

Please put the
note to agenda item
forward

M

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

ROUND-UP, FOURTH SESSION

16 May--3 June, 1949

(Background release)

A major step towards achieving effective international cooperation in the long and arduous battle against abuse of narcotics has been taken as a result of far-reaching decisions adopted by the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs which concluded its fourth annual session at Lake Success today.

During its three-week session, commencing on 16 May, the Commission disposed of a 19-point agenda, evolved new plans for securing stricter compliance with narcotics treaties, and brought up a number of long-pending schemes from the planning to the execution stage.

Among the decisions of the Commission, four have been singled out as of paramount importance to the successful world-wide control of narcotic drugs.

New Convention

The first of these is the plan to draw up a new single convention by simplifying and unifying the eight different existing international instruments on narcotic drugs adopted over the past forty years. In view of the extensive studies and negotiations involved, the new treaty is not expected to materialise until after six or eight years, but the Commission saw fit to get the project underway on the basis of preliminary investigations already made.

The Commission approved a long-range program covering the work to be done in preparing the new convention and, as the first step in this direction, the Secretariat will submit to the Commission's fifth session a skeleton convention drafted in legal form.

The new convention will provide for a simplified system of international control. Instead of the three control organs now existing, there will be only two: the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which will continue to be the policy-making body; and another organ to replace the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body, which will have semi-judicial administrative functions. The two agencies will have a combined secretariat.

Opium Production

The second important plan approved by the Commission is the conclusion of an interim agreement to limit the production of raw opium to medical and scientific needs. It was recognized that this agreement should be one of the main features of the proposed new convention and was necessary in order to make the convention truly a code of legislation covering the whole field of international control of narcotics.

(more)

The Commission appointed an ad hoc committee, composed of the representatives on the Commission of the principal opium producing countries (India, Iran, Turkey, the USSR and Yugoslavia) to meet in September or October of this year to consider in detail the principles on which the interim agreement should be based and the methods by which it could achieve its aims. At the invitation of the Government of Turkey it was proposed that the ad hoc committee should meet in Ankara or Istanbul.

Should the results of this meeting warrant it, a second meeting at which both the principal producing countries and the countries using opium for the manufacture of narcotic drugs would be convened, before the Commission's next session, to draw up the interim agreement.

Coca Leaf Chewing

The third important decision of the Commission is the sending, at an early date this year, of a commission of enquiry to conduct a field survey of the effects of the chewing of the coca leaf in Peru, Bolivia and other South American countries. This decision brought closer to realization a proposal submitted by Peru at the Commission's second session in 1947. The Commission elected two medical and two administrative experts to compose the inquiry group and requested the Secretary-General to provide additional financial assistance to enable the group to extend its period of inquiry from one to three months, the minimum considered necessary for a thorough investigation.

In this connection, the Commission heard a strong plea by Ambassador Anze Matienzo of Bolivia for help in ensuring the success of the work of the commission of enquiry in view of the seriousness of the coca leaf peril in South America. He said that the chewing of the coca leaf was fundamental in Bolivia, as it was in neighboring countries, and that it had social, physical and juridical aspects as well as an influence on labor conditions. He asked for a thorough investigation, saying that since the Commission would be an organ of the UN its findings would deeply affect, for good or ill, the prestige of the United Nations in Bolivia.

The Commission laid great emphasis on the necessity for the commission of enquiry to be provided with the necessary means to make a detailed study both of the problem of chewing the coca leaf and of the question of the limitation of its production, to which a solution must be found in connection with the preparation of the single Convention.

Illicit Traffic

The fourth important matter disposed of by the Commission is that relating to illicit traffic. The Commission decided to request governments to increase their efforts to detect and suppress illicit production and manufacture of opium, coca leaves and other raw materials, to apply stringent measures of control to trade in, distribution and transportation of narcotics, and to strengthen measures for apprehending traffickers and subject them to severe penalties under existing laws.

(more)

The Commission viewed with alarm the rising tide of narcotic traffic throughout the world and the continued operation of clandestine factories in certain areas and accordingly voiced appreciation of the measures taken by Mexico during the past year to stamp out the illicit traffic in that country and those taken by Peru to abolish the illicit manufacture of cocaine which was feeding traffic throughout the world. The Commission believed that the situation in Germany was still not satisfactory and recommended that the occupying powers should exercise more efficient and closer collaboration in the future for the control of the illicit traffic in that country.

The Commission heard that new methods were being employed by traffickers in narcotic drugs. For instance, there was more frequent use of aeroplanes for smuggling purposes in Canada, Egypt, Netherlands and the United States. Inmates in DP camps in the British zone of Germany were active in the illicit trade, American soldiers in the US zone increasingly indulged in the smoking of marihuana, and foreign nationals, mostly Koreans, smuggled and trafficked in narcotics in Japan.

Opium Smoking in Far East

In view of the age-old evil of opium smoking in the Far East, the Commission paid particular attention to the progress of repressive measures in that part of the world. It got the following picture of the present conditions there:

In India, opium smoking was prohibited by law on November 20, 1948 and was already in force in many parts of the country, including some States. Closer surveillance was being maintained over ports of entry against smuggling and penalties for violators had been increased.

In Indo-China, production of opium decreased from a total of 600 tons in 1868 to only 9.5 tons last year. Disintoxication clinics and opium dens were closed and since the beginning of 1949 sale of opium for smoking was being handled exclusively by the authorities.

There were two aspects of the situation in Singapore. Singapore was particularly exposed to smuggling of narcotics from neighboring countries including Siam. However, during 1948 opium had come mainly from China and not, as formerly from India and the Persian Gulf. The second fact was that Malayan-born Chinese, who were fewer than those born in China, were less addicted to drugs than the latter.

In Indonesia the opium monopoly had been abolished and in 1948 no opium at all had been imported into or manufactured in the country. During the year the number of smokers in federally controlled territory had fallen from 3000 to 700. The sale of prepared opium to smokers had ceased in 1949 and had been replaced by tablets containing 100 milligrammes of opium which could only be taken orally or used for injections.

In Hongkong, opium smoking, formerly tolerated under government monopoly, had been prohibited since the British reoccupation at the end of the Pacific war. The habit, however, persisted, and there was a strong demand by a minority of the population for prepared opium which was clandestinely smoked in divans.

(more)

Origin of Opium

Police authorities of many countries have been greatly interested in tracing the origin or source of confiscated narcotics in order to facilitate the arrest of traffickers. To facilitate their work, among other things, the Commission accepted a US offer to place at the disposal of the Secretariat US Government laboratory facilities for research work on methods of determining the origin of opium by chemical and physical means. Experts of the Secretariat would be designated to do this work. The US would authorize the import of opium samples from different countries to be used as specimens in the investigations. Other countries were urged to make parallel scientific investigations of their own.

Annual Reports

The Commission laid down new rules to secure compliance by governments with their obligations under existing conventions. It noted that 27 countries had not submitted annual reports for the past four years as prescribed under Article 21 of the 1931 Convention. Consequently, it resolved to request the Secretary-General to address a special letter to these governments calling attention to their obligations under the 1931 Convention.

With reference to those countries which had regularly furnished reports, the Commission noted a lack of elaboration or explanation in some parts of the reports and accordingly requested the Secretary-General to ask for additional information or explanations as he saw fit. It was considered essential that the Commission should receive the fullest reports possible to enable it effectively to supervise the enforcement of existing treaties in the signatory countries.

Cooperation with WHO

In view of the scientific nature of many aspects of its future work program and its mutual interest with WHO in the problem of drug addiction, the Commission decided to seek continued advice and assistance from the world health body. It requested the Expert Committee on Habit-Forming Drugs of the WHO to furnish the Commission, at its fifth session, with definitions of the terms "drug addiction," "addiction-forming drugs," and "fundamental structure of habit-forming drugs" to be used in preparing the single convention.

It also requested the WHO's view on the present state of medical research on drug addiction. It endorsed the recommendation of the WHO Expert Committee that a mechanism should be established whereby every habit forming drug subject to international control should be given a single name to be used for all international purposes, and agreed to consult the WHO in other research projects in fields relating to health. It likewise agreed to take into account the appointment of a WHO nominee or nominees to the administrative control body envisaged in the new convention.

1948 Protocol

Although the matter was not on its agenda, the Commission was informed of the imminence of the enforcement of the Protocol signed in Paris last year extending the control provisions of existing treaties to synthetic drugs. It was announced to the Commission that two more countries, Norway and Yugoslavia, had formally accepted the Protocol, raising the number of acceptances to 21, or only four short

(more)

of the total required before it enters into force. It was expected that the Protocol would be enforced in the near future.

The approval of the Protocol by the General Assembly last year was considered the most important event in the field of international control of narcotic drugs during the 12 months preceding the present session of the Commission. The new Protocol will allow the operational scope of international control of narcotic drugs, to be considerably enlarged since it will cover all drugs capable of abuse and of producing harmful effects.

Other Matters

Among other matters taken up by the Commission were the reports of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body, studies on Indian hemp which are now being made by a Tunisian scientist, a list of firms manufacturing narcotic drugs, and a list of national authorities issuing import certificates and export authorizations.

The Commission reelected the following officers:

Chairman	Mr. Stane Krasovec	(Yugoslavia)
Vice-Chairman	Dr. C. L. Hsia	(China)
Rapporteur	Mr. A. Krusysse	(Netherlands)

It elected the following to the Commission of Enquiry on the Coca Leaf:

Prof. D. Granier-Doyeux
 Prof. F. Verzar
 Mr. H. B. Fonda
 Mr. M. Hazet

The following are the members of the Commission:

Canada:	Colonel C.H.L. Sharman, CMG, CBE, ISO Mr. G. K. Grande (Alternate) Mr. J. K. Starns (Alternate)
China:	Dr. C. L. Hsia Mr. P. Y. Tsao (Alternate) Mr. H. C. Wu (Adviser)
Egypt:	Brigadier M.M. El-Khouli Bey Dr. A. Ismail (Alternate)
France:	Mr. G. Bourgois
India:	Mr. M. G. Menon Mr. B. N. Nanda (Alternate)
Iran:	Mr. N. Entozam Mr. A. G. Ardalan (Alternate)
Mexico:	Dr. O. Rabasa Dr. A. Martinez Lavallo (Alternate)
Netherlands:	Mr. A. Krusysse
Peru:	Dr. C. Avalos

(more)

Poland: Professor A. W. Rudzinski

Turkey: Dr. C. Or
Mr. R. Oren (Adviser)

Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics: Professor W. V. Zakusov

United Kingdom: Mr. T. Hutson

United States of
America: Mr. H. J. Anslinger
Mr. G. A. Morlock (Adviser)
Mr. J. W. Bulkley (Adviser)
Mr. A. Tennyson (Adviser)

Yugoslavia: Mr. S. Krasovec

Mr. H. L. May attended in his capacity as President of the Permanent Central Opium Board (P.C.O.B.) and of the Supervisory Body.

Mr. L. Steinig, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, represented the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Social Affairs.

Sir H. Greenfield, CSI, CIE, attended in the capacity of special consultant to the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF LATIN AMERICA

(Background release)

GENERAL SUMMARY

A 300-page Economic Survey of Latin America, covering a period of ten years, from 1937 to 1947, will be the main feature of the second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America which will open in Havana, Cuba, on Sunday, 29 May 1949.

The Survey, prepared by the Secretariat of the Commission, is in two parts: "Trends of Production" and "Other Economic Aspects."

The first presents the salient features of industrial and agricultural development; the second discusses the way in which this development affects other aspects of the economy - especially foreign trade, balance of payments and the inflationary process.

