numa Mallorquin Carlos A. Saldidar Juan A. Sosa Gautier Jose Riffa
Alternate		Alternates	
MEXICO:		PERU:	
Representatives	Luis Padilla Nervo Francisco del Rio y Canedo Pablo Campos Ortiz Pedro de Alba Raul Noriega Gilberto Loyo Anselmo Mena	Representatives	Enrique Garcia-Sayan Enrique Goytisolo Fernando Berckemeyer Luis Alvarado Juvenal Monge Carlos Mackehenie
Alternates		Alternate	
NETHERLANDS:		PHILIPPINES:	
Representatives	D. U. Stikker J. H. van Roijen J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje J. A. W. Burger P. A. A. Hoesein Djajadiningrat	Representatives	Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo Tomas Cabili Quintin Paredes Domingo Imperial Jose P. Melencio Salvador P. Lopez Felino Neri Jose D. Inglés Renato Constantino Lt.-Colonel Antonio P. Chanco
Alternates	L. J. C. Beaufort J. P. A. François C. L. Patijn P. J. A. Idendurg H. Oosterhuis J. G. de Beus	Alternates	
NEW ZEALAND:			
Representatives	Peter Fraser James Thorn A. D. McIntosh		

## POLAND:

Representatives Zygmunt Modzelewski  
Oscar Lange  
Jerzy Putrament  
Juliusz Katz-Suchy  
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 Grafström  
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  
Visutr Arthayukti

## TURKEY:

Representatives Necmeddin Sadak  
Numan Menemencioglu  
Selim Sarper  
Sinasi Devrin

Alternates Bulend Ussakligil  
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  
Amazasp A. Arutiunian

## UNITED KINGDOM:

Representatives Ernest Bevin  
Hector McNeil  
Sir Hartley 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

Alternates Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat  
Gilberto Pratt de Maria  
Justino Jiménez de Arechega  
Pedro Saenz  
Eduardo Jimenez de Arechega

## VENEZUELA:

Representatives Andrés Eloy Blanco  
Carlos E. Stolk  
Pedro Zuloaga  
Eduardo Plaza  
Santiago Pérez-Pérez

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 Vilfan  
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 ORGANISATION:**

Representatives Luis Alvarado, Chairman of the Governing Body  
 Sir John Forbes Watson  
 Leon Jouhau  
 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. Bédin

**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

**UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND:**

Observers A. E. Davidson  
 B. Borcic  
 S. M. Keeny  
 A. G. B. Sutherland  
 F. P. Wilson  
 H. Bonnet  
 Mrs. P. Palmer  
 Mrs. E. Madeira  
 Miss E. Wolff

**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 Brot  
 G. Gausssel  
 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 Graziado  
 Eduardo de Antueno

<b>AUSTRALIA:</b>			Francisco Umaña Bernal
Representatives	H. V. Evatt N. J. O. Makin J. D. L. Hood P. R. Heydon J. Plimsoll		Gilberto Alzate Avendano Alberto González Fernández
		Alternate	
		<b>COSTA RICA:</b>	
Alternates	S. L. Atyeo R. L. Harry K. C. O. Shann	Representatives	Alberto F. Cañas Emilio Valverde Miguel Bourla
		Alternate	
		<b>CUBA:</b>	
<b>BELGIUM:</b>		Representatives	Alberto I. Alvarez Gustavo Gutierrez Manuel Capestany Ramon Zaydin Cesar Salaya
Representatives	Fernand van Langenhove Pierre Ryckmans Joseph Nisot		
Alternates	Roland Lebeau Jan Albert Goris André Wendelen	Alternates	Mariano Brull Nicasio Silverio Ricardo Riaño Jauma Manuel Menéndez Massana
<b>BOLIVIA:</b>		<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA:</b>	
Representatives	Adolfo Costa du Rels Eduardo Anze Matienzo	Representatives	Vladimir dementis Adolf Hoffmeister Vladimir Houdek Jiri Nosek Frantisek Gottlieb
Alternates	Roberto Pacheco Antonio Mogro Moreno		Frantisek Vrba Jan Patek
		Alternates	
<b>BRAZIL:</b>		<b>DENMARK:</b>	
Representatives	Raul Fernandes Alvaro B. Maia Arthur Bernardes Filho Colonel Juracy M. Magalhaes Joao Carlos Muniz	Representatives	Gustav Rasmussen Alsing Andersen Per Federspiel Kristen Amby Hermod Lannung
Alternates	Gilberto Amado Henrique de Souza Gomes Enrico Penteadó Olyntho P. Machado		Henrik Kauffmann Frants Hvass William Borberg Mrs. Bodil Begtrup
		Alternates	
<b>BURMA:</b>		<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:</b>	
	U So Nyun U Tin	Representatives	Max Henriquez Ureña Enrique de Marchena
Alternate	U Tin Maung		
<b>BYELORUSSIAN SSR</b>		<b>ECUADOR:</b>	
Representatives	K. V. Kiselev A. S. Stepanenko V. P. Smoliar N. M. Khomusko	Representatives	Homero Viteri-Lafronte Jorge Villagómez Yépez Manuel Eduardo Castillo Jose A. Correa
		Alternate	
<b>CANADA:</b>		<b>EGYPT:</b>	
Representatives	L. B. Pearson General A. G. L. McNaughton	Representatives	Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha Mohamed Kamel Abdul Rahim Bey Taya El Sayed Nasr Bey Adly Andraos Bey Mahmoud Fawzi Bey
Alternates	George Ignatieff L. Mayrand Escott Reid	Alternates	Ahmed Galal El Dine Abdel Razek Bey Mohamed Abdel Monem Mostafa Bey Hassan Bagdadi Omar Loutfi Ahmed M. Farrag
<b>CHILE:</b>		<b>EL SALVADOR:</b>	
Representatives	Hernán Santa Cruz Enrique Gajardo Rodrigo González Osvaldo Sagués Mrs. Ana Figueroa Joaquin Larrain	Representatives	Miguel Rafael Urquía Hector David Castro Jorge Sol Castellanos Rene Padilla y Velasco
Alternate			
<b>CHINA:</b>		<b>ETHIOPIA:</b>	
Representatives	V. K. Wellington Koo Tingfu F. Tsiang Shih-shun Liu P. C. Chang Lee Wei-kuo Tsune-chi Yu Pao Chun-jien C.L. Hsia Shuhsi Hsu Chung-fu Chang	Representatives	Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou Ato Blatta Ephrem Tewelde-Medhen Ato Tesfaye Teguegn Ato Haddis Alamaheyoun John H. Spencer
		Alternates	
<b>COLOMBIA:</b>			
Representatives	Eduardo Zuleta Angel Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez Lt-General German Ocampo		

FRANCE:			J. Carney Johnson Philip C Parker
Representatives	Robert Schuman Rene Mayer Jean Letourneau Jean Chauvel Pierre-Olivier Lapie	LUXEMBOURG:	Representatives Joseph Bech Hugues Le Gallais Pierre Pescatore
Alternates	Roger Garreau Maurice Couve de Murville Vincent Broustra Guy de la Tournelle	MEXICO:	Representatives Luis Padilla Nervo Raul Noriega Jose L. de Larrea
GRECE:		Alternate	
Representatives	Constantine Tsaldaris Panayotis Pipinelis Vassili Dendramis Alexis Kyrou Jean Spiropoulos	NETHERLANDS:	Representatives J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje Raden Abdul Kadir Widjoatmodjo G. J. van Heuven Goedhart J. G. de Beus Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen H. Riemens Raden Wirjono Koesoemo
Alternates	Alexander Contoumas Paul Economou-Gouras Peter Valindas Constantine Caranicas Alexander Couclelis	Alternates	
GUATEMALA:		NEW ZEALAND	Representative Sir Carl Berendsen Alternates W. B. Sutch G. R. Laking
Representatives	Carlos Garcia Bauer Alfredo Chocano Antonio Morales Nadler	NICARAGUA:	Representative Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa Alternate Juan José Morales
HAITI:		NORWAY:	Representatives Halvard M. Lange O. C. Gundersen Arne Sunde H. Smitt Ingebretsen Erling Wikborg
Representatives	Emile Saint-Lot Stephen Alexis Clovis Kernisan Vilfort Beauvoir Ernest G. Chauvet	PAKISTAN:	Representatives Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan Mirza Abdol Hasan Ispahani Lt.-Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan H. H. Khan Ahmad Yar Khan Bahadur Itaat Husain
Alternates	Marc Holly Louis Emile Elie Castel Demesmin	Alternate	
HONDURAS:		PANAMA:	Representatives Ricardo J. Alfaro Mario de Diego Ernesto de la Ossa
Representatives	Tiburcio Carias, Jr. Alejandro Rivera Hernández	PARAGUAY:	Representative Cesar R. Acosta
ICELAND:		PERU:	Representatives Victor Andres Belaunde Juan Bautista de Lavalle Fernando Berckemeyer Carlos Holguin de Lavalle Luis Alvarado Andres Aramburu
Representative	Thor Thors	Alternate	
INDIA:		PHILIPPINES:	Representatives Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo Carlos S. Tan Vincente Sotto Jose Topacio Nueno José P. Melencio Salvador P. Lopez Jose D. Inglés Renato Constantino Lt. Colonel Antonio P. Chanco Narciso G. Reyes
Representatives	M. C. Setalvad Sardar H. S. Malik B. Shiva Rao Mrs. Renuka Ray R. R. Saksena C S. Jha	Alternates	
IRAN:		POLAND:	Representatives Juliusz Katz-Suchy Jan Drohojowski Henryk Altman
Representative	Nasrollah Entezam	SAUDI ARABIA	Representative Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih Alternates Sheikh Ahmed Abdul Jabbar
Alternates	Abbas Aram Khosrow Khosrovani Khosrow Afschar		
IRAQ:			
Representatives	Tawfiq Al-Sawaidi Ali Mumtaz Abdul Majid Abbas Abdulla Bakr Hashim Hilli Nathir Akram El-Umari		
Alternates			
LEBANON:			
Alternate	Charles Malik Victor Khoury Georges Hakim Karim Azkoul		
LIBERIA:			
	Henry F. Cooper Charles D. B. King Edwin A. Morgan		



Alternates	Roberto Pacheco Julio de Zavala Urriolagoitia	Alternates	Roberto Loría Manuel Freer José Rafael Echeverría
BRAZIL:		CUBA:	
Representatives	C. de Freitas Valle Ivo d'Aquino Gilberto Freyre Joao Carlos Muniz Gilberto Amado	Representatives	Alberto I. Alvarez Manuel Brana Francisco Ichaso Miguel de Marcos Jorge L6pez
Alternates	Henrique de Souza Gomes Enrico Penteado Olyntho P. Machado Joao Baptista Barreto Leite Carlos Sylvestre de Ouro Preto	Alternates	Carlos Blanco Manuel G. Hevia Francisco V. Garcia Amador Pedro Saavedra Guy Perez Cisneros
BURMA:		CZECHOSLOVAKIA:	
Representatives	U E Maung U So Nyun	Representatives	Vladimir dementis Adolf Hoffmeister Vladimir Outrata Vladimir Houdek Bedrich Biheller Frantisek Gottlieb
Alternates	U Tin Maung U Khin Maung Gale	Alternates	Jiri Nosek Jan Patek Kazimir Cakrt Frantisek Vrba
BYELORUSSIAN SSR:		DENMARK:	
Representatives	K. V. Kiselev A. S. Stepanenko V. P. Smoliar P. E. Astapenko	Representatives	Gustav Rasmussen Henrik Kauffmann Alsing Andersen Henry L. W. Jensen Kristen Amby Hermod Lannung
CANADA:		Alternates	Nils Svenningsen William Borberg Mrs. Bodil Begtrup
Representatives	L. B. Pearson P. Martin General A. G. L. McNaughton Mrs. Cairine R. Wilson R. N. Jutras		
Alternates	A. D. P. Heeney S. D. Pierce L. Mayrand R. G. Riddell Major General E. L. M. Burns	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:	
CHILE:		Representatives	Max Henríquez-Ureña Enrique de Marchena Miguel Ricardo Roman
Representatives	Hernán Santa Cruz Rodrigo González Oscar Schnake Vergara Mrs. Carmen Vial de Señoret Joaquin Larrain	ECUADOR:	
Alternates	Fausto Soto Carlos Valenzuela	Representatives	Homero Viteri-Lafronte José Vicente Trujillo Alberto Puig-Arosemena Carlos Tobar-Zaldumbide Jose A. Correa Clemente Duran-Ballén Arturo Meneses-Pallares
CHINA:		Alternates	
Representatives	Tingfu F. Tsiang Shih-shun Liu Chieh-hou Kan Tien-fong Cheng P. C. Chang	EGYPT:	
Alternates	Tsune-chi Yu Chun-jien Pao C L. Hsia Shuhsi Hsu Ching-yu Hu	Representatives	Mohamed Kamel Abdul Rahim Bey Mahmoud Fawzi Bey Mohamed Abdel Monem Mostafa Bey Omar Loutfi Ahmed M. Farrag
COLOMBIA:		Alternates	Brigadier General Mohamed Abdel Halim Khalifa Bey Mohamed Awad el Koni Mohamed Abdel Aziz Zayed Abdel Meguid Ramadan Colonel Abdel Hamid Ghaleb Bey
Representatives	Fernando Londoño y Londoño Guillermo Leon Valencia Francisco Urrutia		
Alternates	Fulgencio Lequerica Vélez Edmundo de Holte Castello Jorge Mejías Palacios Eduardo Carrizosa	EL SALVADOR	
COSTA RICA:		Representatives	Hector David Castro Alfredo Ortíz-Mancia Alfredo Martinez-Moreno Jesus Alemán-Penado
Representatives	Emilio Valverde Edgar Odio Gonzalo Solórzano Isberto Montenegro Luis Fernando Jimenez	ETHIOPIA:	
		Representatives	Ato Abte-Wold Aklilou Ato Blatta Ephrem Tewelde-Medhen

