

DEA - Economic and Social Council Secretariat - organizational matters - 4th session.

01 Jan 1947
31 Jul 1947.

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With the compliments of the
Indian Liaison Officer with the United Nations
350 Fifth Ave., Room 6212, New York 1, N. Y.

No. 2120

14 July 1947.

Mr. Trygve Lie,
Secretary-General,
United Nations,
Lake Success, L.I.,
New York.

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish below the names of
the Members of the Indian Delegation to the Fifth Session
of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations:-

Representative:

Delegate:

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Prime Minister,
Mysore State, India.

Alternates:

- 1) Dr. P. P. Pillai, Chief Permanent Representative.
- 2) Mr. R. K. Nehru, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Dept.

Advisers:

- 1) Mr. A.W. Sattanathan, Deputy Director, Customs Department.
- 2) Mr. S. W. Ahmad, Director, India Information Services, Washington.

Secretary:

Mr. S. Sen, Permanent Liaison Officer.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. Sen
(S. Sen)
Indian Liaison Officer.

SS/c

cc: Mr. George Yates ✓
Miss J. Nearne

India's Delegation to the Fifth Session
of the Economic & Social Council

Delegate:

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar

Alternate Delegates:

- 1) Dr. P. P. Pillai
- 2) Mr. R. K. Nehru

Advisers:

- 1) Mr. A. N. Sattanathan
- 2) Mr. S. W. Ahmad

Secretary:

Mr. S. Sen

Mr. Leo Malania
Executive Officer

Gilbert Yates

U.N. Headquarters - Space requirements

23 April 1946⁴⁷

I have the following comments to make on the two documents marked A and B relating to the buildings of the new Headquarters site. The two documents are not wholly consistent with each other, and I have assumed where they differ that A is intended to prevail.

Document A
Estimated Floor Space Requirements
Meeting Halls and Their Services

Page 2
Economic and
Social Council
Chamber

The provision made for Specialized Agencies should be much closer to the Council table than for non-Governmental Organizations. Provision should be made for up to fifteen Specialized Agencies. Only fifteen places should be provided at the table, but space should also be provided for two advisers behind each representative of a Specialized Agency.

Space should be provided for up to fifteen Category "A" non-Governmental Organizations; one representative and one adviser each. This should be distinguished from the space for Category "B" and "C" organizations.

With Category "B" and non-Governmental Organizations a total of 100 places should be provided. It is likely that between 100 and 200 organizations will be brought into relationship with the Council, but not more than 100 observers need be expected at any one time.

In addition to the other categories mentioned, space should be provided for 500 public and 200 press.

Committee
rooms

At least one of the larger committee rooms proposed, and preferably two, should be capable of housing a Committee of the Whole of the Council. For this purpose it will have to be rather more ample in some respects than proposed. Provision should be made for Specialized Agencies and NGO's on, say, the full scale for Specialized Agencies, and half the scale for NGO's, applicable to the Council Chamber, plus at least 100 press and 100 public.

An increasing amount of the Council's work may be conducted in the Committee of the Whole for various technical reasons,

23 April 1947.

and Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar expressed himself specifically and strongly on this point.

Document B
Preliminary Summary of Considerations Affecting
Planning of United Nations Headquarters

Page 1
Paragraph D

There is a most important amendment which should be taken into consideration here. At the time he left for Geneva it was the intention and hope of the S.S.G. for Economic Affairs that the ITO secretariat should be housed in the same building as the secretariat of the Economic Affairs Department, on an adjacent floor or floors.

It should be realized that if individual offices are contemplated for all NGO's brought into relationship, i.e., these ⁱⁿ Category "B" and "C", as well as in Category "A", the number involved may be between 100 and 200.

Page 2
Restaurant

It is essential, on the experience of Lake Success, that one of the restaurants should be open to the secretariat only, and be designed to provide quick service.

Meeting Hall Area
General Assembly
Para. c.

Provision should also be made, as required by the agreements between the General Assembly and the Specialized Agencies, for representatives of Specialized Agencies, on the same scale as indicated for the Economic and Social Council chamber.

Page 3
Economic and Social
Council Chamber
Para. d.

This is inconsistent with the figures (22 delegates and 88 advisers) in the first paragraph of page 2 of Document A, and the higher figure should be taken.