The rhythm of Latin American economic development, says the Survey, depended since the middle of the last century, to a very great extent upon the stimulus of foreign trade and foreign investment.

Both these factors were considerably weakened by the great world crisis, and it was then that the Latin American countries began to turn definitely towards industrialization.

The Survey points out that this industrialization has taken place without in any way prejudicing agriculture or primary production in general. Agriculture has continued to develop, but the rate of industrial growth has surpassed it and has contributed more directly to the improved standard of living.

Technical progress makes it possible to increase primary production without a corresponding increase in employment, thus providing one of the main sources of manpower for industry.

Compared to the average for 1937/38, the figures for 1947 show that the population of Latin America has increased by approximately 23 per cent while the increase in food production was 20 per cent.

The Survey also points out that if, on the one hand, the war emergency has shown the industrial possibilities of Latin America, on the other it has clearly demonstrated that this growth depends on an active foreign trade.

Industrial development requires large imports of capital goods, and it is the outstanding role of exports to provide, ultimately, the principal means of acquiring these goods.

Yet, in 1947, the volume of Latin American exports was only 16 per cent more than ten years earlier, while population in the same period increased by 23 per cent.

Furthermore, the present relation between the prices of primary products exported by Latin America, and those of the finished goods it imports, does not appear to have improved in comparison with the thirties.

The situation is complicated by the fact that in order to meet its deficit with the United States and the absence of multilateral compensation, Latin American countries are compelled to adopt restrictive measures to protect their reserves not only from the consequences of inflation and the high level of employment, but also from the return of their foreign trade to its former channels, in which the direction of exports did not always coincide with that of imports.

Another point to be stressed by the Survey is the scarcity of savings which, in Latin America, is the main obstacle to the formation of a high capital per man, hence the need to resort to foreign capital in order to reach an intensive rhythm of economic growth.

Manufacturing

Between 1938 and 1947, the output of manufacturing industries in Latin America increased by between one third and one half above the pre-war level. The most remarkable increases in production were registered in certain lines of foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals, building materials and cement, metallurgical and engineering industries. For instance, the output of cotton textiles has doubled in many countries, while rayon yarn has nearly quintupled.

The rapid expansion of Latin American manufacturing production during the war was due to shortages of imported manufactures, coupled with increased purchasing power derived from high exports and credit expansion. Since the end of the war, renewed competition from manufactures produced in more industrialized countries has slowed down the rate of growth of many Latin American industries.

On the whole, manufacturing production still seems to be on the increase, although at a slower pace than during the war. Many of the shortages that limited output during the war, particularly of equipment, fuels, and raw materials are receding. Today's main limiting factors of manufacturing output are, on the one hand, shortages of foreign exchange for the requirements of industry and, on the other hand, the limitations of the domestic markets and of skilled labour.

The provision of raw materials has not constituted a serious impediment for expansion of Latin American industry. The abundance of natural resources has in most countries permitted the utilization of domestic raw materials for the manufacturing industries to a large extent. Spurred by shortages during the war, substitution of domestic for foreign raw materials has taken place in nearly all of the countries for which data are available. Nevertheless, the chemical, the metal working, and, to a lesser extent, the textile industries depend in part on certain types of imported raw materials.

Regarding manpower, industrial enterprises are seldom faced with shortages of unskilled labour. Workers are attracted from agriculture or domestic services by the better working conditions and wages that can be obtained in manufacturing.

There is general agreement on the adaptability of Latin American labour to industrial processes. Nevertheless, a number of factors contribute toward lower labour productivity than in the more developed countries. Some of these factors are: less equipment per worker; unsatisfactory conditions of health and nourishment in certain countries and an inadequate degree of general and technical education.

In contrast to the usually plentiful supply of unskilled and semi-skilled industrial labour, there has always been a shortage of skilled labour and of technical and managerial personnel, although efforts are being made to overcome these limitations.

A serious limiting factor to expansion of manufacturing industries in Latin America is the low volume of savings in many countries and the diversion of those savings to investments in real estate, mainly housing, and other ~~non-reproductive~~ investments rather than to industry. Alongside of this tendency, a large sector of Latin American private enterprise has shown a preference to hold liquid assets which gives it a distinctly stronger speculative character than in the economically more developed countries. Private domestic investment in manufacturing seems to be mostly carried out through plowing back profits. Except in a few Latin American countries, the absence or limitation of the capital market reduces the possibilities of market financing. In Argentina, Chile, and Mexico, governmental credit institutions have been successful in providing medium-term and long-term credit. In most other countries, however, the characteristics of commercial banking systems are not adequate to the credit needs of industrial enterprises.

The amount of foreign capital invested in the manufacturing industries of Latin America has been small as compared with large investments in primary activities such as mining, oil and tropical agriculture.

The Construction Industry.

All information on this subject indicates an extreme shortage of adequate housing for the low and middle-income groups. The rapid progress of industrialization particularly during the war has helped to aggravate this state of affairs, as large numbers of workers flocked to the large cities to meet the war-time requirements of industry while construction of low-cost dwellings did not keep pace with urban growth. One of the reasons for this is that incomes of a large part of the gainfully employed population are not sufficient to meet the high cost of construction.

From 1942 on, monetary expansion, due to export surpluses and, in many cases, difficulties of investing in industries resulting from the lack of equipment, created circumstances exceptionally favourable to the growth of construction. Construction costs increased even more than wholesale prices, due partly to increased speculation and partly to conditions of supply of materials and labour.

Expansion of the construction industry which resulted chiefly from the lack of incentive to invest capital in other fields, and also from the tendency to speculate that had been stimulated by the continued rise in prices of real estate, made it inevitable that the bulk of construction enterprises should be concentrated in the large cities, and particularly in the building of apartment houses and high-cost dwellings. The vast investments in the building industry did little to improve the general living conditions prevalent in the Latin American countries.

In most Latin American countries the housing shortage remains acute, specially in regard to the middle and low-income groups. The high cost of building materials and their shortage as well as the uncertainty of credit which followed the period of inflation have prevented the industry from expanding as it would under normal economic conditions.

Mining

The bulk of the minerals produced in Latin America is destined for foreign markets. Only a small part of the basic minerals is utilized in the region, the rest being exported in various stages of processing. With the exception of petroleum, non-metallic minerals are largely produced for domestic consumption, particularly for use in the building industry.

Financing and operation of mining in Latin America has been largely in the hands of foreign interests.

The production of the principal minerals in Latin America increased by approximately one-third between 1937 and 1947. However, when the commodity of a single country - Venezuelan petroleum - is excluded from total production, the general increase has been negligible. The low rate of expansion in mining is due in part to the drop in the production of gold and silver.

During most of the war years there were two opposing tendencies in Latin American mineral production. One set of factors - namely higher prices and the virtual suspension of cartels - favoured increased output, while shortages of equipment and transport facilities tended to restrict it. The necessity of allocating available shipping and mineral equipment to those minerals that were most essential for the prosecution of the war led to a curtailment of iron ore and precious metals production.

In 1946, due to the termination of sales contracts with the U.S. Government and uncertainty of business in that country during the reconversion period, there was a levelling-off in the output of most minerals. In 1947, when most of the uncertainties of the previous year disappeared and prices improved, mining production in Latin America rose once again, attaining record levels in numerous instances: oil production rose by 88% above the level of 1937, zinc by 73%, iron by 37% and tin by 25%. In contrast, production of gold and silver declined by one-third.

Demand was sustained by the fact that the United States did not proceed immediately to liquidate the stocks of strategic materials accumulated during the war and also by the loans and grants that it made to Europe. The general upward trend of prices stimulated by the United States investments - particularly in Venezuelan petroleum - continued until the beginning of 1949 when a leveling-off took place with the possibility of a decline.

Along with the expansion of exports of metallic ores, there has been an increase in the use of metals by the producing countries themselves. Several governments have promoted the creation of small smelting refining and processing plants. Such a policy was followed particularly in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru.

Among conditions affecting universal production in Latin America one outstanding fact is that in recent years prices of minerals have failed to rise in proportion to the prices of agricultural commodities and manufactured products. Nevertheless, increased productivity of labour due partly to the adoption of new techniques and also to increase in mechanization, may have compensated the smaller prices per unit of volume.

On the whole there is no shortage of unskilled labour in Latin American mining. Such shortages as are occasionally experienced are usually due to low wage resulting from the depressed prices of some metals. Usually, average wages in mining are higher than those in agriculture and lower than those prevailing in several sectors of manufacturing. With comparable equipment and similar environmental circumstances, the productivity of the Latin American miners is equivalent to that prevailing in the more developed countries. There is a shortage of skilled miners which is being remedied only in part by schools established and operated by the mining corporations themselves. Also in most Latin American countries there is a lack of mining engineers, geologists, metallurgists and other specialists in the mining field.

Agriculture

Although some of the countries in Latin America have entered a period of transition in their economies, the region as a whole continues to be essentially agricultural. It is evident, however, that agriculture is becoming relatively less important, not only because of a larger and more rapid development of other economic activities, but also because it has not been given the attention it deserves.

Nevertheless, agriculture still accounts for the major part of national income in most of the Latin American countries.

By and large, agriculture exploitation continues to be inefficient and farm labour has a low productivity in many Latin American countries.

Volume of agricultural production has failed to keep pace with other economic and social activities. The rapid growth of population, amounting to 24 per cent between 1937 and 1947, in seven countries that were analyzed, accompanied by a high level of employment, an increased urbanization and probably larger real incomes, generated a strong demand for food production. The latter, however, increased only 20 per cent, leaving an unfavourable balance which had to be covered by the curtailment of exports and increased imports of foodstuffs.

The most important development in agriculture pointed out by the survey is the fact that Latin American countries have altered their trends in production to adapt themselves to the different economic situations arising during the last decade. In general, most of them have attempted to increase the production of specific crops and to diversify their agriculture.

Many countries made an effort to become self-sufficient in the production of wheat, oilseeds, rice, sugar and cotton. Others intensified production to such an extent that they became exporters, as in the case of rice in Ecuador, wheat in Chile, and some oilseeds in other countries.

Progress in diversification of crops have been particularly important in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico.

Nutritional levels, in spite of an average increase in the region from 2200 calories per capita in 1937 to 2400 calories in 1947, are generally quite inadequate and would still be well below standard requirements even if they were evenly distributed among the different sectors of the population.

Latin America's traditional dependence on agriculture for the larger part of its export trade is indicated by the fact that in 1937 thirteen products of agricultural or livestock origin accounted for 52.9 per cent of total exports, and ten years later, in 1947, their share was 52.3 per cent. Sugar, coffee and banana exports represented more than 70 per cent of total exports of five countries, 60 per cent of the export for two other countries and, adding cotton to these three commodities, 50 per cent for Peru and Brazil.

In view of the limited statistical information available, it is difficult to ascertain whether the agricultural exports of the entire region in 1947 were greater than in 1937. Judging by the behaviour of thirteen selected items analyzed, it could be inferred that, in spite of a considerable rise in absolute value, a slight decline occurred.

Latin America's share in the volume of world export of food increased from an average of 22 per cent in the pre-war period to 24 per cent in 1947-48. This relatively larger share did not mean an increase in volume, but was due principally to a reduction in the total volume of world exports, with Europe's share declining from 30 per cent to 13 per cent and that of the Far East from 18 per cent to 4 per cent.

Nevertheless, the share of Latin America in the world trade of certain products decreased sharply; wheat decreased from 23 per cent in 1937 to 9 per cent; maize from 70 per cent to 42 per cent and oats from 56 per cent to 14 per cent. On the other hand, the share of sugar in the world sugar export rose from 28 per cent in 1937 to 64 per cent in 1947 and rice from 1 to 13 per cent in the same period.