	Ato Tegeugn Tasfaye Ato Emmanuel Abraham John H. Spencer Ato Gabre Maskal Kefle-Egzi Ato Haddis Alamaheyou Lij Zelleka Imru		
FRANCE:		IRAQ:	
Representatives	Robert Schuman Marcel Plaisant Jean Chauvel Leon Jouhaux Pierre-Olivier Lapie	Representatives	Tawfiq Al-Sawaidi Fadhil Al-Jamali Ahmed Al-Rawi Abdulla Bakr Awni Khalidi Hashim Hilli
Alternates	Pierre Abelin Pierre Montel Gaston Tessier Roger Garreau Maurice Couve de Murville	ISRAEL:	
		Representatives	Moshe Sharet Aubrey S. Eban Arthur Lourie Jacob Robinson A. Katznelson
GREECE:		Alternates	Gideon Rafael Abraham Harman Dideon Strauss I. L. Kenen A. Drapkin
Representatives	Constantine Tsaldaris Sophocles Venizelos Panayotis Pipinelis Vassili Dendramis Alexis Kyrou	LEBANON:	
Alternates	Lt.-General Stylianos Kitrilakis Nicholas G. Lely Alexander Contoumas Jean Spiropoulos Xenophon Zolotas	Representatives	Charles Malik Georges Hakim Karim Azkoul Edward Ghorra Emile Mattar
		Alternates	
GUATEMALA:		LIBERIA:	
Representatives	Carlos Garcia Bauer Alfredo Chocano Hector Morgan José Luis Mendoza Federico Rolz Bennett Pedro Julio Garcia	Representatives	Charles D. B. King Henry F. Cooper Samuel D. George John G. Kolenky Albert D. Peabody
Alternate		LUXEMBOURG:	
HAITI:		Representatives	Joseph Bech Hugues Le Gallais Pierre Majerus Pierre Pescatore
Representatives	J. D. Charles Price Mars Charles Fombrun Stephen M. Alexis Ernest G. Chauvet Max Dorsinville	MEXICO:	
Alternate		Representatives	Luis Padilla Nervo Jose Gorostiza Pedro de Alba Raul Noriega Alfonso Cortina Jose L. de Larrea Mrs. Amalia C. de Castillo Ledon Carlos Peón de Valle Antonio Gómez Robledo
HONDURAS:		Alternates	
Representatives	Tiburcio Carías, Jr. Alejandro Rivera Hernández	NETHERLANDS:	
ICELAND:		Representatives	D. U. Stikker C. J. van Heuven Goedhart L. J. C. Beaufort Todung Gelar Sutan Gunung Mulia Baron F. C. A. van Pallandt J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje H. Oosterhuis C. L. Patijn Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen E. de La Parra
Representatives	Thor Thors Hans G. Andersen	Alternates	
INDIA:		NEW ZEALAND:	
Representatives	Sir Benegal N. Rau Lt. General Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Sahib B. Shiva Rao The Reverend Jerome D'Souza Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani	Representatives	Sir Carl Berendsen James Thorn Foss Shanahan H. T. Reedy W. B. Sutch G. R. Laking
Alternates	D. P. Karmarker Sachin Chaudhuri M. Mujeeb R. R. Saksena B. K. Nehru	Alternates	
IRAN:		NICARAGUA:	
Representatives	Nasrollah Entezam Matin-Daftary Ghassem Ghassemzadeh Djelal Abdoh Mehdi Vakil Khosrow Khosrovani Abbas-ali Khalatbary	Representative	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Alternates		Alternate	Juan Jose Morales

<b>NORWAY:</b>			Shahir Hussein Dahir
Representatives	Halvard M. Lange Arne Sunde Terje Wold Carl J. Hambro Jacob S. Worm-Muller	<b>SWEDEN:</b>	Representatives
Alternates	Gudbrand Askvig Hans C. Berg Finn Moe Aase Lionaes Ole Colbjornsen		Osten Unden Rickard Sandier Georg Andren Erik Boheman John Bergvall
<b>PAKISTAN:</b>		Alternates	Mrs. Karin Kock Captain Erik von Heland Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom Rolf Sohlman Sven Grafström
Representatives	Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan Hamidul Haq Chaudhury Lt. Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan A. S. Bokhari Mian Ghulam Kadir Mohammad Shahban	<b>SYRIA:</b>	Representatives
Alternates	Mian Ziauddin Mohammad Hassan Mr. Azizuddin Khwaja Sarwar Hasan		Fayez Bey El-Khouri Rafik Asha
<b>PANAMA:</b>		Alternates	Ahmad El-Aadly Najmuddin Rifai Yasin Mughir Ahmed Choukairy
Representatives	Mario de Diego Eduardo A. Chiari Jeptha B. Duncan Ernesto de la Ossa Roberto de la Guardia	<b>THAILAND:</b>	Representatives
<b>PARAGUAY:</b>			Prince Wan Waithayakon Phairote Jayanama Thuaithep Devakul Manu Amatayakul C Jotisi Devakul Prasong Pibulsonggram Prasong Bunchoem
Representative	Luis Oscar Boettner	Alternates	
Alternate	Luis Ramirez Boettner	<b>TURKEY:</b>	Representatives
<b>PERU:</b>			Selim Sarper Kemal Suleyman Vaner
Representatives	Victor Andrés Belaúnde Juan Bautista de Lavelle Luis Fernán Cisneros Fernando Berckemeyer Carlos Holguin de Lavalle Carlos Salazar	Alternates	Hamdi Ozgurel Adnan Kural
Alternates	Manuel Maurtua Luis M. Alzamora	<b>UKRAINIAN SSR:</b>	Representatives
<b>PHILIPPINES:</b>			Dmitri Z. Manuilsky Alexei D. Voyna Ivan P. Demchenko Andrei I. Galagan Vassili Garbuzov
Representatives	Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo Joaquin M. Elizalde Tomas Confesor Carlos S. Tan Miguel Cuaderno Jose P. Melencio	<b>UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:</b>	Representatives
Alternates	Salvador P. Lopez José D. Ingles Mauro Méndez Lt. Colonel Antonio P. Chanco Narciso G. Reyes		G. P. Jooste T. H. Eustace A. H. Mertsch L. Wessels J. R. Jordaen
<b>POLAND:</b>		Alternates	A. A. M. Hamilton B. G. Fourie
Representatives	Stefan Wierblowski Marian Naszkowski Josef Winiewicz Juliusz Katz-Suchy Jan Drohojowski	<b>USSR:</b>	Representatives
Alternates	Tadeusz Zebrowski Alexander Krajewski Henryk Altman Manfred Lachs		Andrei Y. Vyshinsky Yakov A. Malik Alexander S. Panyushkin Semyon K. Tsarapkin Amazasp A. Arutiunian
<b>SAUDI ARABIA:</b>		<b>UNITED KINGDOM:</b>	Representatives
Representative	Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih		Ernest Bevin Hector McNeil Sir Hartley Shawcross The Earl of Listowel Sir Alexander Cadogan
Alternates	Sheikh Ahmed Abdul Jabbar Sheikh Mohammed Muhtasib Aouney W. Dejany Jamil M. Baroody	Alternates	Geoffrey de Freitas Ernest Davies Mrs. Barbara Castle Sir Terence Shone
		<b>UNITED STATES:</b>	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	REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
URUGUAY:		INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION:
Representatives	Alberto Domínguez Campora Enrique Rodriguez Fabregat Adolfo Tejera Humberto Badano Alvaro Vasquez	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
Alternates	Roberto E. MacEachen Carlos Pittaluga	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CUL- TURAL ORGANIZATION:
VENEZUELA:		Representatives Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General Walter H. C. Laves Claude M. Berkeley Salomon V. Arnaldo P. C. Terenzio Gerald Carnes
Representatives	Carlos E. Stolk Melchor Monteverde Victor M. Perez Perozo Jorge Marcano F. Lorenzo Mendoza	INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION:
Alternates	Adolfo Nass Francisco Alfonso Ravard Bernardo Marturet	Representatives Edward Warner, President of the Council Albert Roper, Secretary-General E. R. Marlin A. G. Orbaneja
YEMEN:		UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION:
Representatives	Sayed Alcadi Mohammed Al-Amri Sayed Hasan Ibrahim Sayed Abdulrahman Abdulsamad Abou-Taleb Sayed Ismail Al-Girafi Sayed Yahaya Al-Wadee	Representatives Paul Aiken John J. Gillen Grever Alien
Alternates	Sayed Aly Al-Ginnati Najib Abu Izzaddin	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION:
YUGOSLAVIA:		Representatives Dr. Brock Chisholm, Director-Gen- eral Dr. Frank A. Calderone George E. Hill
Representatives	Edvard Kardelj Milovan Djilas Sava Kosanovic Ales Bebler Joza Vilfan	INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION:
Alternates	Josip Djerdja Vladimir Dedijer Milivoje Radovanovic Milan Bartos Salko Fejic	Representatives J. D. Kingsley, Director-General Francis Blanchard
<b>REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE</b>		INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION:
Representatives	Jules Basdevant, President Jean Garnier-Coignet	Representative Harvey B. Otterman

### ANNEX III. MEMBERSHIP OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### 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)<sup>25</sup>

Members elected for three years to 31 December 1950:

Andre Ganem (France)  
Jan Papanek (Czechoslovakia)  
N. Sundareshan (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)  
Nicolai V. Orlov (USSR)

Members elected for three years to 31 December 1949:

K. V. Dzung (China)  
Jan Papanek (Czechoslovakia)  
James E. Webb (United States)

<sup>25</sup>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)<sup>26</sup>

C. Interim Committee of the General Assembly

Chairman: Selim Sarper (Turkey)  
Vice-Chairman: Eduardo Anze Matienzo (Bolivia)  
Rapporteur: George Ignatieff (Canada)<sup>27</sup>

AFGHANISTAN:

Representative Abdul Hamid Aziz

ARGENTINA:

Representative Jose Arce  
Alternate Rodolfo Muñoz

AUSTRALIA:

Representative J. D. L. Hood  
Alternates Ralph L. Harry  
K. C. O. Shann

BELGIUM:

Representative Fernand van Langenhove  
Alternates Joseph Nisot  
Andre Wendelen

BOLIVIA:

Representative Eduardo Anze Matienzo  
Alternates Antonio Mogro Moreno  
Roberto Pacheco

BRAZIL:

Representative Joao Carlos Muniz  
Alternate Henrique de Souza Gomes

BURMA:

Representative U So Nyun  
Alternates U Tin Maung  
U Ba Maung

BYELORUSSIAN SSR<sup>28</sup>

CANADA:

Representative L. B. Pearson  
Alternates George Ignatieff  
R. G. Riddell  
A. C. Smith

CHILE:

Representative Hernán Santa Cruz  
Alternates Osvaldo Sagués  
Joaquin Larrain

CHINA:

Representative Tingfu F. Tsiang  
Alternates Shuhsi Hsu  
H. C. Kiang  
Chung-fu Chang

COLOMBIA:

Representative Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez  
Alternates Francisco Umaña Bernal  
Alberto González Fernández

COSTA RICA:

Representative Alberto F. Cañas  
Alternates Daniel Oduber-Quiros  
Roberto Loría

CUBA:

Representative Alberto I. Alvarez  
Alternate Gustavo Gutierrez

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:<sup>28</sup>

DENMARK:

Representative William Borberg  
Alternate Mrs. Nonny Wright

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:

Representative Max Henríquez-Ureña  
Alternate Enrique de Marchena

ECUADOR:

Representative Homero Viteri-Lafronte  
Alternate Jose A. Correa

EGYPT:

Representative Mahmoud Fawzi Bey  
Alternates Ahmed M. Farrag  
Omar Louffi  
Colonel Abdel Hamid Ghaleb Bey

EL SALVADOR:

Representative Roberto Aguilar Trigueros

ETHIOPIA:

Representative Ato Haddis Alamaheyou

FRANCE:

Representative Jean Chauvel  
Alternates Guy de la Tournelle  
François de Rose  
Pierre-André Ordonneau

GREECE:

Representative Alexis Kyrrou  
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:

Hugues Le Gallais

MEXICO:

Representative Luis Padilla Nervo  
Alternate Raul Noriega

NETHERLANDS:

Representatives J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje

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

<sup>27</sup> 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.

<sup>28</sup> 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.

	H. Riemens		YEMEN:
Alternates	J. G. de Beus		Representative
	Miss Maria Z. N. Witteveen		Sayed Abdulrahman Abdulsamad Abou-Taleb
NEW ZEALAND:			YUGOSLAVIA: <sup>28</sup>
Representative	Sir Carl Berendsen		D. International Law Commission
Alternates	G. R. Laking		Ricardo J. Alfaro (Panama)
	Charles Craw		Gilberto Amado (Brazil)
NICARAGUA:			James L. Brierly (United Kingdom)
Representative	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa		Roberto Cordoba (Mexico)
Alternate	Juan Jose Morales		J. P. A. François (Netherlands)
NORWAY:			Shuhsi Hsu (China)
Representatives	Finn Moe		Manley O. Hudson (United States) —Chairman
	Arne Sundé		Faris Bey El-Khouri (Syria)
Alternates	Ivar Lunde		Vladimir M. Koretsky (USSR)—1st Vice-Chairman
	Bredo Stabell		Sir Benegal N. Rau (India)—2nd Vice-Chairman
PAKISTAN:			A. E. F. Sandstrom (Sweden)
Representatives	Mirza Abdol Hasan Ispahani		Georges Scelle (France)
	Lt.-Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan		Jean Spiropoulos (Greece)
Alternates	Laurie Shaffi		Jesus Maria Yepes (Colombia)
	Lt. Colonel Rahat Said Chhatari		Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia)
PANAMA:			E. United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB) <sup>29</sup>
Representative	Mario de Diego		The members of this Commission, as listed in its re- port to the third regular session of the General Assembly (A/574), were as follows:
Alternate	Ernesto de la Ossa		AUSTRALIA:
PARAGUAY:			Representative
Representative	Juan Felix Morales		Colonel William R. Hodgson
Alternate	Cesar R. Acosta		Alternate
PERU:			T. G. Glasheen
Representative	Carlos Holguin de Lavallo		BRASIL:
PHILIPPINES*:			Representative
Representative	Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo		Vasco T. L. da Cunha
Alternates	Salvador P. Lopez		Alternate
	Jose D. Ingles		Jorge de Oliveira Maia
	Renato Constantino		CHINA:
POLAND: <sup>28</sup>			Representative
SAUDI ARAB:			Sih Kwang-t sien
Representative	Sheikh Asad Al-Faqih		Alternate
Alternate	Shahir Hussein Dahir		Chao Tsun-hsin
SWEDEN:			FRANCE:
Representative	Sven Grafström		Representative
			Emile Charveriat
Representative	Rafik Asha		Alternate
THAILAND:			Roger Monmayou
Representative	Prince Wan Waithayakon		MEXICO:
TURKEY:			Representative
Representative	Selim Sarper		Francisco Castillo Najera
Alternate	Adnan Kural		Alternate
UKRAINIAN SSR: <sup>28</sup>			General Tomas Sánchez Hernández
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:			Representative
Representative	H. T. Andrews		James Marnix de Booy
Alternates	J. R. Jordaan		Alternate
	B. G. Fourie		Colonel J. J. A. Keuchenius
USSR: <sup>28</sup>			PAKISTAN:
UNITED KINGDOM:			Representative
Representative	Sir Alexander Cadogan		Colonel Abdur Rahim Khan
Alternates	Sir Terence Shone		Alternate
	V. G. Lawford		Colonel R. S. Chhatari
	J. E. S. Fawcett		UNITED KINGDOM:
UNITED STATES:			Representative
Representative	Warren R. Austin		Sir Horace Seymour
Alternates	Charles P. Noyes		Alternate
	J. N. Hyde		Brigadier J C. Saunders-Jacobs
URUGUAY:			UNITED STATES:
Representative	Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat		Representative
VENEZUELA:			Admiral Alan G. Kirk
Representative	Carlos E. Stolk		Alternate
Alternates	Victor M. Perez Perozo		Gerald A. Drew
	Lorenzo Mendoza		The members of this Commission, as listed in its re- port to the fourth regular session of the General Assem- bly (A/935), were as follows:
			AUSTRALIA:
			Representative
			Sam L. Atyeo
			Alternate
			Hugh Gilchrist

<sup>28</sup> 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.

<sup>29</sup> 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.