As regards the shape of the table, it is highly important and has been ^{the} subject of strong representations from a number of delegations that the sides of the horseshoe table should be closer to each other than the present semi-circular form. This involves greater depth in the design of the Council chamber. The flexible pattern proposed will not, in itself, be satisfactory unless the floor space in the delegates' area permits the narrow horseshoe form, together with adequate space at the apex of the horseshoe behind the President's chair. It is

worth noting that the specifications of the secretariat in this matter for the Council chamber at Lake Success were not properly implemented.

Underground entrances for secretariat services within the area enclosed by the horseshoe table are desirable.

Another highly desirable detail is a screen for daylight projection (~~and~~ drafts and other short documents) visible from all places at the Council table.

Conference Rooms

See remarks on Document A above.

Page 5, para. 1
Secretariat
building

Estimated figure of 130 people per floor. Given the limitations of skyscraper construction, this figure is high enough if the more important factor of daylight in all offices is to be implemented. It should also be borne in mind in this connection that efficient vertical mechanical transport between floors can be provided, whereas I understand from Mr. Harrison that no satisfactory form of mechanical lateral internal transport has yet been devised.

para. 3

The suggestion that the elevator bank must be centrally located may conflict with the previous requirements that it should be adjacent to the meeting hall area. The latter should presumably prevail.

para. 7
Library

For what number of books is provision being made? The figure of 5,000 incoming volumes a year seems on the face of it extremely small. Has a naught been omitted? That is, if, as I assume, white papers and similar documents count as volumes.

Page 7, para. 5

The proposal that each Specialized Agency should have its separate conference and meeting hall facilities should not be regarded as final. It should be an object of policy to secure, at any rate, some degree of compromise, through the Co-ordination Committee. The views of the Specialized Agencies on this subject are likely to change radically when they compare the cost of separate and shared units.

Page 8, para. 7

The parking facilities seem ridiculously inadequate. Surely it is necessary in this country to provide for about fifty per cent, at least, of the staff, apart from accommodation for delegations.

Para. 2

Daylight screens should be provided as mentioned above.

Note:

Swimming baths (indoor and outdoor) and other recreational facilities should presumably be provided on the site.

1) Two notes which have been circulated to me, one - dated 4 April from the Executive Officer of the Department of Public Information to the Director of the Conference Co-ordination Division, and one dated 11 April from the Director of the Conference Co-ordination Division to the Assistant Secretary-General of Public Information - seem to imply some misunderstanding of accepted policy covering the nature of meetings of the Economic and Social Council which would be well to dispel. There seems also to be some misunderstanding about the cause of difficulties which arose in connection with the plenary Session of the Council on Friday, 28 March, on which I would like to comment.

2) The primary object in the arrangement and management of Economic and Social Council meetings - plenary sessions and committees - is the efficient discharge of the business of the Council. The Council has evolved a flexible procedure involving inter alia the arrangement of plenary and committee sessions to meet the requirements in the light of the business discharged on any particular day of a session, and to be discharged during the calendar of the session. This object, and various ways of achieving it, have been formulated quite definitely on behalf of the Council by the President on various occasions. It is not a policy which the Secretariat can change at discretion even if, which we do not, we wish to change it. For instance, apart from many other considerations, given the present volume of business, the sessions of the Economic and Social Council would last weeks longer than they do if the flexibility of its present procedures were abandoned.

3) The accepted system requires that the detailed programme for a particular day shall be planned in the light of the business done on the previous day. This means that it must be settled after the conclusion of the evening meeting on a particular day. The suggestion at the end of the memorandum of 4 April is therefore quite inapplicable in the case of Economic and Social Council meetings. Further, one point in the present arrangements regarding the service of the Order of the Day are bound, and do from time to time, result in difficulties for the press services and the services controlling public access; this is that the Order of the Day works on the estimate of the next day's programme which it is possible to make at about 4:30 in the afternoon, and not on the actual programme for the next day which is, as stated above, necessarily settled after the day's meetings. The settlement of this programme often involves decisions as to whether particular business should be done in plenary or committee sessions, with corresponding differences in the type of room used.

4) The difficulties on 28 March last arose directly from the last mentioned arrangements. A decision that the Council would meet in Committee Room 2 instead of the Council Chamber was taken at the Presidential-A.S.G. level at about seven p.m. on the 27th of March. On the day in question, the Order of the Day service had ceased to function at that time and had sent out its notices on earlier assumptions.