In contrast with the overall decrease in the volume of agricultural exports there was a 45 per cent increase in the net volume of imports of foodstuffs in 1947 over 1937.

The relation between exports and production of foodstuffs has decreased in most of the Latin American countries. Argentina, for instance, was exporting 36 per cent of its production in the pre-war period and in 1947 exported only 24 per cent.

It is evident that for the region there is a tendency towards a higher domestic utilization of exportable surpluses both of foodstuffs and of raw materials. This tendency has to some extent favoured a progressive diversification of farming activities.

Population

Population of Latin America has already reached the total of 146,631,000 inhabitants. Out of this population 50 per cent occupies the ABC area (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay), 20 per cent reside in Western South America, 23 per cent in Central America and 7 per cent in the Caribbean Islands.

Assuming that the world population in 1947 was roughly 2,313 million inhabitants the proportion of Latin American countries is 6.3 per cent.

The over-all density of Latin American population is very low, being only 7 inhabitants per square kilometer, although there are large differences between the different countries of the areas.

The scarcity of settlement suggested by the above figures is really misleading. If the area covered by mountains, jungles and deserts is excluded, the density of population in Latin America becomes much higher, comparable to that of other major areas of the world. The pressures of population is already a serious problem in the Caribbean Islands, and the number of people dependent on agriculture in relation to developed land is already high in some countries. Other areas, especially in South America present a favourable outlet for the rapid growth of population in Latin America.

The population of Latin America has been growing in recent years at the rate of 1.8 per cent per year, which is the highest rate of increase in any of the major regions of the world. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as great as that of Europe and $1\frac{1}{2}$ times that of North America or Oceania. This is due more to the higher birth rates prevailing in most countries of Latin America and to the decline in death rates than to high levels of immigration.

In most countries of Latin America, urban concentration is high and is still increasing due mostly to migration from rural areas and not to the superior increase in urban population. Differences in standard of living and culture, as well as employment opportunities in manufacturing industries, account for the migration to the cities.

Transportation.

In the Latin American countries the movement of raw materials and foodstuffs toward the sea was in most cases the main factor determining the structure of the railway systems. Highways, on the other hand, which have been more recently developed, were built primarily to serve the needs of the respective countries.

The lowering of transportation costs has been the determining factor in the expansion of agriculture and mining. On the other hand, a sufficient volume of production for the market was necessary for the development of the means of transports.

The two main difficulties with which the Latin American countries have had to contend in the building of their transportation systems are topography and the shortage of capital. Physical obstacles can usually be overcome in the construction of a road or railway but are nevertheless serious handicaps which increase construction costs and aggravate the consequences of lack of capital.

The transportation systems in most Latin American countries fall short of their present need and an improvement appears essential to the further development of their economies.

As regards railways, the length of the lines of Latin American systems in 1947, totals 137,000 kilometers distributed in different proportions over the twenty republics. Over most of the area, the line and rolling equipment is in need of modernization and development. Many governments have planned the extension and modernization of the railways but the great amount of capital needed seems now the most important handicap to the completion of the plans.

At present, Latin American countries do not in general have a nationally integrated highway network. The various highway systems are in different status of development and in some countries roads are

beginning to link up important zones. Roads are mainly financed by taxes on petroleum by-products, land taxes, budgetary allocations and bond issues. The first method of financing is the most important, but since those funds are also applied to the maintenance of existing roads, the amounts available for new construction are restricted.

The development of national merchant fleets during the war was partially successful. Registered tonnage in seven Latin American countries increased by an average 50% between 1938 and 1947/48. Progress in this field is hampered by negative factors, such as the type and size of the vessels, development services and lack of port facilities. The latter factor is perhaps the most important.

Many countries have planned and in some cases have begun to improve their seaports, Brazil, Chile and Peru among others.

Foreign Trade.

A comparison of the present structure of Latin American foreign trade with that of the prewar does not reveal fundamental changes. Both imports and exports are characterized by the same broad lines as before. Latin American economy continues to be extremely sensitive to the fluctuations, in volume or in price, of international trade. Its vulnerability is due to the fact that as a region, Latin America produces, and exports, primary goods (raw materials and foodstuffs), while importing manufactured or semi-processed products (capital goods and durable consumer goods). Its foreign trade is determined by the tendencies, usually unequal, which affect these two basic components.

Latin American exports are concentrated on a few primary products, the demand for which is sufficiently elastic to cause greater fluctuations, both in volume and in price, than is true of processed products.

Nevertheless, some progress has been achieved in this respect. The chief exports of Latin America remain practically the same as before the war, though in most cases their relative importance has somewhat diminished. A greater diversification in exports is noted in several countries and on the other hand there is a tendency of several Latin American countries to export part of traditional production in a more advanced state of processing.

The present composition of Latin American imports is very similar to that existing before the war, although the more industrialized Latin American countries with a higher standard of living and greater self-sufficiency in food production, now import relatively more capital goods, transport equipment and durable consumer goods.

Dependence of national income on foreign trade has not been altered to any fundamental extent. In Argentina, Brazil and Chile national income diminished steadily in relation to foreign trade throughout the period; in Mexico it fell until 1942, but returned to its previous level in 1946, owing to a considerable increase in imports.

Latin American exports improved in relation to world exports during the war; its share, which was 9 per cent in 1937 rose to 13.4 per cent in 1946. Although this proportion fell in 1947, it was still higher than before the war.

Compared with 1946, world exports had made relatively more progress in 1947 than those of Latin America, both as regards value and volume. In 1947, world exports had increased 43 per cent in value and 19 per cent in volume, while those of Latin America increased by only 32 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

Geographic distribution of Latin American exports was significantly altered by the war. The traditional European markets for Latin American exports either became inaccessible or were greatly restricted.

Before the war, over half the exports of the Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, Peru and Uruguay went to Europe. The Caribbean countries and Colombia, because of the complementary nature of their production and their proximity, directed their trade chiefly to the United States. During the war, the share of United States in Latin American exports and imports rose to a considerable extent at the expense of Europe.

The restoration of trade relations with Europe after the war was difficulty and incomplete: difficulty, due to the scarcity of hard currencies in European countries, which compelled them to adopt bilateral trade policies to assure an adequate supply of foodstuffs; incomplete because some markets, such as German, virtually disappeared, and those of Eastern Europe were almost entirely cut off. The pattern of regional exports to Europe underwent some marked changes. For example, a drastic reduction of Bolivian exports to Europe took place as a result of the replacement of the European tin purchases by those of the United States, which contractually reserved for itself the Bolivian production of this mineral and established the necessary processing plants.

Geographic location also played its part. Countries dependent upon Pacific ports have sought markets in the United States even after the restoration of their trade with Europe, probably on account of the rise in maritime freight.

Among the European countries, the United Kingdom has constituted a special case in its trade with Latin America. The exports from the region to the United Kingdom declined only slightly. The latter country, having lost its position as redistributor of raw materials and foodstuffs for Continental Europe, strove to maintain the level of imports of essential products such as Brazilian coffee and meat from Argentina and Uruguay. Another outstanding fact is the relative increase in exports to the United Kingdom from two Caribbean countries, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, which have become its two main suppliers of sugar.

The changes in geographical distribution of Latin American trade have been far more pronounced in imports than exports, which is clearly explained by the dislocation of European industry between 1940 and 1945, its slow recovery, and the advent of the United States as the principal source of manufactured products and some essential raw materials, including fuels.

The higher import demands of the Latin American countries were absorbed by the United States and to a small extent by Latin America itself. The Latin American countries tend to buy from the United States as much as they can earn in dollars. Some, like Argentina, which cannot sell many products to the United States or take advantage

of multilateral trade, feel constrained to restrict their imports from that country to meet essential needs.

Intra-Latin American trade showed an important increase during the war years, but has declined again in the last year.

In general, however pronounced may be the changes in the direction of trade of the Latin American countries, they cannot be assumed to be permanent. Though a return to prewar distribution is unlikely, a tendency is evident in some countries to return to some of their traditional sources of supply, especially in the face of the dollar shortage which may compel them to make bilateral agreements with the European countries.

BALANCES OF PAYMENTS

The fundamental fact that emerges for the period 1937-1947 is the large positive balances of trade in Latin America which amounted, over the whole period, to an accumulated total of 7,700 million dollars. It is this favourable balance of trade which has enabled Latin American countries to increase their gold and foreign exchange reserves and reduce their external debts. During the period under consideration, the gold and foreign exchange reserves increased by 2,300 million dollars, while debit repatriation was still higher.

Many countries which had suspended payments on their foreign debt during the critical period of the thirties, were able to resume them, while others have used part of their foreign exchange reserves to redeem certain foreign currency obligations. For Latin America as a whole, the reduction which took place in the external public debt alone between 1938 and 1948 amounts to an equivalent of 1,100 million dollars. In addition to redemption of public debt, certain countries followed a policy of redeeming foreign capital invested principally in public utilities. The purchases of British-owned railways in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay represented a disinvestment of British capital amounting to nearly 200 million pounds sterling. Argentina and Uruguay also repatriated other foreign investments. Mexico negotiated a general agreement to determine the amount of compensation to be paid to the expropriated oil companies.

The greatest disinvestments in Latin America were carried out by European countries, mainly the United Kingdom.

The repatriation of foreign investments outlined above resulted in reductions of financial services.

It is possible to study the balance of payments between Latin America and United States based on statistics published in the latter country. Two periods can be distinguished: between 1940 and 1946 Latin America had large positive balances while in the three following years the balance becomes definitely negative.

During the first phase, the favourable trade balances of Latin America including Lend Lease operations, were large enough to pay for financial services to the United States and increase gold and short term assets by over 2 billion dollars.

During the second phase, which started in 1946 and through which Latin America is still passing, the trade balances turned sharply against Latin America because of increased imports. The trade deficits and the payments of financial services were only partly offset by new investments from the United States, and the net balance was covered by using part of the foreign exchange accumulated during the preceding phase and also in considerable part, by transfer of dollars earned by Latin America in its trade with the rest of the world.

Inflation

The inflationary process has had a profound effect upon the economy of the Latin American countries, in addition to results deriving from the maladjustments produced in the domestic distribution of credits, and its pressure on monetary reserves. If the combination of rising prices and fixed exchange rates continues it will not permit some countries to compete in international markets formerly favourable to them. This would increase pressure on dwindling reserves and lessen

the possibility of creating new means of payment abroad through exports.

There is one outstanding phenomenon that can be observed in most of the countries in the region - namely, the money supply has been expanded to levels severals times those of prewar. This increase, however, is not applicable to the same factors throughout the whole period examined; in most cases there are two distinct phases.

In the first stage external factors prevail in the creation of currency in circulation. As regards the second, internal causes are manifestly predominant. In the first stage, which lasted approximately until 1944, the inflow of gold and foreign exchange resulting from the surplus in the balance of payments led, through the banking system, to the increase in the money.

Money is also created by internal factors, but this expansion is of relatively little importance in the period under review, except in the case of countries such as Brazil, Chile and Mexico where an inflationary process had been underway for some time.

In the second stage, on the other hand, when reserves begin to decline, the reduction in the money supply to which this decline gives rise, was more than counterbalanced by the progressively increasing expansion caused by internal factors.