BRAZIL:  
 Representative Rangel de Castro  
 Alternate Chermont Lisboa

CHINA:  
 Representative Wen Yuan-ning

FRANCE:  
 Representative Emile Charveriat  
 Alternate Paul Fouchet

MEXICO:  
 Representative Francisco Castillo Najera  
 Alternate Omar Josefe

NETHERLANDS:  
 Representative Colonel J. J. A. Keuchenius

PAKISTAN:  
 Representative Ali Haider Abbasi

UNITED KINGDOM:  
 Representative Sir Horace Seymour  
 Alternate R. C. Barnes

UNITED STATES:  
 Representative Gerald A. Drew

F. United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

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

CHINA:  
 Representative Liu Yu-Wan  
 Alternates Ssutu Ting Teh  
 Wang Gung Hsing

EL SALVADOR:  
 Representative Miguel Angel Pena Valle

FRANCE:  
 Representative Jean Paul-Boncour  
 Alternate Olivier Manet

INDIA:  
 Representative I. J. Bahadur Singh

PHILIPPINES:  
 Representative Rufino Luna

SYRIA:  
 Representative Yasin Mughir

G. United Nations Commission on Korea

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  
 A. B. Jamieson

CHINA:  
 Representative Liu Yu-Wan  
 Alternate Ssutu Ting Teh

EL SALVADOR:  
 Representative Miguel Angel Magaña  
 Alternate Fidel Sánchez-Hernández

FRANCE:  
 Temporary Representative Henri Costilhes

INDIA:  
 Representative Anup Singh

PHILIPPINES:  
 Representative Rufino Luna

SYRIA:<sup>30</sup>  
 Representative Yasin Mughir

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

United Nations Commissioner in Libya:  
 Adrian Pelt (Netherlands)

United Nations Council for Libya;<sup>31</sup>

EGYPT	UNITED STATES
FRANCE	CYRENAICA
ITALY	TRIPOLITANIA
PAKISTAN	THE FEZZAN
UNITED KINGDOM	MINORITIES IN LIBYA

I. United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland<sup>31</sup>

COLOMBIA	PHILIPPINES
EGYPT	

J. United Nations Commission for Eritrea<sup>31</sup>

BURMA	PAKISTAN
GUATEMALA	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NORWAY	

K. United Nations Acting Mediator on Palestine<sup>31</sup>

Ralph J. Bunche

L. United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

FRANCE:  
 Representative Claude de Boisanger

TURKEY:  
 Representative Huseyin Yakin

UNITED STATES:  
 Representatives Mark Ethridge  
 Paul Porter  
 Steward Rockwell

At. United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East (established by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine)

Chairman	Gordon R. Clapp (United States)
Deputy Chairmen	H. Cemil Gökçen (Turkey) Eric Labone (France) Sir Desmond Morton (United Kingdom)

N. United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees

Director	Stanton Griffis (Dec. 1948-Aug. 1949)
Acting Director	R. H. R. Parminter (from Aug. 1949)
Ad hoc Advisory Committee on Relief to Palestine Refugees	

ARGENTINA:  
 No Appointee

AUSTRALIA:  
 Representative H. V. Evatt  
 Alternate J. Plimsoil

<sup>30</sup> The General Assembly at its fourth session chose Turkey to replace Syria as a member of the Korean Commission.

<sup>31</sup> The representatives of these Councils and this Commission were appointed in 1950.

<sup>32</sup> The Security Council on 11 August 1949 relieved the Acting Mediator of any further responsibility under Security Council resolutions.

## 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<sup>33</sup>

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

## NORWAY:

Representative Finn Moe

## 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 Ordóñez 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 Gov-  
ernors, 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 Fed-  
eral 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. Altmeyer (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 Palthéy (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,<sup>34</sup> the revised rules (A/520/Rev.1) are reproduced below in extenso. The new rules, as listed by the Assembly in Annex I 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 59.<sup>35</sup>

Notes: 1. Rules 49, 83, 84, 85, 143, 145 and 160, which reproduce textually provisions of the Charter, are printed in heavy type and are, in addition,

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.

<sup>33</sup> Director—Major General Howard Kennedy (Canada), appointed on 7 March 1950.

<sup>34</sup> See p. 41.

<sup>35</sup> 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 bask 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<sup>36</sup>

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.<sup>37</sup> 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,<sup>38</sup> 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.<sup>38</sup> 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<sup>39</sup>**

**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<sup>40</sup>**

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 Secretary-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 meet-

ing 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.

## VOTING

**Rule 83<sup>41</sup> [123]**

Voting rights. Each Member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

**Rule 84<sup>41</sup>**

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 1 c 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<sup>41</sup> [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-

Rules 83-85 reproduce the three paragraphs of Article 18 of the Charter.

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 two candidates who obtained the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots, and the following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on until a person or Member is elected. These provisions shall not prejudice the application of rules 142, 143, 145 and 147.

**Rule 94**

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining in the first ballot the majority required shall be elected. If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of persons or Members

to be elected, there shall be additional ballots to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, 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.

**CONDUCT OF BUSINESS****\*\* 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 speak-

ers 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**<sup>42</sup>

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**<sup>43</sup>

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**<sup>44</sup>

Re-eligibility. A retiring member of the Security Council shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

**Rule 144**<sup>45</sup>

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**<sup>46</sup>

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

<sup>42</sup>Rule based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 23, paragraph 2).

<sup>43</sup>Rule based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 23, paragraph 1).

<sup>44</sup>Rule reproducing textually a provision of the Charter (Article 23, paragraph 2, last sentence).

<sup>45</sup>Rule based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 61, paragraph 2).

<sup>46</sup>Rule reproducing 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<sup>7</sup>**

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

<sup>7</sup>Rule based directly on a provision of the Charter (Article 86, paragraph 1c).

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.<sup>48</sup> 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<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> 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

<sup>48</sup> Rule reproducing textually a provision of the Charter (Article 22).

<sup>49</sup>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.

<sup>50</sup>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 specific functions and powers of the Security Council fall into five categories: pacific settlement of disputes, preventive or enforcement action, regional arrangements, strategic areas in Trust Territories, and organizational functions.

#### a. PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

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

The parties to a dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, are, first of all, to seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other

peaceful means of their own choice. When it deems it necessary, the Security Council is to call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

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

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

At any stage of a dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. It is required to take into consideration any procedures which have already been adopted by the parties and, as a general rule, is to refer any legal dispute to the International Court of Justice.

If the Security Council deems that the continuance of a dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it is to decide on such procedures or recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

#### b. PREVENTIVE OR ENFORCEMENT ACTION

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

Before making any recommendations or deciding 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<sup>51</sup>

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.

<sup>51</sup> For representatives serving on the Committee, see Annex III, p. 86.

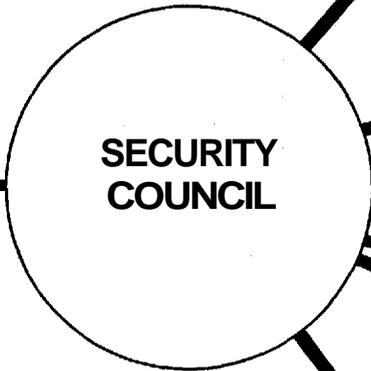
# STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

UNITED NATIONS  
CONCILIATION  
COMMISSION  
FOR PALESTINE

CHIEFS OF STAFF  
OF THE PERMANENT  
MEMBERS OF THE  
SECURITY COUNCIL

CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE  
SIX PERMANENT MEMBERS OF  
THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION



ATOMIC ENERGY  
COMMISSION

COMMISSION FOR  
CONVENTIONAL  
ARMAMENTS

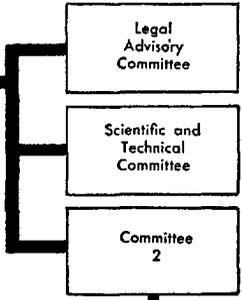
MILITARY STAFF  
COMMITTEE

WORKING  
COMMITTEE

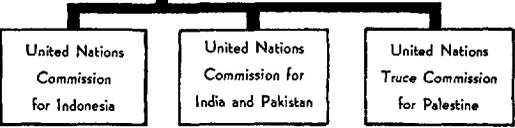
COMMITTEE OF  
EXPERTS

WORKING  
COMMITTEE  
OF THE WHOLE

COMMITTEE ON THE  
ADMISSION OF  
NEW MEMBERS



"Informal  
Conversations"  
and their  
Working Groups



b. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>54</sup>

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

<sup>52</sup> For representatives serving on the Commission, see Annex IV, p. 87.

<sup>53</sup> For representatives serving on the Commission, see Annex V, p. 87.

<sup>54</sup> 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:<sup>55</sup>

During 1948: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China<sup>56</sup> Colombia, France,<sup>58</sup> Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR,<sup>56</sup> United Kingdom,<sup>56</sup> United States.<sup>58</sup>

During 1949: Argentina, Canada, China,<sup>56</sup> Cuba, Egypt, France,<sup>58</sup> Norway, Ukrainian SSR, USSR,<sup>56</sup> United Kingdom,<sup>56</sup> United States.<sup>58</sup>

## 6. Meetings of the Security Council and Matters Considered from 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949

The Security Council is organized to function continuously.

Meeting	Subject	Date
		Sept. 1948
360th	Communications from the Government of Hyderabad. Participation of Switzerland in the International Court of Justice.	28
		Oct. 1948
361st	Application of rule 20 of the rules of procedure, methods of interpretation to be employed. Inclusion in the agenda of the identic notifications concerning Berlin. <sup>57</sup>	4
362nd	Inclusion in the agenda of identic notifications concerning Berlin. <sup>57</sup>	4
363rd	Identic notifications concerning Berlin. <sup>57</sup>	6
364th	Identic notifications concerning Berlin. <sup>57</sup>	6
365th	The Palestine question.	14
366th	Identic notifications concerning Berlin. <sup>57</sup>	15
367th	The Palestine question.	19
368th	Identic notifications concerning Berlin. <sup>57</sup>	19
369th	Election of five members to the International Court of Justice.	22
370th	Identic notifications concerning Berlin. <sup>57</sup>	22
371st	Election of five members to the International Court of Justice.	22
372nd	Identic notifications concerning Berlin. <sup>57</sup>	25
373rd	The Palestine question.	26
374th	The Palestine question.	28
375th	The Palestine question.	29

Meeting	Subject	Date
		Nov. 1948
376th	The Palestine question.	4
377th	The Palestine question.	4
378th	The Palestine question, (closed)	9
379th	The Palestine question.	10
380th	The Palestine question.	15
381st	The Palestine question.	16
382nd	The India-Pakistan question. The Hyderabad question.	25
		Dec. 1948
383rd	Application of Israel for membership in the United Nations.	2
384th	Application of Israel for membership in the United Nations. Application of Ceylon for membership in the United Nations. The Hyderabad question.	15
385th	Application of Israel for membership in the United Nations.	17
386th	Application of Israel for membership in the United Nations.	17
387th	Procedure in the Security Council. Postponement of meeting.	20
388th	The Indonesian question.	22
389th	The Indonesian question.	22
390th	The Indonesian question.	23
391st	The Indonesian question.	23
392nd	The Indonesian question.	24
393rd	The Indonesian question. The Palestine question.	27
394th	The Palestine question.	28
395th	The Palestine question. The Indonesian question.	28
396th	The Palestine question. The Indonesian question.	29
		Jan. 1949
397th	The Indonesian question.	1
398th	The Indonesian question.	11
399th	The India-Pakistan question.	13
400th	The Indonesian question.	14
401st	The Indonesian question.	17
402nd	The Indonesian question.	21
403rd	The Indonesian question.	25
404th	The Indonesian question.	27
405th	The Indonesian question.	27
406th	The Indonesian question.	28
		Feb. 1949
407th	Prohibition of the atomic weapon and regulation and reduction of armaments.	8
408th	Prohibition of the atomic weapon and regulation and reduction of armaments.	10
409th	Application of the Republic of Korea for membership in the United Nations. Letter from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the application of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for membership in the United Nations.	15

<sup>55</sup> 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.

<sup>56</sup> Permanent members.

<sup>57</sup> 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.

Meeting	Subject	Date	Meeting	Subject	Date
410th	The Indonesian question. Letter from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the application of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for membership in the United Nations.	16	439th	Report by the Committee on the Admission of New Members concerning the application of Nepal for membership in the United Nations.	Sept. 1949 7
411th	Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste.	17	440th	Admission of New Members.	9
412th	Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste	21	441st	Admission of New Members.	9
			442nd	Admission of New Members.	13
		Mar. 1949	443rd	Admission of New Members.	13
413th	Egyptian-Israeli Armistice. Application of Israel for membership in the United Nations.	3	444th	Admission of New Members.	15
414th	Application of Israel for membership in the United Nations.	4	445th	Admission of New Members.	15
415th	Applications of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter with regard to the Pacific Islands under strategic trusteeship of the United States of America.	7	446th	Letter dated 29 July 1949 from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to the President of the Security Council.	16
416th	The Indonesian question.	10	447th	Letter dated 29 July 1949 from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to the President of the Security Council. Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances of Alternate Representatives on Security Council Commissions.	16
417th	The Indonesian question.	11	448th	Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances of Alternate Representatives on Security Council Commissions. Request from the Consular Commission at Batavia that the United Nations assume future costs of military observers in Indonesia.	27
418th	The Indonesian question.	14			Oct. 1949
419th	The Indonesian question.	16	449th	Request from the Consular Commission at Batavia that the United Nations assume future costs of military observers in Indonesia. Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Armed Forces.	5
420th	The Indonesian question.	21	450th	Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Armed Forces.	11
421st	The Indonesian question.	23	451st	Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Armed Forces.	14
422nd	Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste.	28	452nd	Regulation and Reduction of Armaments and Armed Forces.	18
		April 1949	453rd	The Demilitarization of the Jerusalem Area.	25
423rd	Report of the Committee on the Admission of New Members to the Security Council concerning the application of the Republic of Korea for membership in the United Nations. Application of Nepal for membership in the United Nations. Application of the Principality of Liechtenstein to become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.	8			Nov. 1949
		May 1949	454th	The Indonesian question.	18
424th	Appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste. The Hyderabad question.	10			Dec. 1949
425th	The Hyderabad question.	19	455th	The Indonesian question.	12
426th	The Hyderabad question.	24	456th	The Indonesian question.	13
		June 1949	457th	The India-Pakistan question.	17
427th	Admission of New Members.	16	458th	The India-Pakistan question.	29
428th	Admission of New Members.	21			
429th	Admission of New Members.	24			
		July 1949			
430th	Admission of New Members.	11			
431st	Admission of New Members.	20			
432nd	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.	27			
		Aug. 1949			
433rd	The Palestine question.	4			
434th	The Palestine question.	4			
435th	The Palestine question.	8			
436th	Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (closed meeting).	10			
437th	The Palestine question.	11			
438th	Report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (closed meeting).	15			

## 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<sup>58</sup> 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.<sup>59</sup>

#### 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.

<sup>58</sup> For elections by General Assembly, see p. 32.