5) The ECOSCO Secretariat would welcome some arrangements for assessing "public interest" such as the Director of the Conference Co-ordination Division suggests in his minute. It is essential that such arrangements should be related to the actual system of work of the Council, i.e. that they should be based on its actual requirements as regards meetings as settled after each day's session.

7 April 1947

TO: Mr. Weintraub
Mr. Caustin
Mr. deBellaigue
Mr. Deperon
Mr. Leonard
Mr. Malania
Mr. Varley
Mr. Yates

FROM: Mr. Bell

It is suggested that the following points form the basis for discussion at tomorrow's meeting on Expert Advice:

1. The Co-ordination Committee should discuss the way in which the Specialized Agencies can be brought into the following procedure.

2. Whilst we cannot hope to keep a complete record of all experts and in all fields, it does seem necessary that, except in the fields covered by the Specialized Agencies, every division should be responsible for maintaining a file of (a) organizations, (b) outstanding experts, to whom reference could be made whenever the question of expert advice arises.

3. Letters should be written to these organizations and experts asking them, whether, if the occasion arose, they would be prepared to provide us with names of appropriate experts

4. The procedure would be;

- (a) the Secretary General receives a request
- (b) the request goes to the Division concerned
- (c) if the Specialized Agencies are involved, a joint meeting is arranged
- (d) if further inquiries are necessary, reference is made to the organizations and experts on the file.
- (e) finally a list of experts is sent to the inquiring country which makes the ultimate choice itself.

5. The experts chosen by the inquiring country from the list provided are given temporary contracts by the United Nations. There would be an appropriate procedure for reimbursements of the United Nations by the country receiving advice.

6. An officer in the Division of Co-ordination and Liaison would be responsible for channeling inquiries and for seeing that inter-divisional or inter-departmental meetings were held wherever more than one division or more than one department were concerned.

7. The crucial points in this scheme are;

(a) the selection of outstanding experts. This is a matter on which there might be some controversy. Is this selection possible?

^{up} (b) The degree of responsibility we assume in drawing out the list of experts. Although the ultimate selection of experts is made by the inquiring country, the United Nations under this scheme would in fact be giving the stamp of its approval to each expert nominated on the list. Is this desirable.

Mr. Adrian Pelt (Attention: Conference Co-ordination Division)

Mr. David Owen

29 March 1947

As you know, the centralization as far as practicable of the headquarters of the United Nations is an important policy of the United Nations, which was recommended by the Preparatory Commission and approved by the General Assembly. In the long run, it may be one of the vital points in international organization generally. During the interim period, before the various new inter-governmental organizations such as the Interim Commission of the W.H.O. become fully constituted specialized agencies, the choice of the meeting places of these bodies is a factor that is clearly going to play a big part in the final choice of site of the agency. The desirability of having these interim meetings, and the first meetings of the full conferences of the agencies at headquarters may in some cases conflict with the natural desire of the Conference Co-ordination Division to fill up gaps in the programme at Geneva. In a particular case, of course, one of others of the considerations may be the more important. We have also some room for manoeuvre in that we can sometimes switch a meeting of our own to Geneva, if it is necessary to do so in order to offer a specialized agency or inter-governmental organization space at New York.

I am very much concerned to make sure that the policy consideration is fully taken into account on each occasion before any offer or answer is made to an agency about making available facilities for conferences at Geneva. While I am away during the next five weeks, perhaps reference can be made to Mr. Yates on this point by the Conference and Co-ordination Division

cc: Mr. Perez-Guerrero

Received
March
Snow 11

Peter Back Yard 5/11

RESOLUTIONS INVOLVING EXPENDITURES

FROM UNITED NATIONS FUNDS

(Note by the Secretary-General)

1. Rule 28 of the Rules of Procedure of the Council adopted on 28 February 1947 reads as follows:

"Before any proposal which involves expenditure from United Nations funds is approved by the Council the Secretary-General shall prepare and circulate to members

(a) a summary report of the financial implications of the proposals; and

(b) estimates of costs involved in each proposal."

2. In accordance with this rule, the Secretary-General hereby submits ~~the~~ summary report of the financial implications of ~~the~~ proposals ~~now~~ before the Council. It should be noted that the estimates cover only those direct additional expenditures not already provided for in the 1947 budget.