The large credit expansion that occurred in the Latin American countries in recent years was stimulated in the first place by the great accumulation of gold and foreign exchange and its consequent effects upon bank deposits. Later, however, this movement acquired its own impulse and continued to develop in spite of the dwindling of monetary reserves. In some cases the credit expansion reached a point at which it might have caused the complete exhaustion of the reserves, had not restrictive measures been applied; thus, in the countries most affected exchange controls were tightened and there were even delays in payment abroad for imports already received.

In most Latin American countries the money supply has been expanded to levels several times those of prewar. The large credit expansion in those countries was not accompanied by an increase in the volume of goods and services available on the market. This disequilibrium was naturally reflected in prices, which in some cases in 1948 were three times those obtaining before the war.

Latin America and European Recovery

The recovery of Europe offered the possibility of reopening markets for the portion of Latin American export surpluses not absorbed by the United States (Brazilian and Colombian exports of coffee, Cuban exports of sugar, Bolivian exports of tin and lead, Chilean exports of nitrate, etc.). It would also offer a greater freedom of choice for the selection of their necessary imports.

The Survey analyzes both the immediate and the long term implications of the European Recovery Programme for Latin American countries.

Dealing with the immediate effect of the Programme, it considers to what extent the offshore purchases to be made according to the plan and financed by the United States might contribute to the alleviation of the current dollar shortage.

The Organization for European Economic Cooperation estimated in October 1948 that, out of the total amount of 4,953 million U.S. dollars of programme funds appropriated by the United States for the period April 1948 to March 1949, about 460 million U.S. dollars would be needed to pay for Latin American exports to European countries within the programme.

Purchases made in Latin America through 31 March 1949 accounted for about 10.2 per cent of the total amount of procurement authorizations by the United States Economic Cooperation Administration.

Two-thirds of the total amount of authorized procurements is being spent in five countries - Chile, Cuba, Venezuela, Mexico, and Brazil - to pay principally for non-ferrous metals, sugar, petroleum, fertilizers, fats and oils, hides and skins, while the remaining one third is being distributed among ten countries.

Latin American exports to ERP countries during 1948 amounted to 2,728 million U.S. dollars. A net increase in value of 353 million U.S. dollars over 1947. The value of imports increased from 1,054 million dollars in 1947 to 1,433 million in 1948. The 1948 balance of trade was favourable to Latin America in the amount of 1,295 million dollars.

Of this total 142.8 million dollars were financed by shipments through ERP. The net balance of about 1,152 million dollars in the trade between Latin America and ERP countries has been covered by some other sources.

The report concluded that the direct effect of the ERP in the economic relations between Latin America and Western Europe has been very limited and alleviated only slightly the problem of shortage of exchange of Latin American countries, its indirect effects in making possible larger exports from ERP countries by helping to increase production in these countries were more significant.

For Latin America and especially South America, the long run effect of European recovery leading to a return to traditional large-scale economic relations is, by far, the most important one. The restoration of the pre-war trade relationships should not only increase the volume of Latin American exports, but also make possible for many countries in the region the importation of many necessary commodities which at present cannot be purchased because of the scarcity of currencies. The full development of trade between both regions at the earliest possible date obviously depends upon the ability of Europe to recover its prewar economic strength.

According to the ERP countries' national programmes, the trade accounts of participating countries with South America would be almost balanced by 1952-53 and the unfavourable balance of about 700 million dollars in 1938 eliminated.

The Survey points out that an increase in exports to South America over 1938 by 1952-53 of 1,000 million dollars will call for many favourable circumstances. The level of total imports of South America which was reached in 1947 must be maintained. This in turn will depend on the maintenance of current levels of internal activity of Latin American countries, on the availability of foreign exchange to pay for increased imports and, finally, on the possibilities of ERP countries providing

increased supplies of the types which will be needed.

Diversification of production and industrialization in many South American countries, and especially in those traditionally more dependent on trade with Europe, would appear to call for a larger proportion of imports of capital goods and for a smaller proportion of consumer goods.

Substantial increases in European exports of capital goods to Latin American countries will depend not only on the availability of such goods for export but also on their prices, time of delivery, and quality, as compared with similar exports available from United States sources. Because of their dollar shortage, some Latin American countries have tended to increase their imports from Europe as far as possible. Such goods as are available only from the United States must necessarily be financed either through exports to the United States or from favourable balances of payments with Europe as in the prewar period.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Round-Up of the Third Session, Held in Beirut, Lebanon

21 March to 4 April 1949

(Background release, made public at Lake Success)

Recommendations to secure voting and other political rights for women; to remove outdated and contradictory nationality laws affecting married or divorced women; to improve educational and professional facilities for women in metropolitan countries and dependant territories; and to give growing recognition to the principle that women doing equal work with men should be paid equal wages, were included in the main resolutions adopted by the Third Session of the Commission on the Status of Women which met for two weeks beginning 21 March 1949 in Beirut, Lebanon.

Fifteen countries are represented on the Commission: Australia, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Greece, Haiti, India, Mexico, Syria, Turkey, UK, US, USSR and Venezuela. Madame Marie-Helene Lefauchaux (France) was re-elected chairman.

Reports Before the Commission

The Commission had before it a number of reports prepared by the Secretary-General. These showed that in many countries women are still fighting for the right to vote; that educational and professional facilities for women are still lacking in many countries and in others exist in theory rather than in practice. The reports on trust territories and non-self-governing areas made it clear that much is yet to be done there for the status of women. Of 44 non-self-governing territories polled, for example, only 11 provide compulsory education for girls; 90 percent of them have no trade or technical schools for girls, and even among the sovereign states, Members of the United Nations, 3 replied that education for girls was not compulsory.

Political Rights

The Commission noted with approval that since its last session, a year ago, Belgium and Chile had granted women full political rights. The Commission, however, regretted that there are still some Member states, and other states, which deny women equality with men in respect to these rights. The Commission expressed the hope that these countries would take action to grant women, within the coming year, the right to vote and to hold political office.

Another resolution took note of the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women, signed at Bogota in May 1948 by 14 American Republics as a proposal helpful to countries which have not yet removed existing discrimination against women in this field, and requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of proposing a similar convention to assist countries which have not granted voting rights to women and to submit the results of this examination to the next session of the Commission.

With regard to the political rights of women in trust territories and non-self-governing territories, the Commission felt that more extensive information is needed before successful proposals can be formulated. It therefore invited the Secretary-General to prepare, for each future session any pertinent information contained in the annual reports made by the administering authorities to the General Assembly under the procedures established pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter. It also invited the Secretary General to transmit to it at each session any information which may be communicated to him by the Governments of non-self-governing territories concerning the status of women in those territories.

Women on the United Nations Staff

The Commission noted that the Secretary-General has appointed women to certain additional posts in the UN Secretariat; and it noted an earlier recommendation, made by the Economic and Social Council, that member governments consider women equally with men when appointing delegations to organs and agencies of the United Nations.

Equal Pay for Equal Work for Men and Women Workers

The Commission noted that, although in recent years the differentials between men's and women's wages have decreased in some countries, such differentials are still substantial in many others. The Commission reaffirmed the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women workers without any discrimination whatsoever.

In order to make this principle a reality, the Commission requested the ILO include in its study of the question of equal pay for equal work the following points:

"Adoption of the principle of rate-for-the-job rather than rate-based-on-sex;

"Granting to women the same technical training and guidance, access to jobs, and promotion procedures as to men;

"Abolition of the legal or customary restrictions on the pay of women workers;

"Provision of measures to lighten the tasks that arise from women's home responsibilities as well as the tasks relating to maternity."

The Commission recommended that Member States of the UN inform ILO of legislative measures to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the ILO all pertinent information, statements and other documentation which have been brought to the attention of the Commission.

Nationality

The Commission considered that a Convention on the Nationality of Married Women should be prepared as promptly as possible, which would assure women equality with men in the exercise of this right, and especially prevent a woman from becoming stateless or otherwise suffering hardships arising out of these conflicts in law.

Application Penal Law to Women

The Commission resolved to examine the application to women of penal law, police statutes and prison administration and agreed that the question should be discussed at next year's session in the light of full information to be requested of the Secretary-General.

Educational Opportunities for Women

The problem of educational opportunities brought a decision to study the legal position by means of an investigation into actual conditions in the field of women's education. The Commission welcomed the offer of UNESCO to cooperate with it in such an investigation and suggested that the investigation should aim at ascertaining not only the existence of discrimination against women but also the causes of such discrimination. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to collaborate with UNESCO in planning and carrying out a study along these lines, in cooperation with governments to invite governments which have not yet replied to part I(D) of the Questionnaire on the Legal Status of Women (E/CN.6/W.1), to furnish replies by 1 September 1949.

Regional Meeting

The impact of the Beirut session was not only reflected in the presence of observers of the Iranian, Iraqi and Lebanese governments, but also in the fact that the Commission's session was immediately followed by a regional meeting of women of the Middle East.

Speaking for the women of Arab Palestine, Mrs. A.S. Khalidi said: "We earnestly hope that these meetings, the improved methods of world communications, and the great modern facilities for the dissemination of culture and information will help us to a better appreciation of the great truth that the points of similarity between the peoples of the world by far outnumber whatever points of difference may exist."

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

ROUND-UP ON THE THIRD SESSION

(Background Release)

The Third Session of the Transport and Communications Commission, which began on 21 March, ended on 30 March with the adoption of the Commission's report to the Economic and Social Council. The vote was eight in favour, none against, and four abstentions (Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia -- India and Norway were absent when the vote was taken.)

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. Jan J. Oyevaer (Netherlands), the following members of the Commission attended the session: Mr. N.Y. Bezroukov (Soviet Union), Vice Chairman, Mr. Augustin Huneeus (Chile), Mr. Ching-Yuen Hsiao (China), Mr. Pavel Baracek-Jacquier (Czechoslovakia), Mr. Shoukry Abaza Bey (Egypt), Mr. J. Goursat (France), Mr. Y.N. Sukthanker (India), Mr. Frederik Odfjell (Norway), General Sir Osborne Mance (United Kingdom), Dr. A. Blicher (Poland-alternate), Mr. George Baker (United States), Dr. Manuel Reyna (Venezuela) and Mr. Leon Dekleva (Yugoslavia). Mr. E.C. Smith of South Africa was absent.

The Commission adopted ten resolutions at its third session:

Resolution I -- Unification of Maritime Tonnage Measurement (E/CN.2/57). The Commission noted that the Oslo Conference of 1947 provided for the adoption of rules which were the result of a lengthy study, and that there was no prospect in the near future of altering the present rules applicable to the Suez and Panama Canals.

It recommended to the ECOSOC that the Secretary-General be instructed

1. to circulate a Secretariat Memorandum on this question and the Oslo Rules to member-governments,
 - (a) inviting their views on the desirability and practicability of promoting a more general and closer adherence to the Oslo Rules.
 - (b) informing them that the Secretariat Memorandum was also being forwarded to the Preparatory Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization for Information;
2. to forward the Secretariat memorandum and the Oslo rules to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization for information,
3. to report to the next session of the Commission on the results of the inquiry to governments.

Resolution II -- Barriers to the International Transport of Goods (E/CN.2/49). The Commission recommended that the Secretariat Report on barriers to the international transport of goods and the Report of the International Chamber of Commerce (E/C.2/59) be transmitted to the members of the United Nations. With respect to

recommendations of the ICC Report, the Commission requested UN Members to report their views to the Secretary-General on the reduction of the number of documents required in international transport of goods, and the abolition of the transit manifest.

Other recommendations in the Report which fall within the purview of specialized agencies will be dealt with by the agencies themselves. The Secretary-General will report to the next session of the Transport and Communications Commission on the results of the inquiry to governments.