<sup>59</sup> 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).<sup>60</sup> 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 I. Alvarez (Cuba)  
 April ..... Mahmoud Fawzi Bey (Egypt)

May ..... Jean Chauvel (France)  
 June ..... Arne Sunde (Norway)  
 July ..... Dmitri Z. Manuilsky (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)

<sup>60</sup> 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)

<b>ARGENTINA:</b>		Alternates	Guy de la Tournelle Francis Lacoste
Representative	Jose Arce		
Alternate	Rodolfo Muñoz		
<b>BELGIUM:</b>		<b>NORWAY:</b>	
Representative	Fernand van Langenhove	Representatives	Finn Moe Arne Sunde
Alternate	Joseph Nisot	Alternates	Ivar Lunde Bredo Stabell
<b>CANADA:</b>		<b>SYRIA:</b>	
Representatives	L. B. Pearson General A. G. L. McNaughton	Representative	Faris Bey El-Khoury
Alternates	R. G. Riddell George Ignatieff C. S. A. Ritchie A. C. Smith	Alternates	Fayez El-Khoury Rafik Asha
<b>CHINA:</b>		<b>UKRAINIAN SSR:</b>	
Representative	Tingfu F. Tsiang	Representatives	Dmitri Z. Manuilsky Vasili A. Tarasenko Andrei I. Galagan
Alternates	C L. Hsia Shuhsi Hsu	Alternate	
<b>COLOMBIA:</b>		<b>USSR:</b>	
Representative	Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez	Representatives	Andrei Y. Vyshinsky Yakov A. Malik Semyon K. Tsarapkin (Acting)
Alternate	Alberto Gonzalez Fernández		
<b>CUBA:</b>		<b>UNITED KINGDOM:</b>	
Representative	Alberto I. Alvarez	Representative	Sir Alexander Cadogan
Alternates	Gustavo Gutiérrez y Sanchez Jose Miguel Ribas Carlos Blanco Manuel G. Hevia	Alternates	Sir Terence Shone V. G. Lawford Paul Falla E. Dening Harold Beeley
<b>EGYPT:</b>		<b>UNITED STATES:</b>	
Representative	Mahmoud Fawzi Bey	Representative	Warren R. Austin
Alternate	A. Farrag	Alternates	Philip C. Jessup Ernest A. Gross John C. Ross
<b>FRANCE:</b>			
Representatives	Alexandre Parodi Jean Chauvel		

**ANNEX III. REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE**

(From 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

<b>CHINA:</b>		<b>USSR:</b>	
Army Representatives	General of the Army Ying-chin Ho (to 21 Feb. 1949) Major General Tai Chien (from 22 Feb. 1949)	Army Representative	Lt. General A. Ph. Vasiliev
Air Force Representative	Lt. General Pong-tsu Mow	Air Force Representative	Lt. General A. R. Sharapov
Navy Representatives	Captain Chin-siao Tang (to 15 Oct. 1948) Commodore Ju-fon Kao (from 16 Oct. 1948)	Navy Representative	Vice-Admiral V. L. Bogdenko (to 18 Oct. 1948)
<b>FRANCE:</b>		<b>UNITED KINGDOM:</b>	
Army Representative	Général de Division P. Billette	Army Representatives	General Sir Richard L. McCreery (to 29 Oct. 1949) Colonel G. O. N. Jameson (from 30 Oct. 1949)
Air Force Representatives	General de Brigade P. Fay (to 6 Jan. 1949) Lt Colonel Jean Fournier (from 23 Dec. 1949)	Air Force Representative	Air Vice-Marshal G. E. Gibbs
Navy Representative	Centre-Admiral R. Wietzel (to 30 Apr. 1949)	Navy Representative	Rear-Admiral Lord Ashbourne
		<b>UNITED STATES:</b>	
		Army Representative	Lt. General Willis D. Crittenberger
		Air Force Representative	Lt. General H. R. Harmon
		Navy Representatives	Admiral H. K. Hewitt (to 27 Feb. 1949) Vice-Admiral B. H. Bieri (from 28 Feb. 1949)

ANNEX IV. REPRESENTATIVES AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

(from 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

ARGENTINA:		Alternates	Frédéric Joliot-Curie Pierre Auger François de Rose
Representative	Jose Arce		
Alternate	Rodolfo Muñoz		
<b>BELGIUM:</b>		<b>NORWAY:</b>	
Representative	Fernand van Langenhove	Representatives	Finn Moe Arne Sunde Ivar Lunde Bredo Stabell
Alternate	Joseph Nisot	Alternates	
CANADA:		<b>SYRIA:</b>	
Representative	General A. G. L. McNaughton	Representative	Faris Bey El-Khoury
Alternates	George Ignatieff A. C. Smith	Alternates	Fayez El-Khoury Rafik Asha
CHINA:		<b>UKRAINIAN SSR:</b>	
Representative	Tingfu F. Tsiang	Representative	Dmitri Z. Manuilsky
Alternates	C. L. Hsia H. R. Wei	Alternate	Vasili A. Tarasenko
<b>COLOMBIA:</b>		<b>USSR:</b>	
Representative	Alfonso Lopez	Representative	Yakov A. Malik
Alternate	Alberto Gonzalez Fernández	Alternate	Semyon K. Tsarapkin
CUBA:		<b>UNITED KINGDOM:</b>	
Representative	Alberto I. Alvarez	Representative	Sir Alexander Cadogan
Alternate	Gustavo Gutiérrez y Sanchez	Alternates	Sir James Chadwick Sir George Thomson Sir Terence Shone
Provisional			
Representative	Jose M. Ribas		
EGYPT:		<b>UNITED STATES:</b>	
Representative	Mahmoud Fawzi Bey	Representative	Warren R. Austin
Alternate	Brigadier General Mohamed Abdel Halim Khalifa Bey	Alternate	Frederick H. Osborn
<b>FRANCE:</b>			
Representatives	Alexandre Parodi Jean Chauvel		

ANNEX V. REPRESENTATIVES AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO THE COMMISSION FOR CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS

(From 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

ARGENTINA:		FRANCE:	
Representative	Jose Arce	Representatives	Alexandre Parodi Jean Chauvel Guy de la Tournelle
Alternate	Rodolfo Muñoz	Alternate	
<b>BELGIUM:</b>		<b>NORWAY:</b>	
Representative	Fernand van Langenhove	Representative	Arne Sunde Ivar Lunde Finn Moe
Alternate	Joseph Nisot	Alternatives	
CANADA:		<b>SYRIA:</b>	
Representative	General A. G. L. McNaughton	Representative	Faris Bey El-Khoury
Alternate	George Ignatieff		
CHINA:		<b>UKRAINIAN SSR:</b>	
Representative	Tingfu F. Tsiang	Representative	Dmitri Z. Manuilsky
Alternate	C. F. Chang	Alternate	Vasili A. Tarasenko
<b>COLOMBIA:</b>		<b>USSR:</b>	
Representative	Alfonso Lopez	Representative	Yakov A. Malik
Alternate	Alberto Gonzalez Fernández	Alternate	Semyon K. Tsarapkin
CUBA:		<b>UNITED KINGDOM:</b>	
Representative	Alberto I. Alvarez	Representative	Sir Alexander Cadogan
Alternate	Gustavo Gutiérrez y Sanchez	Alternates	V. G. Lawford Sir Terence Shone
EGYPT:		<b>UNITED STATES:</b>	
Representative	Mahmoud Fawzi Bey	Representative	Warren R. Austin
Alternates	Brigadier General Mohamed Abdel Halim Khalifa Bey Colonel Abdel Hamid Ghaleb Bey	Alternates	Frederick Osborn Frank C. Nash

**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:		UNITED STATES:	
Representative	Thomas K. Critchley	Representative	H. Merle Cochran
Alternates	T. Wakeham Cutts W. B. Pritchett	Alternates	Joseph W. Scott Charlton Ogburn, Jr. Raymond S. Lisle John W. Tuthill E. A. Dow, Jr.
BELGIUM:			
Representative	Raymond Herremans		
Alternates	Paul Bihin J. R. L. van den Blook		

**ANNEX VII. REPRESENTATIVES ON THE CONSULAR COMMISSION AT BATAVIA**

(From 21 September 1948 to 31 December 1949)

AUSTRALIA:		FRANCE:	
Representative	W. B. Pritchett	Representative	Pierre Salade
BELGIUM:		UNITED KINGDOM:	
Representative	Paul Vanderstichelen	Representative	Sir Francis Shepherd
CHINA:		UNITED STATES:	
Representative	Tsiang Chia Tung	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:		COLOMBIA:	
Representative	Ricardo J. Siri (to 10 Jan. 1949)	Representative	Alfred Lozano (to June 1949)
Alternate	Carlos A. Leguizamon (Representative from 10 Jan. 1949)	Alternate	Hernando Samper (Representative from June 1949)
BELGIUM:		CZECHOSLOVAKIA:	
Representatives	Egbert Graeffe (to Nov. 1948) Robert van de Kerchove (from Feb. 1949)	Representatives	Josef Korbel (to Jan. 1949) Oldrich Chyle (from May 1949)
Alternates	Harry Graeffe (Acting Representative from Nov. 1948 to Feb. 1949, and Alternate from Feb. to Apr. 1949) Jean Bouha (from Apr. 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<sup>61</sup>**

BELGIUM:		UNITED STATES:	
Representative	Jean Nieuwenhuys	Representative	John J. MacDonald
FRANCE:			
Representative	Rene Neuville		

## 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.<sup>62</sup> 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

<sup>61</sup>Commission abolished 11 August 1949.

<sup>62</sup>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 inter-governmental agencies having wide responsibilities in economic, social, educational, health and related fields are to be brought into relationship with the United Nations. The United Nations makes recommendations for co-ordinating the policies and activities of these specialized agencies and, where appropriate, it initiates negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of new agencies required for the accomplishment of its economic and social purposes.

The responsibility for the discharge of these functions 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.

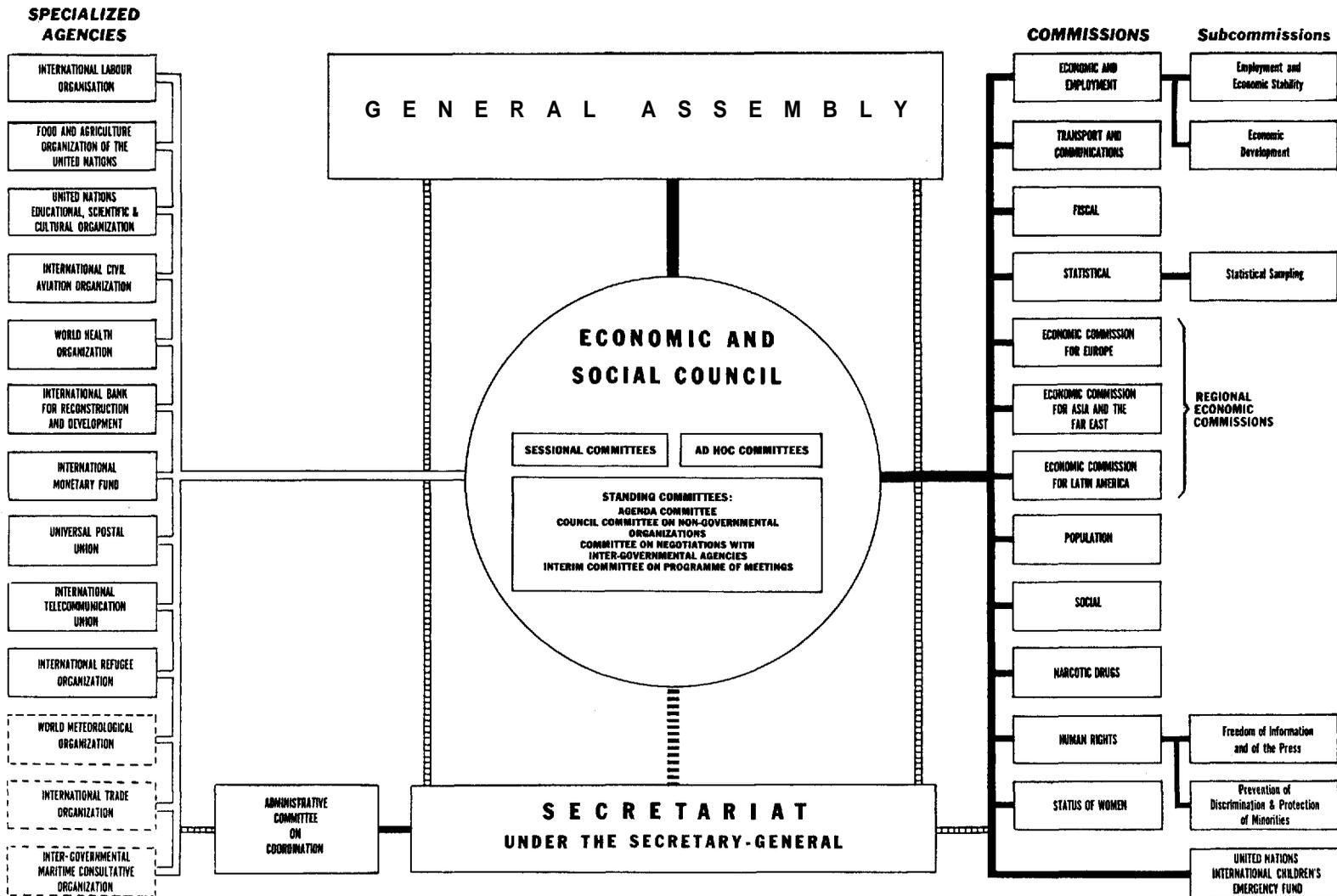
The Charter provides that the Council shall set up commissions in the economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

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-

# STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



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<sup>63</sup>

The Council has established the following functional commissions:

- (1) Economic and Employment Commission.  
Sub-Commissions:  
Employment and Economic Stability.  
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

<sup>63</sup>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 statistics and 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<sup>64</sup>

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

<sup>64</sup>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.<sup>65</sup>

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 or groups 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.

<sup>65</sup> 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<sup>66</sup>

##### (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 under-developed 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.

<sup>66</sup>Tor members of the Committees, see Annex II, p. 125.

d. SPECIAL BODIES<sup>67</sup>

(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-

<sup>67</sup>For members of, and representatives on, the special bodies, see Annex II, pp. 125-26.

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<sup>68</sup>**

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<sup>69</sup>**

Agreements have been signed bringing the following specialized agencies into relationship with the United Nations:

International Labour Organisation (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).<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>71</sup>**

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

Tor members serving on the ad hoc committees, with the exception of the ad hoc committees on slavery and on statelessness and related problems, which did not meet within the period covered by the Yearbook, see Annex II, p. 126.

<sup>69</sup>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.

<sup>70</sup>This agreement still requires the approval of the Assembly of IMCO before entering into force.

<sup>71</sup>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 committee 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 request 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 Category 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 constituted branch;

(b) The branches in Spain though legally constituted 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:<sup>72</sup>

During 1948: Australia, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

President: Charles Malik (Lebanon)

First Vice-President: Hernan Santa Cruz (Chile)

Second Vice-President: Leonid Kaminsky (Byelorussian SSR).

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<sup>73</sup> (Venezuela).

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 Committees during the session in addition to meetings of sub-committees:

Committee on Procedure (6 meetings).<sup>74</sup>

Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings (1 meeting).<sup>75</sup>

Council NGO Committee (4 meetings).<sup>76</sup>

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).

<sup>72</sup>For Members elected by the General Assembly to take office in 1950, see pp. 36-37.

<sup>73</sup>In the absence of Mr. Stolk, Mr. Santa Cruz (Chile) took his place as chairman of the Economic Committee.

<sup>74</sup>The Committee held 18 meetings between the seventh and eighth sessions of the Council.

<sup>75</sup>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.