3. In light of the present financial situation of the United Nations and of the total of these direct additional expenditures required if all recommendations put before the Council are to be put into effect in 1947, the Secretary-General wishes to draw the attention of the Council to the Seventh Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in which the Committee recommended that:-

"the Councils, Commissions and Committees should develop work programs indicating for each activity whether it is essential during 1947, whether it could, if necessary, be conducted on a reduced scale, or whether it would be possible to postpone it. This should not only lead to more effective planning and coordination of work, but it should be of help to the Secretary-General to negotiate readjustments in programs and to arrive at a determination of expenditures to be authorized when he finds that the demands for services and activities exceed available funds."

Approved.
A. H. D. 7/3

General
E. C. D. 6. H. J. J.

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in ref.
of Council
& how

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF RESOLUTIONS
PRESENTED TO THE FOURTH SESSION
OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

	<u>Additional Annual Costs⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Additional Costs for Balance of 1947</u>
1. <u>Report of the Narcotics Commission</u>		
a. Re-establishment of International Control of Narcotic Drugs	\$ 9,900(personnel)	\$12,600 (2)
b. Improvement of Control	6,600	5,400
c. Revision of List of Narcotic Drugs	-	2,500
d. Limitation of Production of Raw Materials	10,000	7,500
e. Printing of Documents required by the Commission	25,000	25,000
f. Control of Narcotics in Japan and Korea ⁽³⁾	-	-
	<hr/> \$51,500	<hr/> \$53,000
2. <u>Report of the Social Commission</u>		
a. Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders	25,000	15,000
b. Social Welfare Activities	14,000	30,000 ⁽⁴⁾
c. Ad Hoc Technical Committee on Migration	9,000	6,000
	<hr/> \$48,000	<hr/> \$51,000
3. <u>Report of the Human Rights Commission</u>		
a. Conference on Freedom of Information	-	25,000
		<hr/> \$25,000 ⁽⁵⁾

-
- (1) If the project to be undertaken will involve the United Nations in a continuing program.
- (2) This estimate, as well as subsequent estimates in this column, includes the cost of initial recruitment (travel and 60 days installation allowance) as well as salary for the period 1 April - 31 December.
- (3) To be estimated after preliminary discussion of the problem by the Council.
- (4) Including costs of consultants for special projects in this field recommended by the Commission.
- (5) Costs of experts, consultants, and research projects for the Conference not included in the \$28,000 voted by the Assembly to cover costs of printing, local transportation, and other non-personnel items for the Conference.

	<u>Additional Annual Costs</u>	<u>Additional Costs for Balance of 1947</u>
4. <u>Report of the Population Commission</u>		
a. Development of Data needed by FAO	\$20,000	\$16,600
b. International Census Plans	16,000	13,600
c. Demographic Year Book	20,000	15,800
d. Improvement of Demographic Data	20,000	15,500
e. Population of Trust Territories	32,000	25,700
f. Population Growth and Economic conditions	-	4,800
g. Interplay of Economic, Social and Demographic Factors Hindering Attainment of an Adequate Standard of Living	10,000	7,300
	<u>\$118,000⁽⁶⁾</u>	<u>\$99,300⁽⁶⁾</u>
5. <u>Report of the Statistical Commission</u>		
a. Work in Field of Statistical Sampling	16,250	14,350
b. Supplement to Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook	40,800	30,850
c. International Finance and Balance of Payments	24,040	14,000
d. World Statistical Congress	6,700	12,000
e. Industrial Classification	11,400	20,000
f. National Accounts including National Income Expenditures	19,700	14,847
	<u>118,890</u>	<u>106,047</u>
<u>Report of the Economic and Employment Commission</u>		
a. Employment and Economic Stability (including periodic report on world economic trends)	41,500	34,500
b. Balance of Payments, Code for Foreign Investments, International Controls and Allocation of Commodities in Short Supply and Related Studies	42,000	35,000
c. Economic Development Problems	40,000	34,000
	<u>123,500</u>	<u>103,500</u>

(6) These estimates include costs which will be incurred by the Statistical Office as well as the Population Division in completing these projects.