Resolution III -- Problems of Maritime Shipping Affecting Latin America (E/CN.2/50). The Commission, considering that the information available did not constitute a sufficient basis for examination of the matter, recommended to the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Secretary-General:

1. To request either directly from the Governments of the Latin American countries, or through the intermediary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the precise views of these Governments on the matter, which would enable the Commission to determine the elements of the problem;
2. To communicate the extracts of the summary records of the Commission's discussion concerning this problem to the above-mentioned Government;
3. On the basis of the replies of the Governments, to collect any further relevant information;
4. To forward to the Commission the views of the Governments and such information as the Secretary-General may have collected in order to enable the Commission at its next session to consider in what manner the problem can best be dealt with.

Resolution IV -- Co-ordination of Activities in the Fields of Aviation, Shipping, Telecommunication and Meteorology in Regard to Safety at Sea and in the Air (E/CN.2/51 and Add.1). Having noted the Report on Co-ordination of the specialized agencies in this field, the Commission recommended that the general measures for assuring such co-ordination in the future, proposed in the Report of the Preparatory Committee of Experts on Co-ordination of Safety at Sea and in the Air (London, 6 February 1948), should be followed by the Organizations concerned in co-ordinating their work on all problems of interest to two or more of the organizations.

Resolution V -- Passports and Frontier Formalities (E/CN.2/53, Parts 1 and 2). Having considered the Secretary-General's Report on the reduction, simplification and unification of passports and frontier formalities, the Commission recommended to the ECOSOC that the Secretary-General be instructed to follow the progress in this field and to keep the Transport and Communication Commission informed. Any further inquiries to governments, the Commission recommended, should be deferred until the 4th session of the Commission.

Resolution VI -- Transport Statistics (E/CN.2/53 and E/CN.3/54).

The Commission requested the Secretariat to continue the study on the lines indicated in its preliminary report on this subject, taking into consideration the views of the Commission. The Commission expressed the wish that the Secretariat consult Governments at the appropriate time concerning the present or future availability of the statistical series, the collection of which was recommended in the Report.

Resolution VII -- Co-ordination of Inland Transport (E/CN.2/58).

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of international organizations concerned with inland transport on this general subject and on the Secretariat's report (E/CN.2/58). It asks the Secretary-General to follow developments in this field, including the studies by the ICC, with a view toward presenting to the Commission an analysis of the completed studies, and to make a recommendation as to:

1. The advisability of a formal survey by the Secretariat with the collaboration of governments and
2. The form such a survey should take.

Resolution VIII -- Application of the Central Council of International Touring for Consultative Status (E/CN.2/59).

The Commission decided not to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that the Central Council of International Touring be granted consultative status.

Resolution IX -- Classification of Inland Transport.

The Commission had before it a Secretariat paper (E/CN.2/61) which discussed the use of the term "inland transport" by various international bodies. The question of the means of transport which should be understood by this term had arisen during the second session of the Commission.

The Commission was of the view that it would be desirable to arrive at an agreement on the field of transport which would come under the term "inland transport", particularly to avoid overlapping and conflict of competence. The Commission decided to classify as within the field of inland transport, rail, road, inland waterways and pipelines.

It was understood that this classification was not designed to preclude consideration by UN regional economic commissions of problems in the field of transport other than inland transport. This will be done in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned within the framework of the agreement between these specialized agencies and the United Nations.

Resolution X -- Problems in the field of the International Trade Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

On the basis of its experience during the Session, the Commission drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the fact that the conventions of the International Trade Organization and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization had not been ratified by the required number of governments and that the solution of various important problems affecting international transport would be greatly facilitated when these organizations began functioning.

International Road Transport -- Further Problems and Developments

The Commission had before it a report on international road transport -- further problems and developments (E/CN.2/54), prepared by the Secretariat in response to a request by the Commission at its second session. At that time the Commission having recommended that a world conference be convened to conclude a new convention to supersede the obsolete

conventions of 1926 on Road and Motor Traffic, noted that there were problems in the field of road transport besides those covered by the two Conventions. The Commission, therefore, asked the Secretariat to prepare a report on further developments.

The Economic and Social Council, in deciding to call a world conference, added a third Convention -- the 1931 Convention on Road Signals -- to those mentioned by the Commission which were to be revised by the Conference. The three Conventions under revision by the 1949 convention would be those concerned with technical conditions for the International World Conference. There would remain a number of other conditions for international road transport which would require agreement, including customs formalities, civil liability and compulsory insurance and fiscal charges. On the question of customs formalities, the Sub-Committee on Road Transport of the Economic Commission for Europe had prepared three Customs Conventions on touring, commercial road vehicles and on the international transport of goods by road.

While the 1949 World Conference on Road and Motor Transport will be concerned with the specific task of concluding a world-wide Convention to supersede the Conventions of 1926 on Road and Motor Traffic, and the Convention of 1931 on Road Signals, the Secretary-General considered that it would be desirable while so many road transport experts of the various countries were assembled, to bring to their attention the questions referred to above, including the three ECE draft Customs Conventions in the hope that their views might be obtained on what further steps should be taken internationally in the near future in the field of road transport. The Secretariat paper had, therefore, been prepared for the double purpose of informing the Commission and the World Conference of the existence of these further problems.

The Commission noted with satisfaction the progress which had been made, particularly by the Inland Transport Committee of the ECE and by the Secretariat in its preparatory work for the World Conference. The Committee was of the opinion that while it would be desirable for the World Conference to consider further steps in this field, including the question of holding a further conference, the European Governments should not consider themselves precluded from putting into effect on an interim basis the provisions of the ECE draft Customs Conventions either through unilateral or other provisional action by the Governments concerned.

The Commission noted that the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport would meet in Geneva in August 1949.

The date of the Commission's fourth session will be set by the Economic and Social Council at its ninth session to be held in Geneva in July 1949.

ROUND-UP OF THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE SOCIAL COMMISSION

Held 2 - 20 May 1949 at Lake Success.

(Background release - Made public at Lake Success)

Adoption of Draft Convention for Suppression of Traffic in Persons.

The main achievement of this session of the Commission was the adoption of a Draft Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. This draft convention, which unifies earlier existing instruments in this field and incorporates also several new provisions, will be submitted this summer to the Economic and Social Council for further revision and then transmitted to the 1950 General Assembly.

Essentially, former treaties on this traffic were limited to rigid police measures for the suppression and punishment of traffic in women, whereas the new draft recognizes the necessity of approaching the problem also from an educational angle and consequently recommends measures for the prevention of prostitution and the rehabilitation of prostitutes.

In addition to Member Governments a large number of non-governmental organizations participated in the preparation of the draft by submitting proposals for the consideration of the Commission. Particularly on two controversial issues a majority of the Commission supported the very strong representations made by most of those organizations. Thus it was decided to include the principle of "the purpose of gain" with respect to offences against adults, when providing for the punishment of persons aiding or exploiting the prostitution of others. Secondly -- and this is an important innovation, the Convention obligates all States to the Convention to repeal or abolish any legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions by which prostitutes are subject to special registration, to the possession of a special document or to any measures for supervision or notification. The Representatives of France and Peru wished to exclude health certification from the regulations to be abolished. An amendment to this effect was however rejected and the Representative of France declared that unless the Commission's decision in this respect were reversed at a later stage, his Government would not be in a position to ratify the Convention.

In the final vote on the Draft Convention as a whole, 10 Members voted in favour, none against and five Members (France, Peru, Turkey, USSR and Yugoslavia) abstained.

Having examined a Secretariat work programme in the field of traffic in persons and the prevention and suppression of prostitution (Doc.E/CN.5/119) the Commission decided to postpone, until its next session, full consideration of the question of a regional bureau for the Far East, but asked the Secretary-General to undertake, as a continuing task, other points in the work programme on the subject including:

1. establishment of a bibliography,
2. establishment of a legislative series,
3. publication of reports dealing with this traffic and related matters.

LIVING CONDITIONS AND STANDARDS OF LIVING.

In addition to approving a programme of work which includes studies on levels of living, amelioration of living conditions in less-developed areas, and surveys of legislative and administrative measures relating to the maintenance of family living standards, the Commission decided to ask the Secretary-General to invite Member Governments to notify him of any measures which they have applied with success in territories under their jurisdiction which would be of assistance in suggesting practical measures for raising standards of living of low income groups of the population.

The same resolution also asked for reports through the Secretary-General from interested Specialized Agencies and other sources on the protection against loss of income of the family through unemployment, sickness, old age and death.

HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

A New Zealand proposal was adopted by the Commission asking the Secretary-General to arrange for a meeting in 1950, in an appropriate tropical area, of experts to consider technical questions relating to housing and town planning for lower income groups in the humid tropics.

ADVISORY SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.

The Commission agreed to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it urge the General Assembly to authorize the placing of UN advisory social welfare activities on a continuing basis, instead of on the present year-to-year basis. This resolution, sponsored by the US, was adopted by 12 votes to 1 with 3 abstentions.

The Commission was of the general opinion that the Secretary-General should also be permitted to extend the duration of social welfare fellowships beyond six months in special cases.

A call that the UN should "make good its leadership in the field of family, youth and child welfare," was adopted by the Commission in a resolution put forward by the Union of South Africa, which proposed that the UN should initiate, in cooperation with the appropriate organs, a comprehensive programme for study and action in this field.

Evidence of the progressive growth of the UN's operations in advisory social welfare functions was given in a report to the Commission showing the numbers of experts, fellowships and other assistance provided for Member countries in 1947, 1948 and 1949 as follows:

	1947	1948	1949
<u>Experts</u>			
Number of countries requesting	10	14	13
Number requested	24	38	39
Number granted	24	21	31

<u>Fellowships</u>	1947	1948	1949
Number of countries requesting	12	19	30
Number requested	124	170	244
Number granted	102	122	165
Host countries utilized	10	14	16
<u>Demonstration Equipment</u>			
Number of countries requesting	8	8	9
<u>Technical Social Welfare Literature</u>			
Number of countries requesting	6	6	8
Total Number of countries receiving services (excluding seminars)	12	20	35(requests)
<u>Seminars</u>	2	0*	2

Nationalities of Experts furnished

<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
15 - U.S.A.	10 - U.S.A.
3 - France	2 - France
2 - United Kingdom	1 - United Kingdom
1 - U.S.S.R.	2 - U.S.S.R.
1 - Denmark	1 - Denmark
1 - Brazil	1 - Brazil
1 - Australia	1 - Australia
	1 - Union of South Africa
	1 - Chile
	1 - Canada
TOTAL 24 experts 7 nationalities	21 experts 10 nationalities.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND.

The Executive Director of the ICEF reported on the Fund's activities and developments since the last session of the ECOSOC. He noted that the financial position of the Fund was "serious" in spite of the fact that up to the present over \$118,000,000 has been contributed by 30 governments, and that an additional \$31,000,000 had been collected through voluntary contributions in over 40 countries.

* Four seminars were planned for 1948 - one - Middle East, one - Far East, one - Eastern Europe, one - Latin America. None of these was, however, held, for various practical reasons beyond the control of the Secretariat.

The Fund, he pointed out, could only carry on in a modest way to ensure supplies until the end of December, 1949.

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare for its Fifth Session a draft of the preamble and principles of a Declaration of the Rights of the Child, framed in the spirit of and in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights.

OTHER MATTERS

As the Commission deferred action on a number of important agenda items, such as those dealing with prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, international exchange of social welfare personnel, long range work programme of studies in family, youth and child welfare, and old age rights, it requested the Economic and Social Council to approve the holding of a second session during 1949, the time and place to be decided by the Council.