<sup>76</sup>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-governmental 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

Inland Transport Committee		Working Group to Study Financial Arrangements to Facilitate Trade	
Third session	25-30 Oct. 1948	Geneva	
Fourth session	13-17 June 1949	Geneva	19 Aug.-29 Sept. 1948
Fifth session	12-15 Dec. 1949	Geneva	Shanghai
Steel Committee			FAO/ECAFE Joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites
Third session	15-18 Sept. 1948	Geneva	9-20 Aug. 1948
Fourth session	7-9 Feb. 1949	Geneva	26 Aug.-26 Oct. 1948
Fifth session	19-23 Sept. 1949	Geneva	Shanghai
Timber Committee			Shanghai
Reconvened:			Economic Commission for Latin America
Third session	13-16 Sept. 1948	Geneva	Second session 29 May-13 June 1949
Fourth session	7-10 Mar. 1949	Geneva	Havana
Fifth session	19-23 Sept. 1949	Geneva	
Ad hoc Committee on Agricultural Problems			e. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND
First session	8-13 Sept. 1948	Geneva	Executive Board
Second session	1-2 Oct. 1948	Geneva	17 Aug. 1948
Committee on Agricultural Problems			28-29 Oct. 1948
First session	3-6 Oct. 1949	Geneva	19 Nov. 1948
Ad hoc Committee on Industrial Development and Trade			3 Feb. 1949
First session	27 Sept.-5 Oct. 1948	Geneva	23 Feb. 1949
Committee on the Development of Trade			9-10 Mar. 1949
First session	14-19 Feb. 1949	Geneva	27 June-1 July 1949
Industry and Materials Committee			2-5 Nov. 1949
Third session	30 May-3 June 1949	Geneva	Programme Committee
(In addition various sub-committees and working groups held meetings during the period).			23 Oct. 1948
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East			25-26 Oct. 1948
Fourth session	29 Nov.-11 Dec. 1948	Lapstone, Glenbrook, Australia	30 Oct. 1948
Fifth session	20-29 Oct. 1949	Singapore	2 Nov. 1948
Committee of the Whole			12 Nov. 1948
Second session	28 Mar.-5 Apr. 1949	Bangkok	19 Nov. 1948
Industrial Development Working Party			20-21 Jan. 1949
26 Aug.-25 Oct. 1948	Shanghai		2 Feb. 1949
			21-22 Feb. 1949
			23-25 May 1949
			Committee on Administration and Budget
			22 Jan. 1949
			15 Mar. 1949
			Committee on Voluntary Fund Raising
			8-9 Feb. 1949
			16-17 Feb. 1949

## 6. Matters Considered by the Council at its Eighth and Ninth Sessions

### A. EIGHTH SESSION

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents.	Plenary meeting 226.
2. Adoption of the agenda.	
3. Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition.	Plenary meetings 236-238, 243, 244, 262 and 263. Resolution 195 (VIII).
4. Report of the ad hoc Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East.	Economic Committee, meeting 47; Plenary meetings 228 and 270. Deferred to ninth session.
5. Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission: inland transport in the Middle East.	Economic Committee, meeting 47; Plenary meetings 228 and 270. Deferred to ninth session.
6. Trade union rights (freedom of association).	Social Committee, meetings 79, 80; Plenary meetings 252, 280. Resolution 193 (VIII).
7. Principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers.	Plenary meetings 228, 236-238, 242, 243. Resolution
8. Administrative arrangements between the Council and the Permanent Central Opium Board.	Social Committee, meetings 62, 63; Plenary meetings 228, 258. Resolution 201 (VIII).
9. Report of the Council NGO Committee.	Plenary meetings 235, 239, 240, 242. Resolution 214- (VIII).

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
10. International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 227. Deferred to ninth session.
11. Translation of the classics.	Plenary meetings 233-235, 267, 268. Resolution 204(VIII).
12. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 227. Deferred to ninth session.
13. Draft rules for the calling of international conferences.	Committee on Procedure, meetings 29, 32-34; Plenary meetings 228, 258. Resolution 220(VIII).
14. Infringements of trade union rights.	Plenary meetings 237, 248, 252, 256, 260, 264-266. Resolution 210(VIII).
15. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters. World economic situation. Economic development of under-developed countries.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 281, 282. Resolution 210(VIII). Plenary meetings 245-251. Resolution 178(VIII). Plenary meetings 228, 251-253, 255, 257, 259-261. Resolution 179(VIII).
18. Technical assistance for economic development.	Plenary meetings 228, 251-253, 255, 257, 259-261. Resolution 180(VIII).
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.	Economic Committee, meetings 42, 43; Plenary meetings 228, 246, 248, 269. Resolution 182(VIII).
20. The problem of wasting food in certain countries.	Economic Committee, meetings 42-44; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 183(VIII). Plenary meetings 232, 233. Resolution 185(VIII).
21. Proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies.	Economic Committee, meeting 46; Plenary meetings 228, 270, 271. Resolution 186(VIII).
22. Interim Report: Economic Commission for Europe.	Plenary meetings 228, 269-271. Resolution 187(VIII).
23. Interim Report: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.	Economic Committee, meeting 46; Plenary meetings 228, 270. Resolution 188(VIII).
24. Interim Report: Economic Commission for Latin America.	Economic Committee, meeting 40; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 189(VIII).
25. Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Economic Committee, meeting 41; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 190(VIII).
26. Report of the International Monetary Fund.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 227, 230, 231. Resolution 192(VIII).
27. Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights; paragraphs 20 and 23. (Reformulated to read: Report of the third session of the Commission on Human Rights; paragraphs 20 and 21.)	
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.	Plenary meeting 230. Resolution 191(VIII).
29. Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press and other questions arising out of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information. (Reformulated to read: Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.)	Agenda Committee, meetings 10, 11; Social Committee, meetings 64-68; Plenary meetings 227, 228, 230, 248, 249, 282. Resolution 197(VIII).
30. Report of the Executive Board of the International Children's Emergency Fund.	Plenary meeting 281. Resolution 206(VIII).
31. United Nations Appeal for Children: (i) Report of the Secretary-General. (ii) Report of the Special Committee of the Council.	Plenary meeting 281. Resolution 207(VIII).
32. Question of procedure for the election of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.	Committee on Procedure, meetings 21, 30; Plenary meetings 233, 258. Resolution 199(VIII).
33. Annual Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board.	Social Committee, meeting 62; Plenary meetings 228, 258. Resolution 200(VIII).
34. Appointment of members of the Commission of Inquiry into the Effects of Chewing the Coca Leaf.	Social Committee, meeting 63; Plenary meetings 228, 258. Resolution 202(VIII).
35. Use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.	Plenary meeting 233. Resolution 205(VIII).

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
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.	Plenary meetings 233, 234. Resolution 203(VIII).
37. Report by the Secretary-General on housing and town and country planning.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 227. Deferred to ninth session.
38. Report of the International Refugee Organization on resettlement of non-repatriable refugees and displaced persons.	Social Committee, meetings 74-78; Plenary meetings 228, 246, 266, 267. Resolution 208(VIII).
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.)	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings, meeting 12; Social Committee, meetings 71-74. Resolution 209(VIII).
40. Study of statelessness.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 226, 227. Deferred to ninth session.
41. Declaration of old age rights.	Social Committee, meetings 69, 70; Plenary meetings 258, 282. Resolution 198(VIII).
42. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies:	Plenary meetings 241, 242. Resolution 211 (VIII).
(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.	Committee on Procedure, meetings 11-28; Plenary meetings 268, 272-280, 282. Resolution 217(VIII).
44. Revision of rules of procedure of commissions.	Plenary meetings 278, 280. Resolution 219(VIII).
45. Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings:	Plenary meeting 231.
(i) Question of scope of functions.	
(ii) Date of the second session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.	Interim Committee on Programme of Meetings, meetings 7-9. Plenary meetings 231, 232.
46. Number of sessions of regional economic commissions in 1949.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 272. Deferred to ninth session.
47. Distribution of membership in subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meeting 232. Resolution 215 (VIII).
48. Participation of member states in the work of the Economic and Social Council.	Plenary meetings 226, 228. Item deleted from agenda.
49. Organization of the work of the Economic and Social Council.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 268, 272-280, 282. Resolution 218(VIII).
50. Application of Article 65 of the Charter.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meeting 282. Item deleted from agenda.
51. Location of ninth session of the Economic and Social Council.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 226, 227. Item deleted from agenda.
52. Availability of DDT insecticides for combatting malaria in agricultural areas.	Economic Committee, meetings 43, 44; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 184(VIII).
53. Application of Ceylon for membership in UNESCO.	Plenary meetings 232, 234. Resolution 213 (VIII).
54. Creation of a central publication for the promotion of and advising on development projects.	Agenda Committee, meeting 11; Economic Committee, meeting 44; Plenary meetings 228, 269. Resolution 181 (VIII).
55. 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.	Plenary meeting 232. Resolution 216(VIII).
56. Summary of financial implications of actions of the Council.	Plenary meeting 282.
57. Confirmation of members of commissions.	Plenary meetings 272, 282.
58. Election of members of the Agenda Committee for the ninth session.	Plenary meeting 282.
<b>Additional Item</b>	
Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: annex relating to the International Refugee Organization.	Agenda Committee, meeting 10; Plenary meetings 226, 227, 268. Resolution 212 (VIII).

## B. NINTH SESSION

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Agenda Committee, meetings 12-14; Plenary meetings 283, 284, 337.
2. Report of the ad hoc Committee on the factors bearing upon the establishment of an Economic Commission for the Middle East.	Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 283. Item deferred to a later session. •
3. Report of the second session of the Transport and Communications Commission: inland transport in the Middle East.	Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 283. Deferred to a later session.
4. International facilities for the promotion of training in public administration.	Plenary meeting 313. Resolution 253 (IX).
5. Question of the election of three members of the Economic Board for Palestine.	Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 283. Deferred to a later session.
6. Report of the Secretary-General on housing and town and country planning.	Plenary meeting 283. Deleted as separate item and considered under agenda item 19.
7. Study of statelessness.	Plenary meetings 237, 326, 336, 337. Resolution 248-(IX) A and B.
8. Report of the fourth session of the Economic and Employment Commission.	Agenda Committee, meetings 12, 14; Economic Committee, meetings 71, 73, 74, 80; Plenary meetings 284, 289, 303, 307-312, 320, 325-330, 332-337, 340, 341, 343. Resolutions 221 (IX) A-D, 222 (IX), 256 (IX).
9. Economic development of under-developed countries.	Economic Committee, meetings 55-63, 64, 65-72, 75-80; Plenary meetings 303, 307-312, 325, 328, 340-343. Resolutions 221 (IX) B, 222 (IX) A-D.
10. Measures to increase availability of food.	Economic Committee, meetings 49, 50, 52-54; Plenary meetings 284, 304. Resolution 223 (IX) A and B.
11. Availability of DDT insecticides for combatting malaria in agricultural areas.	Economic Committee, meetings 51, 52; Plenary meetings 284, 295. Resolution 225 (IX).
12. Report of the third session of the Transport and Communications Commission.	Plenary meetings 284, 320, 337. Resolution 227 (IX) A-E.
13. Report of the second session of the Fiscal Commission.	Economic Committee, meetings 48, 49, 54; Plenary meetings 284, 304. Resolutions 226 (IX) A-D, 256 (IX) A.
14. Report of the fourth session of the Statistical Commission.	Plenary meetings 284, 320, 337, 338. Resolution 231-(IX) A and B.
15. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe.	Plenary meetings 289, 292. Resolution 232 (IX).
16. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.	Plenary meeting 297. Resolution 233 (IX) A.
17. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Latin America.	Plenary meetings 295, 296. Resolution 234 (IX).
18. Report of the fourth session of the Population Commission.	Social Committee, meeting 114; Plenary meetings 284, 325. Resolution 235 (IX).
19. Report of the fourth session of the Social Commission.	Social Committee, meetings 81-85; Plenary meetings 283, 284, 306. Resolution 243 (IX).
20. World social and cultural situation (General Assembly resolution of 13 May 1949).	Social Committee, meetings 85-87; Plenary meetings 284, 306. Resolution 244 (IX).
21. Social Problems of the aboriginal populations and other under-developed social groups of the American continent (General Assembly resolution of 11 May 1949).	Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 320. Resolution 245 (IX).
22. Report of the fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights.	Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Plenary meeting 320. Resolution 236 (IX) A and B.
23. Survey of forced labour and measures for its abolition.	Plenary meetings 319-322, 324. Resolution 237 (IX).
24. The problem of slavery (General Assembly resolution of 13 May 1949).	Plenary meetings 298, 300, 301. Resolution 238 (IX).
25. Trade union rights (freedom of association).	Social Committee, meetings 108-112; Plenary meetings 284, 317, 318. Resolution 239 (IX).
26. Report of the ad hoc Committee on declaration of death of missing persons.	Social Committee, meetings 115, 116; Plenary meetings 284, 327, 331. Resolution 249 (IX).
27. Report of the third session of the Commission on the Status of Women.	Social Committee, meetings 99-104; Plenary meetings 284, 315, 316, 317. Resolution 242 (IX) A-H.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
28. Report of the third session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press.	Agenda Committee, meeting 12; Social Committee, meetings 96-98; Plenary meetings 284, 314. Resolution 240(IX)A-C
29. Freedom of information: resolutions from the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information (General Assembly resolution of 13 May 1949).	Social Committee, meetings 87-94; Plenary meetings 284, 302, 305. Resolution 241 (IX).
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.	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.
31. Report of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.	Social Committee, meetings 105-107. Plenary meetings 284, 314. Resolution 257 (IX).
32. Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Appeal for Children.	Plenary meeting 288. Resolution 258(IX).
33. Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.	Plenary meetings 292-295, 299, 339. Resolution 255- (IX).
34. Relations with and co-ordination of specialized agencies.	Co-ordination Committee, meetings 29—38, 41; Plenary meetings 284, 331. Resolution 259 (IX) A-C.
35. Report of the International Labour Organisation.	Plenary meetings 284, 287, 288. Resolution 252 (IX).
36. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.	Economic Committee, meeting 53; Plenary meetings 284, 299. Resolution 224 (IX).
37. Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.	Social Committee, meetings 95, 96; Plenary meetings 284, 306. Resolution 251 (IX).
38. Report of the World Health Organization.	Social Committee, meeting 104; Plenary meeting 316. Resolution 242 (IX).
39. Report of the International Civil Aviation Organization.	Economic Committee, meeting 50; Plenary meetings 284, 295. Resolution 228 (IX).
40. Report of the International Telecommunication Union.	Economic Committee, meeting 51; Plenary meetings 284, 295. Resolution 230(IX).
41. Report of the Universal Postal Union.	Economic Committee, meeting 51; Plenary meetings 284, 295. Resolution 229 (IX).
42. Report of the International Refugee Organization.	Social Committee, meetings 113, 114; Plenary meetings 284, 325. Resolution 247 (IX).
43. Relations with inter-governmental organizations.	Co-ordination Committee, meetings 38—40, 43, 45, 46; Plenary meetings 284, 312, 332. Resolutions 261- (IX)B, 262(IX).
44. Reports of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations.	Social Committee, meeting 104; Plenary meetings 299, 304, 316. Resolutions 242 (IX)G, 263(IX)A-F.
45. Co-ordination of cartographic services of specialized agencies and international organizations.	Co-ordination Committee, meeting 39; Plenary meeting 312. Resolution 261 (IX) A and B.
46. Use of the central library at Geneva by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.	Plenary meeting 286. Resolution 260(IX).
47. Calendar of conferences for 1950.	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.
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.	Plenary meetings 315, 323. Member States elected on 1 and 5 August 1949 with resulting membership of Commissions.
49. Unemployment and full employment: item proposed by the World Federation of Trade Unions.	Agenda Committee, meetings 12, 14; Plenary meetings 284, 289, 320, 328, 329-330, 332-336. Resolution 221(IX)D, E and F.
50. Summary of financial implications of actions of the Council.	Co-ordination Committee, meeting 33; Plenary meetings 339,343.
51. Confirmation of members of commissions.	Plenary meeting 338.
52. Election of members of the Agenda Committee for the tenth session.	Plenary meeting 323.
<b>Additional Item</b>	
Measures to be adopted in connexion with the earthquake in Ecuador.	Plenary meetings 337-339. Resolution 254(IX).