Additional
Annual Costs

Additional Costs
for Balance of 1947

7. Conference on Natural Resources

Direct additional costs for temporary assistance, travel of staff, communications, printing, local transportation, etc.

a. At Lake Success		\$31,245	
b. At Denver or Knoxville		44,000	
		<hr/>	\$ 31,245 ⁽⁷⁾

8. Housing

a. Collection and Analyses of Data	\$30,000	24,600	
b. Publication of Housing Bulletin	4,500	2,000	
c. Conference on Housing (Lake Success)	-	28,000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$ 39,500		54,600

9. Report of the Transport and Communications Commission

a. Collection and Analyses of Data for following studies	26,000	21,500	
i. Revision of Radio Regulations and of International Convention on Telecommunications			
ii. International Travel			
iii. International Maritime Conference			
iv. Inland Transport, Asia and Far East.			
v. Inland Transport, The Americas			
b. Conference on Future of ECITO	-	30,000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	26,000		51,500

Total Direct Additional Expenditures Implied by ~~Resolutions~~ before the Fourth Session of the Economic and Social Council

\$525,390⁽⁸⁾

\$ 575,192⁽⁸⁾

Proposals in reports of the Secretary-General, Human Rights Commission and Employment, Population, Statistical and Transport and Communications Commissions, and to be taken into the proposal for a conference on natural resources,

(7) On the assumption that the Conference will be held at Lake Success.

(8) This total does not include additional expenditures to be entailed for the establishment of regional economic Commissions. See also footnote (2).

our file

Mr. Yates, Secretary of the Economic and Social Council

Mr. Winton, Chief, Documents Index Unit

Documents Symbols

3 March 47

May we agree to use these symbols and names for the ad hoc Committees of the Council? I think the footnotes proposed will be helpful.

E/AC.2/ Ad hoc Committee on Procedural Questions.

Footnote to first document: Document of similar ad hoc Committee on Rules of Procedure (First Session) was issued as E/PROCEDURE/1.

E/AC.6/ Ad hoc Economic Affairs Committee.

Footnote to first document: Documents of similar ad hoc Drafting Committee on Reports of Commissions in the Economic Field (Second Session) were issued as E/ECON/DC/1-6.

E/AC.7/ Ad hoc Social Affairs Committee.

Footnote to first document: Documents of similar ad hoc Drafting Committee on Reports of Commissions in the Social Field were issued as E/SOC/DC/1-5.

February 20, 1947

Admin - 4th floor

Mr. Yates

A meeting was held on the 17th of February in Room A1-188 (Conference Coordination Division) to discuss administrative procedures relating to conferences. The following officers attended:

Economic Department	: Mr. Malania
	: Mr. Green
	: Mr. Yates
Social Department	: Mr. Hessel
	: Mr. Greenwood
Conference Coordination Division	: Mr. Herman
	Mr. Lansky
	Mr. Lewis
	Mr. Harrington

1/ Mr. Yates proposed that the present Conference Coordination Division planning proforma be divided into -

- a/ Long-term conference planning,
- b/ Detailed conference planning (for use in preparing budget requests)

It was pointed out that long-term planning is not concerned with detailed arrangements, and much of the information requested on the present proforma is available only at the stage where detailed arrangements are to be put into effect, and when a budget request is to be made. It was agreed that henceforth two forms would be issued.

2/ Mr. Malania explained that while he agreed with the proposed financial procedures, experience has shown that the substantive department was intimately concerned with the total budget of conferences, in view of the possibility that certain conferences might be cancelled if too liberal services were to be provided. He proposed that the sub-

.....

stantive department be asked to approve the summary sheet (AB/12) for future conferences.

As the authority of two departments was involved, it was tentatively agreed that the substantive departments should be given an opportunity to comment on Appropriation II Conference and General Services (AB/11) before the request for an allotment is made.

3/ To establish a suitable chain of command, the following arrangements were unanimously approved:

- a/ Upon receipt of an "application to hold a conference" and approval by the Conference Coordination Division with regard to date and place of meeting, the Conference Coordination Division should send to the Executive Officer concerned either a long-term conference planning proforma, or a detailed conference planning proforma. The Executive Officer would accept the responsibility for the immediate completion and return.
- b/ All conference planning proformas shall be returned to the Conference Coordination Division by Mr. Yates, who will then provide a permanent liaison service with the Economic and Social Departments. Mr. Herman expressed the need for a more realistic system of requesting allotments and issuance of invitations. He proposed that whenever possible, the following procedure should be observed:
 - 1/ Substantive departments and the Department of Conference and General Services (Conference Coordination Division) agree as to suitable date and place for conferences;
 - 2/ Budget request be prepared and approved;

.....

- 3/ Draft letter of invitation with copy of approved allotment
be forwarded to the Secretary-General for final approval and issuance.