At its final meeting held on Friday, 20 May, the Commission approved a work programme for the Division of Social Activities, and the Rapporteur's report to the Council.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following members attended the session:

Canada:	Dr. George F. Davidson*, member
China:	Dr. Simon Chong,* alternate
Colombia:	Mr. Eduardo Carrizosa,* alternate
Denmark:	Miss Alice Bruun, member
Ecuador:	Dr. Jose Correa, member
France:	Mr. Henri Hauck, member
India:	Dr. Bharatan Kumarappa, member
Iraq:	(Not present)
Netherlands:	Dr. M.H.M. Hemmes, alternate
New Zealand	Dr. W.B. Sutch, member
Peru:	Dr. Jose Encinas,* alternate
Poland:	Prof. Henry Altman, member
Turkey:	Dr. Muntaz Turhan,* member
Union of South Africa:	Dr. L. van Schalkwijk, member
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:	Mr. A.P. Borisov, member
United Kingdom	Mr. O.C. Allon, member
United States of America:	Mr. A.J. Altmeyer,* member
Yugoslavia:	Mrs. Krista Djordjevic, member

* The following alternate members attended one or more meetings: Mr. R.B. Curry (Canada), Mr. P.Y. Tsao (China), Dr. Diego Suarez Costa (Colombia), Dr. Manuel Mulanovich (Peru), Mr. Adnan Kural (Turkey), Mr. L. Hyde (United States of America).

The Commission elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Dr. W.B. Sutch (New Zealand)
First Vice-Chairman:	Dr. Jose Correa (Ecuador)
Second Vice-Chairman:	Mrs. K. Djordjevic (Yugoslavia)
Rapporteur:	Miss Alice Bruun (Denmark)

9th agenda

NLT UNATIONS NEWYORK

ECOGN 8 CORDIER HESSEL SHIELDS FROM YATES AGENDA COMMITTEE
DECIDED RECOMMEND SUPPLEMENTARY ITEM NUMBER ONE WORLD OIL
RESOURCES NOT INCLUDED AGENDA STOP FOLLOWING ITEMS E/1326
RECOMMENDED EARLY TREATMENT ONE NINE (COMMENCE ELEVENTH
JULY) TEN THIRTEEN TWENTYNINE ~~THIRTY~~ THIRTYFOUR (COMMENCE FOURTEEN
~~NINETEEN~~ JULY) THIRTYFIVE (COMMENCE EIGHTH JULY) THIRTYSEVEN
STOP FOLLOWING ITEMS POSSIBLY ALSO FIRST WEEK FOUR SEVEN NINETEEN

Mr. Yates, Secretary Ecosoc

30 June 1949

TWENTY THIRTY&TWO THIRTY-THREE THIRTY SIX STOP THIRTY-ONE
NOT BEFORE END JULY. FULL RECOMMENDATIONS AIRMAILED.

NLT

LOPEZ HERRATE

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTON D.C.

AGENDA COMMITTEE RECOMMENDING MONDAY ELEVENTH JULY FOR
COMMENCEMENT ITEM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

YATES

Mr. G.E. Yates - Ecosoc - Palais des Nations - 30 June 1949

Telegramm - Télégramme - Telegramma

*

07

de — da

Nº

V
mots
Parole

Aufgegeben den
Consigné le
Consegnato il

Stunde
Heure
Ora

+ 8107 WASHINGTONDC SDZ858 18 29 1630 = VIA RS

Erhalten — Reçu — Ricevuto

von — de — da

Stunde-Heure-Ora

Name — Nom — Nome

28.10 ah

Befördert — Transmis — Trasmesso

nach — à — a

Stunde-Heure-Ora

Name — Nom — Nome

Nº

763

= NLT = GILBERT YATES

UNITED NATIONS GENEVA

= PLEASE CABLE PROBABLE DATE FOR ECOSOC DISCUSSION ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT = LOPEZ HERRARTE INTBAFRAD +

9th Agenda

UNITED NATIONS • NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

33

TO: Mr. Gilbert Yates, Secretary, Economic and Social Council, Geneva

FROM: John P. Humphrey, Director, Division of Human Rights
J.P.H.

SUBJECT: Date 29 June 1949

Please cable Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, the chief of the Section on the Status of Women at Lake Success, as soon as the Agenda Committee has taken a decision regarding the place on the agenda of the item relating to the report of the Commission on the Status of Women. She will have to make arrangements to leave Lake Success in time.

9th agenda

UNITED KINGDOM PERMANENT DELEGATION
VILLA "LA FENÊTRE" - ROUTE DE PREGNY
GENÈVE

27th June, 1949.

TELEPHONE :
2 14 86
2 14 85
2 14 84
28000 Ext. 2949
28000 Ext. 2948

IMMEDIATE

Sir,

I have to transmit to you herewith a statement of the views of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in regard to the Provisional Agenda for the Ninth Session, for the consideration of the Agenda Committee in making its recommendations to the Council.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

(E.R. Wernier)



The Secretary, to the
Economic and Social Council,
Room C.314,
Palais des Nations.

Ninth

Agenda Committee

E/C.3/23

9th agenda

Note to Representative of the United Kingdom.

In response to Council Resolution No. 218 (VIII) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland would like to offer the following suggestions about the arrangement of the Agenda for the Council's Ninth Session (Document E/1326).

Items which might be disposed of in Plenary Session without reference to a Committee unless the course of debate makes it necessary.

ITEM NO:

SUBJECT

✓2

Report of ad hoc Committee on E.C.M.E.

✓3

Report of the Second Session of the Transport and Communications Commissions: Inland transport in the Middle East.

✓4.

International facilities for training in public administration.

✓7.

Study of Statelessness

✓12.

Report of the Third Session of the Transport and Communications Commission.

✓13.

Report of the Second Session of the Fiscal Commission.

✓14.

Report of the Fourth Session of the Statistical Commission.

✓18.

Report of the Fourth Session of the Population Commission.

✓22 (iii)

Report of the Fourth Session of the Commission on Human Rights - election of members of Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information.

✓23

Survey of Forced Labour and measures for its abolition.

✓24

The Problem of slavery

✓25

Trade Union Rights (Freedom of Association)

ITEM NO.SUBJECT

✓ 30 (a)	Report of the Fourth Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
✓ 30 (b)	Exemption of "Valbine" from provision of 1925 Geneva Convention on Narcotic Drugs.
✓ 32	Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Appeal for Children.
✓ 33	Implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.
35	Report of the International Labour Organisation.
36	Report of Food and Agriculture Organisation.
✓ 37	Report of U.N.E.S.C.O.
38	Report of W.H.O.
39	Report of I.C.A.O.
40	Report of I.T.U.
41	Report of I.P.U.
* 42	Report of I.R.O.
✓ 44	Report of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organisations.
✓ 46	Use of Central Library at Geneva by U.N. and Specialized Agencies.
✓ 48	Election of members of Commissions.
✓ 50	Summary of financial implications of actions of the Council.
51	Confirmation of Members of Commissions.
52	Election of members of the Agenda Committee for the Tenth Session.

Items

Items on which an initial debate in
plenary is recommended before
reference to a Committee

ITEM NO:

SUBJECT

✓ 9

Economic Development of
Under-Developed Countries

It is suggested that this item should be taken early in the Session and that, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of debate, the Council should also deal under it with those sections of the reports of the Specialised Agencies and Commissions which relate to this subject or to technical assistance generally.

Items which might be referred
direct to the Economic Committee
without initial plenary under
Rule 15.

ITEM NO:

SUBJECT

✓ 8

Report of the Fourth Session
of the Economic and
Employment Commission.

✓ 10

Measures to increase the
availability of food.

✓ 11

Availability of insecticides
for combating malaria in
agricultural areas.

✓ 15

Annual Report of the
Economic Commission for
Europe.

✓ 16

Annual Report of the
Economic Commission for Asia
and the Far East.

✓ 17

Annual Report of the
Economic Commission for
Latin America.

Items to be referred direct to the
Social Committee under Rule 15

ITEM NO.

SUBJECT

✓ 19

Report of the Fourth
Session of the Social
Commission.

✓ 26 *

Report of the ad hoc
Committee on proposed
convention on declaration
of death of missing persons.

* The recommendation on this item is, of course, a provisional one pending consideration of the report of the ad hoc Committee.

✓ 27

Report of the Third Session
of the Commission on the
Status of Women.

✓ 29

Resolutions of the
Freedom of Information
Conference.

✓ 31

Report of the U.N.
International Children's
Emergency Fund.

Item to be referred direct to the
Social Commission under Rule 15

✓ 20

World Social and
Cultural Situation.

The Assembly has itself suggested
that the Council should consider
this question on the basis of a
report by the Social Commission and
it seems therefore desirable to
delay taking this Item on to the
Agenda until such a report has been
submitted.

Items which should be referred direct
to a Committee on Co-ordination

ITEM NO.

SUBJECT

✓ 34

Relations with and
co-ordination of
specialized agencies.

✓ 43

Relations with inter-
governmental organisations.

✓ 45

Report on Cartography

✓ 47

Calendar of Conferences,
1950.

Items which might be deleted from
the Council's Agenda

ITEM NO

SUBJECT

✓ 5

Election of three members
of Economic Board for
Palestine.

Since

Since General Assembly Resolution No. 181 (II), which laid down that three members of the proposed Joint Economic Board for Palestine should be elected by the Economic and Social Council, has been superseded by a General Assembly Resolution adopted on the 14th May, 1948, relieving the Palestine Commission from any responsibility for the creation of a Joint Economic Board, it is clear that the Council is similarly freed from the responsibility to elect three members to it. It is therefore, suggested that this item no longer has any place on the Council's Agenda and should be deleted.

Items which should be postponed to a later Session

ITEM NO.

SUBJECT

✓ 6

Report of Secretary
General on Housing and Town
and Country Planning.

The Social Commission has asked in its report that the Council should not consider this until it and other interested Commissions have had a chance to express their views on it.

✓ 21

Social problems of
aboriginal populations
and other under-
developed groups of the
American continent.

In paragraph III of the note circulated as document E/1364 the Secretary-General has informed the Council that the contents of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the 11th May, 1949, have been communicated to interested governments as well as to the Director of the Instituto Indigenista Inter-Americano. As the first operative paragraph of the Assembly Resolution specifies that the Economic and Social Council should await requests for help before taking action in regard to the problems of the aboriginal populations of the American continent, it would seem more appropriate for the Council to defer consideration of this question until replies have been received from these governments, and it can be seen what requests are made.

✓ 22 (1)

Report of the Fifth
Session of the
Commission on Human
Rights.

It is suggested that, although the timing of its Meeting has made it impossible for the Human Rights Commission to submit an earlier report, there is no reason to warrant a departure from the six-week rule laid down in Council Resolution 55(iv) and consideration of the report should therefore be deferred until the tenth session.

✓ 22 (ii)

Memorandum by Secretary-General on question of inclusion of Court decisions in year-book on Human Rights.

As the sample studies to be prepared by the Secretary General under Council Resolution 192 (VIII) have not been circulated sufficiently far in advance of the Session to allow time for proper examination it is suggested that consideration of the item should be postponed until the Report of the Human Rights Commission on the subject comes before the Council. The foregoing paragraph proposes that this should be at the tenth Session.

✓ 28

Report of 3rd Session
of sub-Commission
on Freedom of Information.

Owing to the timing of the sub-Commission's meeting members of the Council will not have had time to study the report and it is not anticipated that its contents will be of sufficient urgency to require immediate attention in these circumstances.