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN COMMISSIONS OF THE COUNCIL  
(As of 31 December, 1949)<sup>77</sup>

MEMBER	REPRESENTED ON—			COMPOSITION OF COMMISSIONS BY STATES ENTITLED TO NOMINATE MEMBERS							
	Council (18 Members)	Functional Commissions except Narcotics Commission	Narcotics Commission (Members are States) (15 Members) <sup>78</sup>	Economic and Employment Commission (15 Members)	Transport and Com- munications Commission (15 Members)	Statistical Commission (12 Members)	Fiscal Commission (15 Members)	Human Rights Commission (18 Members)	Social Commission (18 Members)	Commission on the Status of Women (15 Members)	Population Commission (12 Members)
Australia	1950	4	....	1950	....	....	....	1950	....	1951	1949
Belgium	1951	3	....	1951	....	....	1951	1950	....	....	....
Brazil	1951	2	....	1951	....	....	....	....	....	....	1950
Byelorussian SSR	1949	1	....	1950	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canada	....	4	1949	1949	....	1949	....	....	1950	....	1949
Chile	1951	2	....	....	1949	....	....	1950	....	....	....
China	1951	8	1949	1949	1949	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1951
Colombia	....	2	....	....	....	....	1949	....	1949	....	....
Costa Rica	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1950	....
Cuba	....	2	....	1950	....	....	1949	....	....	....	....
Czechoslovakia	....	3	....	1949	1950	....	1951	....	....	....	....
Denmark	1950	3	....	....	....	....	....	1951	1950	1950	....
Ecuador	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1950	....	....
Egypt	....	2	1949	....	1950	....	....	1949	....	....	....
France	1951	8	1949	1949	1952	1950	1950	1949	1951	1950	1949
Greece	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1951	....
Guatemala	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1951	....	....	....
Haiti	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1951	....
India	1951	6	....	1949	1951	1949	....	1949	1951	1951	....
Iran	....	1	1949	....	....	....	....	1949	....	....	....
Iraq	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1950	....	....
Lebanon	1949	2	....	....	....	....	1949	1951	....	....	....
Mexico	....	2	....	....	....	1949	....	....	....	1949	....
Netherlands	....	4	1949	....	1951	1951	....	....	1949	....	1950
New Zealand	1949	2	....	....	....	....	1951	....	1949	....	....
Norway	....	3	....	1949	1949	1950	....	....	....	....	....
Pakistan	....	1	....	....	....	....	1951	....	....	....	....
Peru	1951	2	1949	....	....	....	....	....	1949	....	1950
Philippines	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1950	....	....	....
Poland	1950	4	1949	1951	1951	....	1949	....	1950	....	....
Syria	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1949	....
Turkey	1949	3	1949	....	....	1950	....	....	1951	1950	....
Ukrainian SSR	....	4	....	....	....	1949	1950	1949	....	....	1949
Union of South Africa	....	3	....	....	1949	....	1950	....	1951	....	....
USSR	1950	8	1949	1950	1950	1951	1949	1949	1951	1949	1951
United Kingdom	1950	8	1949	1951	1951	1950	1950	1951	1949	1949	1951
United States of America	1949	8	1949	1950	1950	1951	1951	1950	1951	1949	1951
Uruguay	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1951	....	....	....
Venezuela	1949	2	....	....	1951	....	....	....	....	1950	....
Yugoslavia	....	4	1949	....	1950	....	....	1950	1949	....	1950

<sup>77</sup> For members of commissions elected by the Council at its ninth session, to take office in 1950, see pp. 114-15.

<sup>78</sup> 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-commissions 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,

"The General Assembly

"Recommends the Economic and Social Council, in the election of Member States entitled to nominate members of functional commissions, and in elections and arrangements for elections of members of other subsidiary bodies, to take all Members of the United Nations into consideration, with due regard to an equitable geographical distribution, to the special contribution each of the Member States may bring to the work of the 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&3/86 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&3/87 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<sup>79</sup> 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.<sup>80</sup>

#### 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-

<sup>79</sup> 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.

<sup>80</sup> See p. 711.

ruary 1949, by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, adopted resolution 216(VIII) thereby taking a similar action. The arrangements, therefore, for co-operation of the Councils in matters of common concern have come into force in accordance with the provisions contained in the above-mentioned report.<sup>81</sup>

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/883), 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.<sup>82</sup>

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:<sup>83</sup>

(1) Sessions. Rule 1 provides that the Council

<sup>81</sup>For these arrangements, see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 510-12; see also Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council, pp. 126-32. For action by the Economic and Social Council and its Commissions on the Provisional Trusteeship Questionnaire, see International Trusteeship System, pp. 141-42.

<sup>82</sup>See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 508, 509.

<sup>83</sup>For text of revised rules, see Annex III, pp. 126-32.

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 documents relating to agenda items should be transmitted to Members not later than the date on which the provisional 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 of each year to hold office until the first regular session of the following year, subject to their remaining members of the Council. One alternate State is elected by the Council for each member of the 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. 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 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 participating 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 suspension or adjournment of the meeting (rule 53), order

of procedural motions (rule 54), proposals and amendments (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 specialized agencies in the deliberations of the Council.

(8) Consultation with the non-governmental organizations. Rules 78, 79 and 80 incorporate with slight changes the provisions adopted at previous sessions by the Council having a procedural character for consultation 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 functional commissions. After discussing the question 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, between the ninth and tenth sessions of the Council, 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 Social 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, accordingly, circulated for discussion by the Economic 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."

#### 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 266th 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."

#### 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 mat-

ters 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.

#### I. 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 affect-

ing 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.<sup>84</sup>

## 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	Oswaldo Saguez Joaquin Larraín
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 I. 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. Stinebower Walter M. Kotschnig

#### VENEZUELA:

Representative	Carlos E. Stolk
Alternates	Victor M. Perez Perozo Lorenzo Mendoza Fleury

#### OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS<sup>85</sup>

##### ARGENTINA:

Observer	Julio C. Rodríguez Arias
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##### CANADA:

Observer	G. K. Grande
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##### CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Observer	Vladimir Houdek
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##### NETHERLANDS:

Observers	H. Riemens Maria Z. N. Witteveen
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##### YUGOSLAVIA:

Observer	Joza Vilfan
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#### 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
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##### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO) :

Representatives	Solomon V. Arnaldo Gerald Carnes
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##### INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO) :

Representative	E. R. Marlin
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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<sup>86</sup> 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 REFUGEE 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 (IGC) :

Consultants Winthrop W. Aldrich  
Miss Edith Sansom

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR (AF of L) :

Consultants Miss Toni Sender  
George Stolz  
Miss Florence Thorm

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 FOR CHILD WELFARE:

Consultant Miss Mary A. Dingman

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS:

Consultant Miss Odette Jensen

WORLD ALLIANCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS:

Consultant Wesley F. Rennie

WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH:

Consultant H. C. Williams

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION:

Consultant Miss Betty Millard

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 Marion V. Royce

B. Ninth Session

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

AUSTRALIA:

Representative E. Ronald Walker  
Alternates and J. Plimsoll  
Advisers James Williams  
J. W. C. Cumes  
G. Jockel

BELGIUM:

Representative Fernand Dehousse  
Alternates Robert Fenaux  
L. de Raeymaecker  
Van Tichelen

BRAZIL:

Representative Helio Lobo  
Alternates Frank Moscoso  
Enrico Penteadó  
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 Sagués



NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

- WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS (WFTU) :  
 Consultants Vicente Lombardo Toledano  
 Giuseppe di Vittorio  
 Joseph Kofman  
 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  
 Jules Lecocq  
 Georges Emery
- 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 Wolff-Schyder
- 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. Joftes
- 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 STANDARDIZATION:  
 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 J. 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. Rennie  
Jean-Jacques Favre

## WORLD'S YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:

Consultants Miss Marion Royce  
Mlle. Alice Arnold  
Mrs. C. Beresford Fox

## Category C

## ROTARY INTERNATIONAL:

Consultant Ernest LeRouvillois

## ANNEX II. MEMBERS OF SUBSIDIARY ORGANS 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<sup>87</sup>

## 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

<sup>87</sup> 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:<sup>88</sup>

Representative Ronato Azerado Feio

CHILE:

Representatives Alfonso Grez (1 Jan.-31 Dec. 1948)  
Augustin Huneeus

CHINA:

Representative Hsiao Ching-Yuen

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representative Pavel Baracek-Jacquier

EGYPT:

Representative Shoukry Abaza Bey

FRANCE:

Representative Jean Goursat

INDIA:

Representatives V. K. R. Menon (resigned 25 Jan. 1949)  
Y. N. Sukthankar

NETHERLANDS:

Representative J. J. Oyevaar (Chairman)

NORWAY:

Representative Frederik Odfjell

POLAND:

Representative Stanislaw Kuczborski (1 Jan.—31 Dec. 1948)<sup>89</sup>

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:<sup>90</sup>

Representative Manuel Reyna

YUGOSLAVIA:

Representative Slavko Pezelj<sup>89</sup>

#### FISCAL COMMISSION<sup>91</sup>

Members elected for two years to serve until 31 December 1948:

BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, INDIA, NEW ZEALAND, UNITED STATES

Members elected for three years to serve until 31 December 1949:

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 Cubilas (Vice-Chairman from 1 Jan. 1949)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Representative Karel Czesany

FRANCE:

Representative Jacques Certeux

INDIA:<sup>92</sup>

Representative N. Sunderasan

LEBANON:

Representative George Hakim

NEW ZEALAND:

Representative D. W. A. Barker (1 Jan. 1949-31 Dec. 1951) (Rapporteur)

PAKISTAN:

Representative

POLAND:

Representative S. Trampczyński

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.

<sup>89</sup> At the Commission's third session, Poland was represented by A. Blicher, alternate, and Yugoslavia by Leon Dekleva, alternate.

<sup>90</sup> From 1 January 1949.

<sup>91</sup> At the second session of the Fiscal Commission, the following Members were represented by alternates: Belgium, Jules Woulbroun; China, Hsiu Cha; Colombia, Jorge Ortiz Rodriguez; New Zealand, D. W. A. Barker; Pakistan, M. A. K. Nawab Gurmani; Poland, R. M. Tychanowicz; Ukrainian SSR, A. I. Galagan; Union of South Africa, J. L. Barrie; United Kingdom, W. W. Morton.

<sup>92</sup> To 31 December 1948.

<sup>93</sup> 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 I. 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<sup>94</sup>

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<sup>95</sup>

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)

<sup>94</sup>At the fourth session of the Commission, the Netherlands was represented by Ph. J. Idenburg.

<sup>95</sup>At 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:<sup>96</sup>  
 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:<sup>96</sup>  
 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)  
 J. Encinas

POLAND:  
 Representative Henryk Altmann  
 Alternate J. Katz-Suchy<sup>96</sup>

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. Altmeyer

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 Bourgois

INDIA:  
 Representative M. Gopala Menon

IRAN:  
 Representative Nasrollah Entezam

MEXICO:  
 Representative O. Rabasa

NETHERLANDS:  
 Representative A. Kruyse (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:  
 BYELORUSSIAN SSR, 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<sup>97</sup>

BYELORUSSIAN SSR:<sup>9</sup>  
 Representative Afanasi S. Stepanenko

CHILE:  
 Representative Hernan Santa Cruz<sup>97</sup>

CHINA:  
 Representative P. C. Chang (Vice-Chairman)

DENMARK:  
 Representative Max Soerensen

EGYPT:  
 Representative Omar Loutfi

FRANCE:  
 Representative Rene Cassin (Vice-Chairman)

GUATEMALA:  
 Representative Carlos Garcia Bauer

INDIA:  
 Representative Mrs. Hansa Mehta

IRAN:  
 Representative Nasrollah Entezam

<sup>96</sup>To 31 December 1948.

<sup>97</sup>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.

<sup>98</sup>To 31 December 1948.

- LEBANON:  
Representative Charles Malik (Rapporteur)
- PANAMA:<sup>98</sup>  
Representative Ricardo J. Alfaro
- PHILIPPINES:  
Representative Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo<sup>97</sup>
- 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:<sup>97</sup>  
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)  
Herard Roy (Haiti) (Vice-Chairman)  
Rezazada 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:<sup>99</sup>  
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 Lefauchaux (Chairman)
- GREECE:  
Representative Mrs. Lina P. Tsaldaris
- GUATEMALA:<sup>99</sup>  
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. Mihri 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
- <sup>97</sup> At the Commission's fifth session, Belgium was represented by R. Lebeau, alternate; Chile by O. Sagues, alternate; Philippines by J. D. Inglés, alternate; Yugoslavia by J. Vilfan, alternate.  
<sup>98</sup> To 31 December 1948.  
<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

**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	
FINLAND	PORTUGAL	

**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 <sup>100</sup>	NEPAL <sup>102</sup>
CEYLON	LAOS	STATE OF
HONG KONG	MALAYA AND	VIET-NAM <sup>103</sup>
INDONESIA <sup>100</sup>	<b>BRITISH BORNEO</b>	

**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	<b>MEXICO</b>	VENEZUELA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NETHERLANDS	
	NICARAGUA	

**C. STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL**

**COMMITTEE ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES**

This Committee was appointed at the first session of the Council. At its sixth session, the Council decided to add Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, and Venezuela to its membership. For 1948 and 1949, the Committee consisted therefore, of Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, and the President of the Council.

**COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

(Formerly Committee on Arrangements for Consultation with Non-Governmental Organizations)

The Committee, under the Chairmanship of the President of the Council, is composed of representatives of China, France, USSR, United Kingdom and United States.

**AGENDA COMMITTEE**

The Agenda Committee is composed of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, and two other members elected

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)
- Milan Ristic (Yugoslavia)
- 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., CBE, 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)

<sup>100</sup>First admitted, on 8 December 1948, as "the Republic of Indonesia and the rest of Indonesia".

<sup>101</sup>Admitted 22 October 1949.

<sup>102</sup>Admitted 30 November 1948.

<sup>103</sup>Admitted 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 Ernst (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.

#### 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,<sup>104</sup> Byelorussian SSR, China, France, Lebanon, Netherlands,<sup>104</sup> 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.

### ANNEX III. RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL <sup>105</sup>

#### As revised at the Eighth Session of the 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,

(3) The Security Council.

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,<sup>106</sup> 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 re-

<sup>104</sup>Belgium was appointed as of 1 January 1949 to replace the Netherlands whose term of office on the Council had expired.

<sup>105</sup>In view of the extensive changes to the rules of procedure made at the Council's eighth session, they are reproduced here. See also E/33/Rev.5. These rules came into force on 19 March 1949 in accordance with Council resolution 217(VIII).

<sup>106</sup>When the term "specialized agency" is used in these rules, it refers to specialized agencies brought into relationship with the United Nations. [Footnote in original text.]

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),<sup>107</sup> 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), (1) in the case of regular sessions six weeks before the opening of the session, and (2) 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.

<sup>107</sup> 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 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<sup>108</sup>

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

<sup>108</sup> 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 second 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).<sup>109</sup>

##### 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.<sup>110</sup> In this Declaration, Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full meas-

ure of self-government recognize that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are para-

<sup>109</sup>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]

<sup>110</sup>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.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>112</sup>

**AUSTRALIA:**

Representative J. D. L. Hood

**BELGIUM:**

Representative Pierre Ryckmans

**BRAZIL:**

Representative Carlos Sylvestre de Ouro Preto  
Alternate Jose Jobim

**CHINA:**

Representative Tieh-tseng Li  
Alternate Yun-shou Tang

**DENMARK:**

Representative Hermod Lannung  
Alternate P. P. Sveistrup

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:**

Representative Enrique de Marchena (Rapporteur)

**EGYPT:**

Representative Ahmed Mohammed Farrag

**FRANCE:**

Representative Roger Garreau  
Alternates Henri Laurentie  
J. Jurgensen

<sup>111</sup> For members of the Special Committee established in 1949 to meet beginning in 1950, see p. 752.