NLT UNATIONS NEWYORK

~~625~~ 625 RESUEL FROM YATES LATE POSITION ITEM NUMBER EIGHTEEN
RECOMMENDED YOUR NO 755 NOT CONSISTENT ETA DURAND 5TH JULY
UNLESS OTHER MISSIONS STOP BELIEVE CAN HOLD POSITION
POPULATION NOT BEFORE FIRST AUGUST AS RECOMMENDED

Gilbert Yates, Secretary Recosec

23 June 1949

ELT UNESCO PARIS

DE BLONAY FROM YATES HAVE YOU PREFERENCE FOR UNESCO REPORT
BEING TAKEN EARLY MIDDLE OR LATE IN COUNCIL SESSION

Gilbert Yates, Secretary Ecosoc, Room C-316

9th appendix

NLT ORATIONS NEWYORK

~~625~~ 625 HESSEL FROM YATES LATE POSITION ITEM NUMBER EIGHTEEN
RECOMMENDED YOUR NO 755 NOT CONSISTENT ETA DURAND 5TH JULY
UNLESS OTHER MISSIONS STOP BELIEVE CAN HOLD POSITION
POPULATION NOT BEFORE FIRST AUGUST AS RECOMMENDED

Gilbert Yates, Secretary Ecosoc

23 June 1949

9th Session
agenda

21 June 1949

Miss Hampton,
New Zealand Delegation to the United Nations,
Empire State Building,
Room 6004,
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Miss Hampton,

In accordance with your request to M. Dumontet, I am enclosing
a copy of our letter to Dr. Sutch of the 15 June regarding distribution
of items on the agenda of the ninth session, together with enclosure.

Yours sincerely,

Anne Phillips

SZEMING SZE

AMSANITA

ROME

PLEASE ADVISE MOST CONVENIENT DATE COMMENCEMENT COORDINATION
QUESTIONS COUNCIL ALSO WHETHER OTHER STRONGLY REQUESTED DATES.

YATES

Mr. G. Yates - Palais des Nations, Geneva

Tele-gramm - Télégramme Telegramma

* 33	von — de — da	No	Wörter Mots Parole	Aufgegeben den Consigné le Consegnato il	Stunde Heure Ora
5233 PARIS 016598 21/20 20		1728 =			

9th April
44 W.

Erhalten — Reçu — Ricevuto		Befördert — Transmis — Trasmesso	
von — de — da	Stunde — Heure — Ora	Nach — à — a	Stunde — Heure — Ora
PARIS 8SE	1910	Duf-Ruf	

No 3 869

ELT = YATES UNATIONS GENEVE

L

DIRGEN
WOULD PREFER PRESENT UNESCO REPORT EARLY IN COUNCIL SESSION
AND BEFORE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE = BLONAY 360 =

CT 360+

Tele amm - Télégramme elegramma

33 von — de — da No Wörter Mots Aufgegeben den Consigned to Stunde Heures
 8433 LAKE SUCCESS SDZ114 134/132 20 1229 = VIA RS =

Erhalten — Reçu — Ricevuto

Befördert — Transmis — Trasmesso

von — de — da

Stunde-Heure-Ora

Name — Nom — Nome

nach — à — a

Stunde-Heure-Ora

Name — Nom — Nome

Mêmes ordres pr Lettres-tg :

JOUR : lun-ven. 8-18.30, sam. 8-12 : par fil
 lun-sam. 7-8 : porter

Hors ces heures :

Tg pr UNATIONS (send usq 22h, sam.
 13.30-22h. dim. 10-22h, 4 54 73 Mlle
 Nonin.

TG PERSONNELS : les phoner au desti-
 nataire (évent. demander No au 2 80 00)

NUIT : dépôt taclage. Sam. à dim., tg pr
 UNATIONS ou tierces pers.: dépôt tel.
 TG TELEPHONES : porter.

No 3422

UNATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

Palais des Nations

Genève

No

NLT = UNATIONS GENEVA =

764 YATES YOUR 592 ONE ARRIVAL DATES 25 JUNE ROBERTSON, 27

OSBORNE DONOGHUE 29 GREEN WALLACE POWERS 3 JULY WEINTRAUB

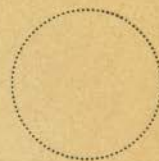
DAVIS MORRIS 4 SZE TODD SCOTT TWO REFERENCE GREEK ITEM

DELEGATION INFORMS ADDITIONAL STATEMENT URGENCY NOT EXPECTED ,

AMBASSADOR PHILON WILL BE AVAILABLE MEETING 29 JUNE CAN

Telegramm - Télégramme - Telegramma

von — de — da 8433	No	Wörter Mots Parole	Aufgegeben den Consigné le Consegnato il	Stunde Heure Ora
-----------------------	----	--------------------------	--	------------------------



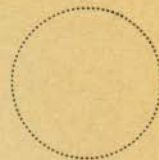
Erhalten — Reçu — Ricevuto			Befördert — Transmis — Trasmesso		
von — de — da	Stunde — Heure — Ora	Name — Nom — Nome	nach — à — a	Stunde — Heure — Ora	Name — Nom — Nome

No. _____

BE REACHED GREEK LEGATION BERNE PRIOR THAT DATE . CORDIER
 SUGGESTS UNSCOB N DOCUMENTS NOT CIRCULATED BEFORE DECISION
 ON FORMAL GREEK ITEM TAKEN BY AGENDA COMMITTEE . ONE SET
 EACH ENGLISH AND FRENCH DOCUMENTS AIRMAILED 17 JUNE THREE
 REPRESENTATIVES AGENDA COMMITTEE WILL BE BORBERG NOW IN
 COPENHAGEN SEM DUE

Telegramm - Télégramme - Telegramma

von — de — da 8433	No	Wörter Mots Parole	Aufgegeben den Consigné le Consegnato il	Stunde Heure Ora
-----------------------	----	--------------------------	--	------------------------



Erhalten — Reçu — Ricevuto			Befördert — Transmis — Trasmesso		
von — de — da	Stunde — Heure — Ora	Name — Nom — Nome	nach — à — a	Stunde — Heure — Ora	Name — Nom — Nome

No.

GENEVA 27 JUNE AT SUGGESTION MOROZOV CABLING SKOROBOGATY MINSK
 HE CABLE YOU DATE ARRIVAL FOR COMMITTEE VENEZUELAN DELEGATION
 WILL CABLE YOU NAME ALTERNATE STOLK FOUR NEW ZEALAND COMMENTS
 AGENDA AIRMAILED TODAY = DUMONTET +

CT NLT 764 592 25 27 29 3 4 29, . . 17 21 +

MARTIN HILL AMSANITA ROME

UNITED STATES HAVE SUBMITTED PROPOSAL AGENDA COMMITTEE
COUNCIL COORDINATION COMMITTEE SHOULD TAKE ALL
SPECIALISED AGENCY REPORTS ALSO CONSIST COMMITTEE
WHOLE STOP YOUR VIEWS PLEASE

GILBERT YATES

M. Gilbert Yates, Secretary Ecosoc

20 juin 1949

20 juin 1949

Cher Monsieur,

Sur votre demande, j'ai consulté le Président du Conseil au sujet de l'audition du représentant de la Fédération syndicale mondiale par le Comité de l'ordre du jour sur le point 49 "Chômage et plein emploi" que la Fédération a fait inscrire à l'ordre du jour provisoire de la neuvième session du Conseil.

Monsieur Thorn pense qu'il serait préférable de laisser au Comité de l'ordre du jour toute la journée du 29 juin pour une discussion préliminaire et générale des points à l'ordre du jour provisoire, et il m'a demandé en conséquence de prévoir l'audition du représentant de la Fédération pour le 30 juin au matin.

Dans l'espoir que cet arrangement vous conviendra, je vous prie de croire, cher Monsieur, à l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués.

G.E. Yates
Secrétaire du Conseil
économique et social

Monsieur Georges Fischer
Fédération syndicale mondiale
1, rue Vernet
Paris (8e)
France

NSU/PO/RC11 / SGZ2843 GENEVE 120 17 1845

NLT UNATIONS NEWYORK

9th Session agenda
RUSH

592 DUMONTET FROM YATES ONE YOUR 747 CABLE ARRIVAL
DATES OFFICERS NAMED TWO YOUR MEMO 13 JUNE DISPLACED GREEK
POPULATIONS SEND LETTER GREEK REPRESENTATIVE HEADQUARTERS
DRAWING ATTENTION RULES TEN AND FIFTEEN INQUIRING WHETHER
WISHES TRANSMIT AGENDA COMMITTEE ADDITIONAL STATEMENT SPECIFIC
POINT URGENCY AND REASONS PRECLUDING SUBMISSION IN

PAGE 2/70

TIME ALSO WHETHER WISHES HEARING AGENDA COMMITTEE CONVENING
29 JUNE REGARDING INCLUSION STOP DECISION DESIRABLE ISSUE
SECGEN LETTER MENTIONED YOUR MEMO GOOD TIME CIRCULATION
DOCUMENTS AGENDA COMMITTEE STOP POSITIVE DECISION WOULD REQUIRE
YOUR SHIPPING NEXT WEEK STENCILS OR BULK COPIES A/ DOCUMENTS
LISTED ANNEX LETTER AGLION 31 MAY THREE INQUIRE DANISH
INDIAN DELEGATIONS NAME ARRIVAL DATE REPRESENTATIVES AGENDA
COMMITTEE VENEZUELAN BYELORUSSIAN WHETHER VICEPRESIDENTS PRESENT
OR ALTERNATES STOP COMMITTEE CONVENING AM

ICFM 592 747 13 29 31

SENT 0012EST/PO/
RES ACK TU.../
RECD RC1-11 NSU

NSU/PO/RC9/SGZ2657 GENEVE 108 16 1800

afanda
H. H. Serin
ORIGINAL SECTION

MLT UNATIONS NEWYORK

587 DUMONTET FROM YATES

1. PLEASE CABLE COMMENTS ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT FOLLOWING
SUGGESTED ORDER ECONOMIC ITEMS INTER SE THIRTEEN NINE EIGHT
TEN ELEVEN 36 15 16 17 2 3 39 40 41 49 14 12 CONFIRM LATE
PLACE 14 WOULD SUIT STATISTICS DIVISION VIEW SUBCOMMISSION
SESSION SEPTEMBER

W

PAGE 2/58

CABLE COMMENTS SOCIAL DEPARTMENT FOLLOWING SUGGESTED ORDER
SOCIAL ITEMS INTER SE 18 30 19 6 37 38 42 26 7 31 32 20 21

3

CABLE HUMPHREYS RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED ORDER FOLLOWING
ITEMS INTER SE 22 THROUGH 25 AND 27 THROUGH 29

4 ITEM 4 ASSUME POWERS BRIEFED

5 ITEM 47 WHAT IS PRESENT STATE 1950 CALENDAR PRO-
POSALS

ICFM 587 1 36 15 16 17 2 3 39 40 41 49 14 12 2 18 30 19
6 37 38 42 26 7 31 32 20 21 3 22 25 27 29 4 4 5 47 1950

SENT 0004EST/PO/

Teleimm - Télégramme - Telegramma



80

von — de — da

No

Wörter
Mots

Aufgegeben den
Constaté le

Stunde
Heure

8580 LAKE SUCCESS SDZ1588 105/102 17/6 1717 =

VIA RCA =

Erhalten — Reçu — Ricevuto

— Trasmesso

von — de — da

Stunde-Heure-Ora

Name — Nom — Nome

nach — à — a

Stunde-Heure-Ora

Name — Nom — Nome

Mêmes ordres pr Lettres-tg :
JOUR : lun-ven. 8-18.30, sam. 8-12 : par fil
lun-sam. 7-8 : porter
Hors ces heures :
Tg pr UNATIONS (sem. jusq 22h, sam.
13.30-22h. dim. 10-22h) : 4 54 73 Mile
Nonin.
TG PERSONNELS : les phoner au desti-
nataire (évent. demander No au 2 80 00)
NUIT : dépôt factage. Sam. à dim., tg pr
UNATIONS ou tierces pers.: dépôt tel.
TG TELEPHONES : porter.