<sup>112</sup> For members and representatives serving on the Special Committee in 1948, see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, p. 724.

INDIA:		UNITED STATES:	
Representative	B. Shiva Rao (Vice-President)	Representative	Benjamin Gerig (President)
NETHERLANDS:		Alternates	J. P. Davis
Representative	A. I. Spits		Commander William J. Cermershausen Jr.
Alternate	H. Riemens		Mrs. Phillis L. Leroy
NEW ZEALAND:		VENEZUELA:	
Representative	G. R. Laking	Representative	Carlos E. Stolk
Alternate	C. C. Craw	Alternate	Francisco Alfonso-Ravard
SWEDEN:		REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES	
Representative	Sven Grafström	WHO:	Frank A. Calderone
Alternate	Claes Wollin		George E. Hill
UNITED KINGDOM:		FAO:	Conrad Taeuber
Representative	J. Fletcher-Cooke		Miss D. Wehrwein
Alternate	J. K. Thompson	UNESCO:	Armando Cortesao
USSR:		ILO:	R. A. Metall
Representative	Aleksander A. Soldatov		J. E. Lemoine

## E. THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM AND THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL<sup>113</sup>

### 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.

<sup>113</sup>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:

Administering Authority	Trust Territory	Agreement by General Assembly	Approved by the Assembly
Australia	New Guinea		13 Dec. 1946
Belgium	Ruanda-Urundi		13 Dec. 1946
France	Cameroons under French Administration		13 Dec. 1946
France	Togoland under French Administration		13 Dec. 1946
New Zealand	Western Samoa		13 Dec. 1946
United Kingdom	Cameroons under British Administration		13 Dec. 1946
United Kingdom	Togoland under British Administration		13 Dec. 1946
United Kingdom	Tanganyika		13 Dec. 1946
United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia (administered by Australia)	Nauru		1 Nov. 1947
Administering Authority	Strategic Area	Agreement by Security Council	Approved by the Council
United States	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands		2 April 1947

### 3. Trusteeship Agreements

The Charter provides that the terms of Trusteeship for each Territory to be placed under the Trusteeship System, including any alteration or amendment, are to be agreed upon by the States directly concerned, including the Mandatory Power in the case of Territories held under Mandate by a Member of the United Nations. These terms, including any alteration or amendment, must be approved by the General Assembly or, in the case of strategic areas, by the Security Council. Each Trusteeship Agreement includes the terms under which the Trust Territory is to be administered and designates the authority which will exercise the administration 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.

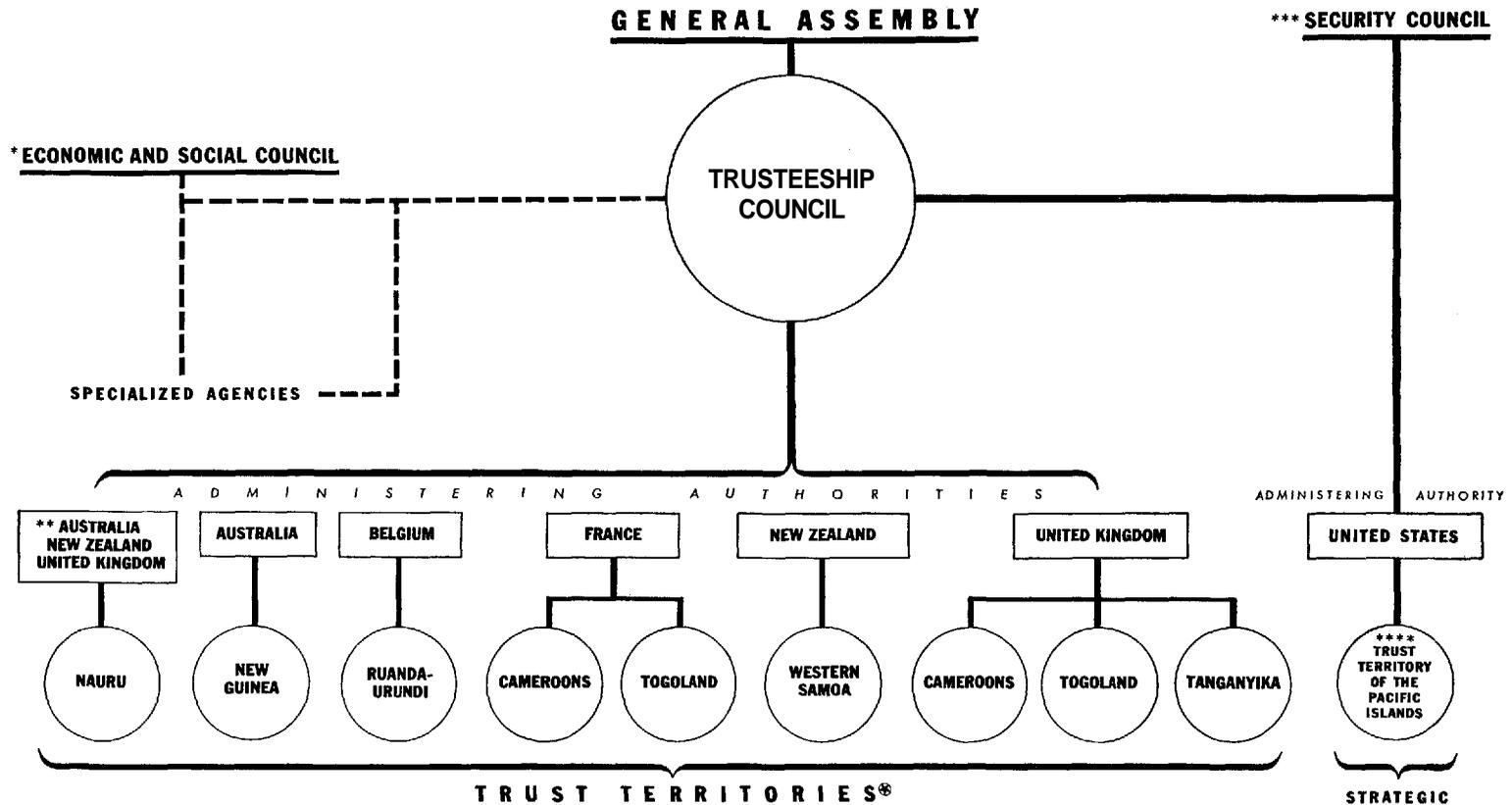
(4) Rights of the Administering Authority: It is to have full powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in the territory. (Certain Agreements specify that it may administer the Territory as an integral part of its own territory, subject to the provisions of the Charter and the Agreement.) 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

# STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM



\*For relationship with Trusteeship Council, refer to Article 91 of United Nations Charter.

\*\*Australia exercises full powers of legislation, administration, and jurisdiction on behalf of the three governments which jointly constitute the Administering Authority.

\*\*\* For relationship with Trusteeship Council, refer to Article 83, paragraph 3 of United Nations Charter.

\*\*\*\* Marshalls, the Carolines, and the Marianas (with the exception of Guam).

⊕ The General Assembly has decided that former Italian Somaliland is to be placed under the International Trusteeship System for a ten-year period with Italy as the Administering Authority.

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).<sup>114</sup>

<sup>114</sup>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,<sup>115</sup> 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.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meeting 30.
3. Examination of annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories:	Plenary meetings 3-6, 14-18, 20-30, 43, 46-48. Resolution 48 (IV).
(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.	Plenary meetings 3, 4, 6, 7-12, 36-39, 41, 42, 44, 46, 48. Resolutions 49(IV) through 80(IV).
5. Arrangements for a visiting mission to Trust Territories in West Africa.	Plenary meetings 5, 42.
6. Reports of the United Nations Mission to East Africa. <sup>116</sup>	Plenary meetings 31-34, 38-41.
7. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire. <sup>116</sup>	Plenary meetings 6, 48.
8. Revision of the rules of procedure.	Plenary meetings 3, 6-10.
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 meeting 5. Resolution 45 (IV).

<sup>115</sup> 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.

<sup>116</sup> Item postponed to fifth session.

Agenda Item	Discussion and Action Taken
10. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories (General Assembly resolution 224(III) of 18 November 1948).	Plenary meetings 2, 4, 31, 34-36. Resolutions 81 (IV), 82(IV).
11. Educational advancement in Trust Territories (General Assembly resolution 225(III) of 18 November 1948).	Plenary meetings 12, 13, 18, 19, 29, 44-46, 48. Resolutions 83(IV) and 84(IV).
12. Collaboration with the Specialized Agencies.	Plenary meetings 29, 30, 33, 45. Resolution 47 (IV).

b. FIFTH SESSION

1. Adoption of Agenda.	Plenary meetings 1, 19, 25.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meetings 2, 26.
3. Election of a President and of a Vice-President.	Plenary meeting 2.
4. Examination of annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories:	Plenary meetings 7-19, 26-29.
(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.	Plenary meetings 5, 6, 22-24, 28. Resolutions 85 (V) through 106 (V).
6. Arrangements for the visiting mission to Trust Territories in West Africa.	Plenary meetings 2-4, 25. Resolution 108(V).
7. Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika.	Plenary meetings 20-21. Resolution 107 (V).
8. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire. <sup>117</sup>	Plenary meeting 2.
9. Revision of the rules of procedure. <sup>117</sup>	Plenary meetings 2, 23-25, 27.
10. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories.	Plenary meetings 5, 6, 21, 22. Resolution 109(V).
11. Educational Advancement in Trust Territories.	Plenary meetings 22, 23. Resolution 110(V).
12. Adoption of the Report of the Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 29.
13. Adoption of a report to the Security Council.	Plenary meeting 29.
14. Arrangements for the visiting mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific area.	Plenary meetings 19, 20, 23, 25.
15. Question of South-West Africa.	Plenary meetings 25, 27. Resolution 111(V).
16. Proposal to hold the sixth session of the Trusteeship Council in Geneva.	Plenary meeting 29.

c. FIRST SPECIAL SESSION

1. Adoption of Agenda.	Plenary meeting 1.
2. Appointment of a member to the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa to replace Mr. Abelardo Ponce Sotelo (Mexico).	Plenary meeting 1.

d. SECOND SPECIAL SESSION

1. Adoption of Agenda.	Plenary meetings 1, 4.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meeting 1.
3. Consideration of the responsibilities of the Trusteeship Council under Section B of resolution A on the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies adopted by the General Assembly at its 250th plenary meeting on 21 November 1949.	Plenary meetings 1-3. Resolution 112(2-S).
4. Consideration of the responsibilities of the Council under the resolution on the question of an international regime for the Jerusalem area and the protection of the Holy Places adopted by the General Assembly at its 275th plenary meeting on 9 December 1949.	Plenary meetings 4-8. Resolutions 113(2-S), 114(2-S).

<sup>117</sup> 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.<sup>118</sup>

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 re-

ceived 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

<sup>118</sup> See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 730-31.

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 forwarding to the Administering Authority, a copy of the questionnaire formulated in accordance with Article 88 of the Charter and any amendments to such questionnaire which may be made from time to time by the Trusteeship 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 recommendations on political, economic and educational matters 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) (sec above). This statement was accepted by the Security Council without objection.

On 24 March 1949, the Trusteeship Council, at its 46th meeting, adopted by 8 votes to none resolution 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 relating 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 Trusteeship 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 Government of the United States of America as the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

As no observations were made by the Security Council, the Provisional Questionnaire was forwarded to the United States Government on 3 May 1949.

#### 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-

nomics and Social Council and of the specialized agencies on matters with which they are concerned.

The Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council reached agreement during 1947 on methods of dealing with matters of common concern. While the Economic and Social Council may make recommendations or studies of general application on economic and social problems, 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 appropriate commissions of the Economic and Social Council regarding those parts of the petitions which concern them.

A committee of the Trusteeship Council had been appointed, with respect to provisions concerning the Trusteeship Council, to join the representatives 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 Telecommunication Union, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International 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 Questionnaire (T/44)<sup>119</sup> 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 specialized agencies and the Economic and Social Council more time in which to submit their suggestions.

<sup>119</sup> See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 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-

sembly 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 absten-

tions, 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.<sup>120</sup>

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

<sup>120</sup> 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 com-

mittee 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 <b>Chieh</b>
Alternate	Lin Mousheng
COSTA RICA:	
Representative	Alberto F. Cañas
Alternate	Felix R. Cortes
FRANCE:	
Representative	Roger Garreau
Alternate	Henri Laurentie
IRAQ:	
Representative	Abdulla Bakr
Alternate	Amin Mumayiz
MEXICO:	
Representative	Luis Padilla Nervo
Alternate	Raul Noriega
NEW ZEALAND:	
Representative	Sir Carl Berendsen
Alternates	G. R. Laking C. C. Craw
PHILIPPINES:	
Representative	Brigadier-General Carlos P. Rómulo
Alternates	Jose D. Ingles 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)

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:	
Representatives	Alberto F. Cañas Daniel Obuder (from 1 July 1949)
Alternates	Daniel Obuder (up to 1 July 1949) Roberto Loría 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
Alternates	G. R. Laking C. C. Craw
	Brigadier-General Carlos P. Rómulo
Representative	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. Crow

PHILIPPINES:

Representative José D. Inglés

USSR:

Representative Aleksander A. Soldatov

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative J. Fletcher-Cooke

UNITED STATES:

Representative Benjamin Gerig

D. Second Special Session

AUSTRALIA:

Representatives J. D. L. Hood  
 R. A. Peachey

BELGIUM:

Representatives Fernand van Langenhove  
 Edgar de Bruyne  
 Joseph Nisot

CHINA:

Representatives Shih-shun Liu  
 Yun-shou Tang

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:<sup>121</sup>

Representative Max Henríquez-Ureña

FRANCE:

Representatives Roger Garreau  
 Henri Laurentie

IRAQ:

Representatives Fadhil Al-Jamali  
 Abdulla Bakr

MEXICO:

Representative Raul Noriega

NEW ZEALAND:

Representatives G. R. Laking  
 C. C. Crow

PHILIPPINES:

Representatives Jose D. Ingles  
 Victorio D. Carpio  
 Teodoro Evangelista

USSR:

Representative Aleksander A. Soldatov

UNITED KINGDOM:

Representative J. Fletcher-Cooke

UNITED STATES:

Representatives Francis B. Sayre  
 William L. Yeomans

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 Claeys-Boúuaert (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-

<sup>121</sup> 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.<sup>122</sup> 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.<sup>123</sup>

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.<sup>124</sup>

### 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-

<sup>122</sup> For fuller details, see Charter of the United Nations, Chapter XIV, and Statute of the International Court of Justice; see also International Court of Justice Yearbook, 1948-49.

<sup>123</sup> For list of Members of the United Nations, see pp. 1119 and 1122.

<sup>124</sup> Liechtenstein became a party to the Statute of the Court in March 1950.

nent Court of Arbitration.<sup>125</sup> The Secretary-General of the United Nations draws up a list of candidates thus nominated. From this list the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elect the members of the Court, an absolute majority in both the Assembly and the Council being required for election.

The members of the Court are elected for nine years and may be re-elected. However, the terms of office of five of the judges elected at the first election expired at the end of three years, and the terms of five more judges were to expire at the end of six years. The judges whose terms were to expire at the end of three and six years, respectively, were chosen by lot immediately after the first election had been completed.

#### 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 of the Court 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.<sup>126</sup>

### 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.<sup>127</sup>

#### 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 superseded 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.

<sup>126</sup> See p. 32.

<sup>127</sup> For full text of the conditions, see Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, p. 411.

Justice, the matter shall be referred to the International Court of Justice.<sup>128</sup>

#### 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,<sup>129</sup> 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.<sup>130</sup>

#### 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.<sup>131</sup>

#### 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.<sup>132</sup>

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.

<sup>128</sup> For examples of provisions relating to the Court's jurisdiction, see Annex I, pp. 150-51.

<sup>129</sup> 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".

<sup>130</sup> For States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction, see Annex II, p. 151.

<sup>131</sup> For list of organs authorized to request advisory opinions, see Annex III, p. 153.

<sup>132</sup> 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<sup>133</sup> and re-elected on 28 October 1948:  
Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt)

Hsu Mo (China)  
John E. Read (Canada)  
Bohdan Winiarski (Poland)  
Milovan Zoricic (Yugoslavia)  
Elected on 6 February 1946:<sup>134</sup>  
Isidro Fabela Alfaro (Mexico)  
Green H. Hackworth (United States)  
Helge Klaestad (Norway)  
Sergei Borisovitch Krylov (USSR)  
Charles De Visscher (Belgium)  
Elected on 6 February 1946:<sup>135</sup>  
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 Borisovitch 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 Borisovitch 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.<sup>136</sup>

(b) Conditions of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations (Article 4 of the Charter).<sup>137</sup>

<sup>133</sup> After the first election, it was decided by lot that these judges should serve for three years.

<sup>134</sup> After the first election, it was decided by lot that these judges should serve for six years.

<sup>135</sup> After the first election, it was decided by lot that these judges should serve for the full nine-year term.

<sup>136</sup> See pp. 928-34.

<sup>137</sup> See p. 372, also Yearbook of the United Nations, 1947-48, pp. 796-801.

(c) Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations.<sup>138</sup>

(d) Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case.<sup>139</sup>

(e) French Nationals and Protected Persons in Egypt Case.<sup>140</sup>

(f) Colombian-Peruvian Asylum Case.<sup>141</sup>

(g) Interpretation of Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.<sup>142</sup>

(h) Competence of the General Assembly for the Admission of a State to the United Nations.<sup>143</sup>

(i) International Status of South West Africa.<sup>144</sup>

## OTHER ACTIVITIES<sup>145</sup>

### (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 Pruszyński, 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:

Agency	Place and date of adoption of the Constitution	Articles
International Labour Organisation (Amended Constitution)	Montreal 9 Oct. 1946	29,31-34, 37
International Civil Aviation Organization	Chicago 7 Dec. 1944	84-86

Agency	Place and date of adoption of the Constitution	Articles
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	London 16 Nov. 1945	XIV
International Refugee Organization	New York 15 Dec. 1946	17
World Health Organization	New York 22 July 1946	75-77

<sup>138</sup> See pp. 936-45.

<sup>139</sup> See pp. 934-35.

<sup>140</sup> See p. 935.

<sup>141</sup> See *Ibid.*

<sup>142</sup> See pp. 322-27.

<sup>143</sup> See p. 394.

<sup>144</sup> See p. 875.

<sup>145</sup> 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.

Administering Authority	Trust Territory	Article
Belgium	Ruanda-Urundi.	19
France	Cameroons under French administration.	13
France	Togoland under French administration.	13
New Zealand	Western Samoa.	16
United Kingdom	Tanganyika.	19
United Kingdom	Cameroons under British administration.	19
United Kingdom	Togoland under British administration.	19

ANNEX II. STATES ACCEPTING THE COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

State	Date of Signature	Duration	State	Date of Signature	Duration
Australia	21 Aug. 1940 <sup>146</sup>	Until notice of termination.	Norway	16 Nov. 1946	For ten years from 3 Oct. 1946.
Belgium	10 June 1948	For five years.	Pakistan	22 June 1948	For five years, and thereafter until the expiration of six months' notice.
Bolivia	5 July 1948	For five years.	Panama	25 Oct. 1921 <sup>146</sup>	Unconditional.
Brazil	12 Feb. 1948	For five years.	Paraguay	11 May 1933 <sup>146</sup>	Unconditional.
Canada	20 Sept 1929 <sup>146</sup>	Until notice of termination.	Philippines	12 July 1947	For ten years, from 4 July 1946, and thereafter until notification.
China	26 Oct. 1946	For five years, and thereafter subject to six months' notice.	Sweden	5 Apr. 1947	For ten years.
Colombia	30 Oct. 1937 <sup>146</sup>	Unconditional.	Switzerland	6 July 1948	Valid as from 28 July 1948, and until the expiration of one year's notice.
Denmark	10 Dec. 1946	For ten years.	Thailand (Siam)	20 Sept. 1929, renewed 3 May 1940 <sup>148</sup>	For ten years.
Dominican Republic	30 Sept. 1924 <sup>149</sup>	Unconditional.	Turkey	22 May 1947	For five years.
El Salvador	29 Aug. 1930 <sup>144</sup>	Unconditional.	Union of South Africa	7 Apr. 1940 <sup>146</sup>	Until notice of termination.
France	18 Feb. 1947	For five years, and thereafter until notice.	United Kingdom	28 Feb. 1940 <sup>146</sup>	Five years, and then until notice.
Guatemala	27 Jan. 1947	For five years.		13 Feb. 1946	Limited to questions concerning British Honduras.
Haiti	7 Sept. 1921 <sup>146</sup>	Unconditional.	United States of America	14 Aug. 1946	For five years, and thereafter until expiration of six months' notice.
Honduras	2 Feb. 1948	For six years.	Uruguay	Before 28 Jan. 1921 <sup>148</sup>	Unconditional.
India	28 Feb. 1940 <sup>146</sup>	Until notice of termination.			
Iran	2 Oct. 1930 <sup>146</sup>	Until notice of termination.			
Luxembourg	15 Sept. 1930 <sup>146</sup>	For five years, renewable by tacit reconduction.			
Mexico	23 Oct. 1947	For five years, from 1 March 1947, and thereafter subject to six months' notice.			
Netherlands	5 Aug. 1946	For ten years, and thereafter till notice of abrogation.			
New Zealand	1 Apr. 1940 <sup>148</sup>	Until notice of termination.			
Nicaragua	24 Sept. 1929 <sup>148</sup>	Unconditional.			

<sup>146</sup> 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).

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.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

International Refugee Organization (IRO).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).<sup>147</sup>

International Trade Organization (ITO).<sup>147</sup>

G. THE SECRETARIAT<sup>148</sup>

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.<sup>149</sup>

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.

<sup>147</sup> Not yet formally constituted.

<sup>148</sup> 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.

<sup>149</sup> 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.

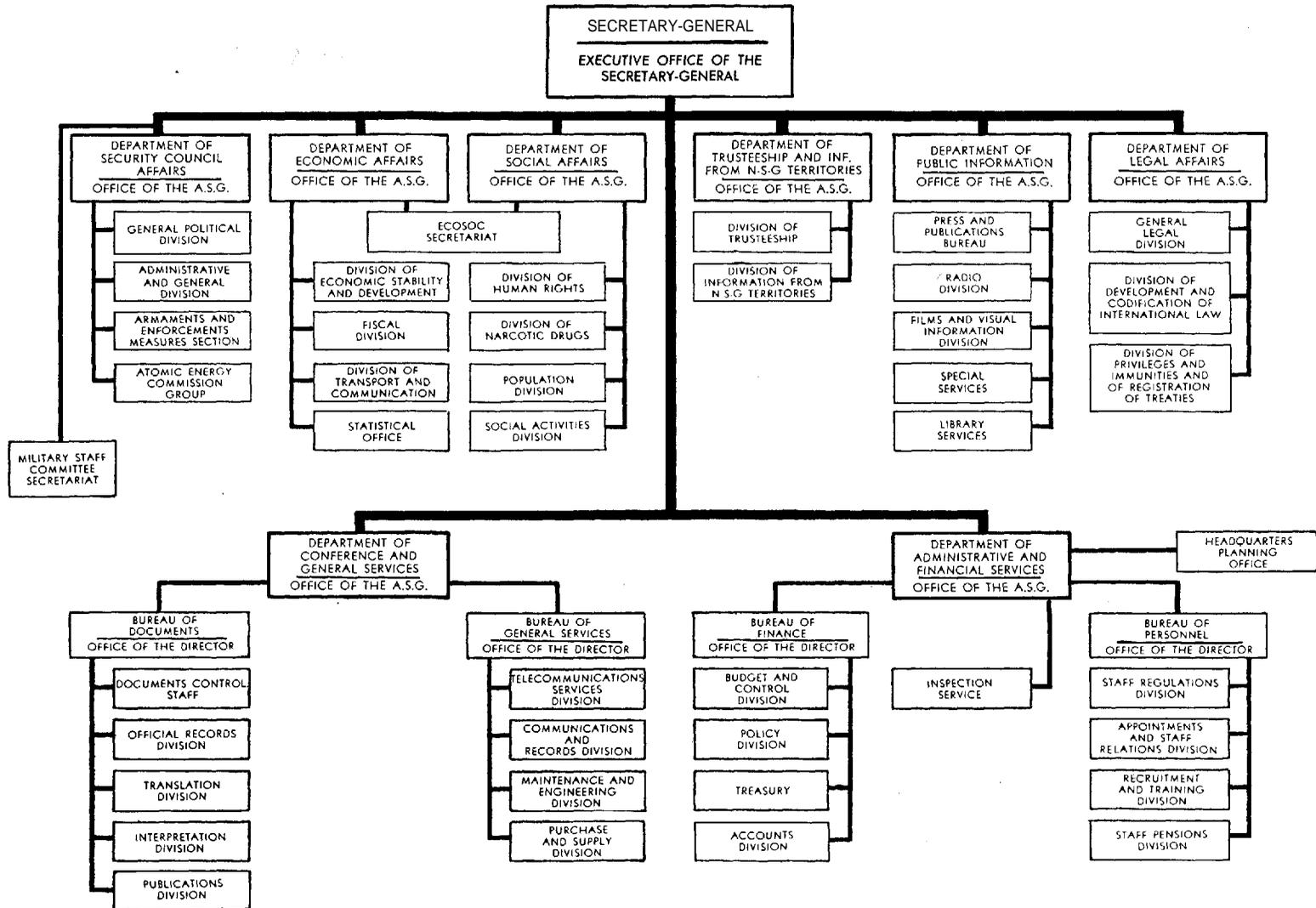
Under the Director for Co-ordination of Specialized Agencies and Economic and Social Matters, the Specialized Agencies Section serves as secretariat to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. It undertakes necessary preparatory work for negotiations with the specialized agencies; supervises relations 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

# STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT



subsidiary organs, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments, and their committees and working groups, and the First Committee of the General Assembly and its sub-committees and other political committees established ad hoc. The Department is also responsible for the servicing of sub-committees and working groups of the Interim Committee. It also assists the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties under Article 99 of the Charter (under which he "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 Department is responsible for: obtaining information and preparing reports on threats to the maintenance of international peace and security, and on the pacific settlement of disputes and the general principles of co-operation; surveying the development of international affairs and, according to need, compiling reports on specific problems; obtaining information and preparing studies on the political aspects of military agreements; assisting in the negotiation of such agreements, in co-operation with the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee; preparing studies on the size of armaments and traffic in arms; participating in investigations and advising on the security aspects of Trusteeship Agreements for strategic areas; considering plans related to non-military enforcement measures; and participating, with the secretariat of the Military Staff Committee, in the elaboration and application of military enforcement measures.

The Department's servicing of the Security Council and its subsidiary organs includes arranging for notification of meetings and for preparation of the agenda and documentation for the Security Council, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Commission for Conventional Armaments and their commissions and committees; and providing advice to the Security Council on rules of procedure.

The Department is also responsible for the substantive work and, in co-operation with the Secretary-General's Office and the United Nations Field Service, for establishing and servicing the commissions of investigation and conciliation on Korea, Indonesia, the Balkans, Palestine, Eritrea, and the United Nations representative in Kashmir. The Department further is responsible for providing Political Affairs Officers as Principal Secretaries, Deputy Principal Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries on those organs, and also to the High Commissioner in Libya.

The Department of Security Council Affairs con-

sists 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 economics 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, as 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.<sup>150</sup>

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,<sup>151</sup> 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.<sup>152</sup>

#### 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 commis-

sions 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

<sup>150</sup> On 1 January 1950, Library Services was transferred to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General.

<sup>151</sup> For a list of such Centres, see pp. 164-65.

<sup>152</sup> By a decision of the General Assembly, the Opinion Survey Section was abolished as of 1 January 1950.

(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 ques-

tions, 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 co-ordination 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.<sup>153</sup>

(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.<sup>154</sup>

(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 the Bureau of Personnel, and a newly created Inspection Service.

<sup>153</sup> See pp. 437-38.

<sup>154</sup> The Secretary-General, on 13 January 1950, announced the appointment of Shamaldhree 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)<sup>155</sup> 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-

<sup>155</sup> See pp. 207-9.

cruiting 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".<sup>156</sup>

#### (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.<sup>157</sup>

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 dependants 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.<sup>158</sup> 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

<sup>156</sup> For a table giving the geographical distribution of the Secretariat, see pp. 909-10.

<sup>157</sup> See pp. 885-87.

<sup>158</sup> See pp. 912-18.

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) Interne 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 advices in favour of the appellants, four were accepted, five were rejected, and one was partly accepted by the Secretary-General; fifteen texts of advices and three mixed texts of advices 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:<sup>159</sup> 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. Humphrey

### 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 Ayles

Director of Films and Visual Information Division:

Jan Gunnar Lindstrom (Acting Director)

Director of Library Services:<sup>160</sup> 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: Viggo A. Christensen

<sup>159</sup> Dr. Protitch is also in charge of the Administrative and General Division, the Atomic Energy Commission Group, and the Armaments and Enforcement Measures Section.

<sup>160</sup> 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.

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

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Assistant Secretary-General: Ivan S. Kerno  
 General Counsel and Principal Director: A. H. Feller  
 Director of the Division for the Development and Codification of International Law: Yuen-Li Liang  
 Director of the Division of Immunities and Registration of Treaties: Hanna Saba

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE AND GENERAL SERVICES  
 Acting Assistant Secretary-General<sup>161</sup> and Principal Director: David B. Vaughan  
 Director of Conference Division: Charles M. Fonck  
 Director of Bureau of General Services: Byron F. Wood  
 Director of Telecommunications Services Division:  
     Frank E. Stoner  
 Director of Purchase and Supply Division: Fred A. Mapes  
 Communications and Records Division:  
     E. D. Brodnax (Acting Chief)  
 Director of Bureau of Documents: G. Peissel  
 Director of Documents Control Staff:  
     Charles H. Le Bosquet (Chief Editor)  
 Director of Publishing Division: David Zablodowsky  
 Director of Official Records Division: E. Delavenay  
 Director of Interpretation Division: Georges Rabinovitch  
 Director of Translation Division: Georges J. Mathieu

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 Palthey  
 Director of Bureau of Finance: H. C. Andersen

EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA

Director representing the Secretary-General:  
     WLADIMIR 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 CHILDRENS' EMERGENCY FUND

Executive Director: Maurice Pate

<sup>161</sup> The Assistant Secretary-General, Adrian Pelt, was appointed United Nations Commissioner in Libya on 10 December 1949. The appointment of Shamaldharae Lall as Assistant Secretary-General was announced on 13 January 1950.