No 2 374
UNATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

Palais des Nations

Genève

No

NLT = UNATIONS GENEVA =

755 YATES YOUR 587 ONE ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT AGREES FOLLOWING
ORDER : 13 9 8 49 10 11 36 15 16 17 2 3 39 40 41 14 12. 49
CONNECTED WITH 8 SEE ALSO US SUGGESTION E/C. 3/19 LATE PLAQUE 14
CONFIRMED TWO SOCIAL DEPARTMENT SUGGESTS FOLLOWING

Telegramm - Télégramme - Telegramma

von — de — da

No

Orter
Mots
Parole

Aufgegeben den
Consigné le
Consegnato il

Stunde
Heure
Ora

8580

Erhalten — Reçu — Ricevuto

Befördert — Transmis — Trasmesso

von — de — da

Stunde-Heure-Ora

Narr.e — Nom — Nome

nach — à — a

Stunde-Heure-Ora

Name — Nom — Nome

ORDER : 30 19 6 20 21 37 38 42 26 7 18 31 32 THREE HUMPHREY

RECOMMENDS FOLLOWING ORDER 29 24 23 25 27 22 28 FOUR

INFORMATION ITEM 47 AIRMAILED 15 JUNE FIVE HILL WISHES ITEMS

46 32 DEALT BEFORE END JULY SIX OWEN ARRIVING GENEVA NOON 22

JUNE

DUMONTET

9th Session
agenda

Gilbert Yates

Georges Dumontet

Agenda Item 29

17 June 1949

In connexion with the attached, the note marked Annex II seems to be the material necessary for the Agenda Committee. Annex I gives the details which might be of some use.

I.G.O. 5210

Origin: Lake Success

No. poste: 1463

Date sent: 16/6/49

Date received: 17/6/49

NLT UNATIONS GENEVA

747 Yates Your 576 and 578 list Headquarters Secretariat attending airmailed today. Following will arrive prior 5 July

GREE N, DONOGHUE, WEINTRAUB, MORRIS, DAVIS, SCOTT, OSBORNE, ROBERTSON, TODD, SZE, WALLACE, POWERS.

U.S. Comments airmailed yesterday. Commencing Coordination Committee 14 July confirmed by SGS Office and Owen. Morse wishes ILO Report considered 11 July

DUMONTET

Action: Mr. Yates

Mr. Moderow
Mr. Evans
Mr. Lethbridge
Registry
Tel. file
Ex. copy

1 - Sze Todd.
1 - Powers.
1 - Sze Act.
1 - Wallace
1 - Am. Am.
1 - O'Brien

qth. a/c
Geneva, 16 June 1949

NLT

UNATIONS

LAKE SUCCESS (NEW YORK)

587

DUMONTET FROM YATES

1. PLEASE CABLE COMMENTS ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT FOLLOWING SUGGESTED ORDER ECONOMIC ITEMS INTER SE : 13, 9, 8, 10, 11, 36, 15, 16, 17, 2, 3, 39, 40, 41, 49, 14, 12. CONFIRM LATE PLACE 14 WOULD SUIT STATISTICS DIVISION VIEW SUBCOMMISSION SESSION SEPTEMBER.
2. CABLE COMMENTS SOCIAL DEPARTMENT FOLLOWING SUGGESTED ORDER SOCIAL ITEMS INTER SE : 18, 30, 19, 6, 37, 38, 42, 26, 7, 31, 32, 20, 21
3. CABLE HUMPHREY'S RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED ORDER FOLLOWING ITEMS INTER SE 22 THROUGH 25 AND 27 THROUGH 29.
4. ITEM 4. ASSUME POWERS BRIEFED
5. ITEM 47. WHAT IS PRESENT STATE 1950 CALENDAR PROPOSALS.

G.E. Yates, Palais des Nations, Geneva.



NEW ZEALAND DELEGATION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

June 16 1949

M. Georges Dumontet,
Secretariat of the Economic and
Social Council,
United Nations, Lake Success.

*inserted
as E/C.3/21*

Dear M. Dumontet,

AGENDA OF NINTH SESSION

I am enclosing a paper which I would appreciate your having published as an Economic and Social Council document. This paper consists of the New Zealand delegation's views on how the agenda of the ninth session of the Economic and Social Council should be handled.

These views have been reached after consultations with the Secretariat and members of various delegations.

Would it be possible to let me have a copy of the document as early as possible? Perhaps if you sent it to the Children's Fund in Paris, and addressed it to me as New Zealand representative on the Executive Board, it could get to me so that I have it in my hands before going to Geneva.

If you wish to get in touch with me, perhaps you could send a telegram to the Children's Fund. From the 18th., for a few days, my address will be

c/o New Zealand High Commissioner's Office,
415 Strand, London.

Yours sincerely,

W. B. Stutch

W. B. STUTCH
Secretary General

*E/C.3/19
E/C.3/20
E/C.3/21*

10
UNITED NATIONS • NATIONS UNIES

IN REPLY REFER TO
ECA 54/92

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Gilbert Yates

FROM: Georges Dumontet *G.D.*

SUBJECT: Suggestions regarding disposition of items

Date 15 June 1949

Prior to the U.S. paper E/C.3/19 (attached), I had prepared for you this note on the basis of informal conversations with some Delegations (New Zealand, U.K., U.S., France, Denmark, Lebanon) and also on the basis of information obtained from members of the Secretariat.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sutch asked me to give him the views of the Secretariat with respect to the Agenda, even if they were only preliminary. With the agreement of David Owen, I have shown this note to him. Of course, it does not contain any suggestions on the question of order of consideration of items; Up to now, I have collected only very sketchy suggestions. I will send you a note on the data which I have.

I understand Mr. Sutch intends to present a New Zealand note to the Agenda Committee on this question of disposition of items.

9 June 1949

- 1 -

THE AGENDA COMMITTEE MAY WISH TO RECOMMEND THAT THE FOLLOWING ITEMS BE DEALT WITH IN PLENARY:

2. ECME (MIGHT BE POSTPONED)
3. INLAND TRANSPORT IN THE MIDDLE EAST (MIGHT BE POSTPONED)
4. TRAINING IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
5. ECONOMIC BOARD FOR PALESTINE (MIGHT BE POSTPONED - SEE NOTE BELOW)
15. ECE REPORT (SEE NOTE BELOW)
16. ECAFE REPORT (SEE NOTE BELOW)
17. ECLA REPORT (SEE NOTE BELOW)
20. WORLD SOCIAL SURVEY
21. PROBLEMS OF ABORIGINAL POPULATIONS
22. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (SEE NOTE BELOW)
23. FORCED LABOUR
24. SLAVERY
25. TRADE UNION RIGHTS
30. NARCOTICS
31. UNICEF
32. UNAC
33. IMPLEMENTATION
- 34.(11) FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMMES

44. NGO
45. CARTOGRAPHY
46. GENEVA LIBRARY
48. ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS
50. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
51. CONFIRMATION OF MEMBERS OF COMMISSIONS
52. ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE AGENDA COMMITTEE

ITEM 5: (THE FOLLOWING NOTE MIGHT BE INCLUDED IN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S NOTE TO THE AGENDA COMMITTEE)

Discussed as per
worked out with Legal Dept.

"THE COUNCIL WAS CHARGED BY RESOLUTION No. 184 (II) OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF THE THREE FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC BOARD WHICH THE RESOLUTION ESTABLISHED TO IMPLEMENT THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ECONOMIC UNION FOR PALESTINE. ACCORDINGLY THE COUNCIL AT ITS SIXTH SESSION PLACED THIS QUESTION UPON ITS AGENDA AND BY RESOLUTION 112 (VI) REQUESTED MEMBERS TO SUBMIT THEIR NOMINATIONS TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. THE COUNCIL AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION DECIDED TO POSTPONE FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION. THE AGENDA COMMITTEE WILL NO DOUBT WISH TO CONSIDER THIS ITEM IN THE LIGHT OF THE CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE ^{SINCE} IN THE BASIC RESOLUTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS ADOPTED."

ITEMS 15, 16 AND 17:

AT ITS SEVENTH SESSION, THE COUNCIL HAD SOME RATHER LENGTHY DISCUSSIONS

AS TO WHETHER THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF ECE, ECAFE, ECLA SHOULD BE REFERRED DIRECTLY TO THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE. IT WAS DECIDED TO DEAL WITH THEM IN PLENARY.

ITEM 22:

THERE IS A STRONG POSSIBILITY THAT THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WHICH IS AT PRESENT WORKING ON THE COVENANT ON HUMAN RIGHTS MAY RECOMMEND THAT THIS DRAFT COVENANT BE SENT TO GOVERNMENTS FOR COMMENTS. IF THIS IS THE CASE, IT WOULD NOT COME BEFORE THE COUNCIL FOR FULL DISCUSSION BEFORE ITS ELEVENTH SESSION.

- II -

THE AGENDA COMMITTEE MAY WISH TO RECOMMEND THAT THE FOLLOWING ITEMS BE DEALT WITH IN THREE STAGES, NAMELY: PLENARY, COMMITTEE, PLENARY:

7: STATELESSNESS

9: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

34(11) FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMMES

- III -

THE AGENDA COMMITTEE MAY WISH TO RECOMMEND THAT THE FOLLOWING ITEMS BE REFERRED DIRECT TO COMMITTEES:

(A) TO THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE:

5: ECU REPORT

10: MEASURES TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

11: DDT

- 12: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REPORT
- 13: FISCAL COMMISSION REPORT
- 14: STATISTICAL COMMISSION REPORT
- 35: ILO REPORT
- 36: FAO REPORT
- 39: ICAO REPORT
- 40: ITU REPORT
- 41: UPU REPORT

(8) TO THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE:

- 18: POPULATION COMMISSION REPORT
- 19: SOCIAL COMMISSION REPORT
- 26: REPORT ON DECLARATIONS OF DEATH OF MISSING PERSONS
- 27: REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
- 28: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
- 29: RESOLUTIONS ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (FROM FINAL ACT)
- 35: ILO REPORT
- 37: UNESCO REPORT
- 38: WHO REPORT
- 42: IRO REPORT

(ITEMS 26, 27, 28 AND 29 COULD BE REFERRED TO A HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE, SHOULD IT BE DECIDED TO SET UP SUCH A COMMITTEE)

(c) To the COORDINATION COMMITTEE

- 6: HOUSING AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING
- 34: RELATIONS WITH AND COORDINATION OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
- 35: ILO REPORT
- 36: FAO REPORT
- 37: UNESCO REPORT
- 38: WHO REPORT
- 39: ICAO REPORT
- 40: ITU REPORT
- 41: UPU REPORT
- 42: IRO REPORT
- 43: RELATIONS WITH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
- 47: 1950 CALENDAR

ITEMS 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42

AT THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, THE REPORTS OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES WERE REFERRED TO THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE AND TO THE SOCIAL COMMITTEE ACCORDING TO THEIR NATURE, AS WELL AS TO THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE. AT THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL, THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE CONSISTED OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THIRTEEN MEMBERS.