The proposed procedures for arranging travel and other administrative details were discussed. The Conference Coordination Division was urged to press for an early decision on this and various other procedural proposals still outstanding. It was the opinion of those present that one of the most important functions of the Conference Coordination Division was the correlation of information - and as a result of multilateral discussions - the forwarding of administrative proposals to the proper authorities for decision.

It was agreed that the necessity for strict accounting made a single channel for administrative arrangements obligatory, and it was further agreed that Committee Secretaries should make all such arrangements through the Conference Coordination Division.

LBH/hj

ESTIMATE OF CONFERENCE COSTS

Date 17 February 1947

Conference Name Economic and Social Council and Standing Committee

To be held at Lake Success

Duration of Conference 28 February - 20 March 1947

(Give inclusive dates)

Department Economic and Social Council

	Estimate	Funds required at Conference area	Funds required at Headquarters
<u>Appropriation II</u>			
1) Salaries and wages - established posts*	-0-		-0-
2) Salaries, wages and allow- ances - experts and consultants			
3) Salaries and wages for other temporary assistance			
4) Travel on conference account			
5) Entertainment for Commissions, Committees and other functions	\$1,500.		\$1,500.
6)			
7)			
TOTAL	\$1,500.		\$1,500.

APPROVED: S. S. Yates

Department

*This information is required to enable arrangements to be made for transfer of funds. The salaries do not form part of the Conference budget.

APPENDIX A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF ESTIMATES OF CONFERENCE COSTS

- 1) Form AB/10/Rev.1, will be prepared by the Executive Officer of the substantive Department with the assistance of the Conference Coordination Division. The form will be signed by the Executive Officer of the substantive Department.
- 2) Form AB/11/Rev.1, will be prepared by the Conference Coordination Division in consultation with the services concerned and will be approved by the Organization and Estimates Officer, Department of Conference and General Services, and the Director, Conference Coordination Division, Headquarters.
- 3) Form AB/12/Rev.1, will be prepared by the Conference Coordination Division in consultation with the Executive Officer of the substantive Department and will be approved by the Director, Conference Coordination Division, Headquarters.
- 4) All estimates of conference costs will be listed in the column (1) "Estimates"; salary of regular staff will not be listed as a conference cost. In column (2) "Funds required at Conference Area" will be listed the expenditure or obligations which will be incurred away from headquarters, and also the funds which will be required in the Conference Area to make salary advances to regular staff members on temporary duty there, (despite the fact that these salaries do not form part of the conference budget). These funds will be transferable by the Comptroller to the Conference Area.
- 5) In column (3) "Required at Headquarters", will be listed expenditures or obligations to be incurred at headquarters; salaries of regular staff members will be excluded.

ESTIMATE OF CONFERENCE COST

Date 17 February 1947

Conference Name Economic and Social Council and Standing Committees

To be held at Lake Success

Duration of Conference 28 February - 20 March 1947

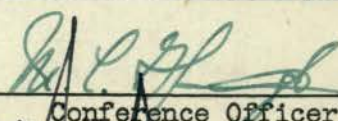
(Give inclusive dates)

APPROPRIATION: I

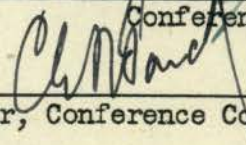
	Estimate	Funds required at Conference Area	Required at Headquarters
Department of Conference and General Services			
1) Travel of Committees and Commissions	\$ 2,900.		\$ 2,900.
2) Extra local transportation	\$ 8,280.		\$ 8,280.
TOTAL	\$11,180.		\$11,180.

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE COST

	Estimate	Funds required at Conference Area	Required at Headquarters
APPROPRIATION: I	\$ 1,500.		\$ 1,500.
APPROPRIATION: II			
1) Department of Conference and General Services			
2) Department of <u>Economic and Social Council</u>	\$11,180.		\$11,180.
APPROPRIATION: IV			
TOTAL	\$12,680.		\$12,680.

Approved 

Conference Officer

Approved 

Director, Conference Coordination Division

APPENDIX A

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF ESTIMATES OF CONFERENCE COSTS

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- 2) Form AB/11/Rev.1, will be prepared by the Conference Coordination Division in consultation with the services concerned and will be approved by the Organization and Estimates Officer, Department of Conference and General Services, and the Director, Conference Coordination Division, Headquarters.
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- 5) In column (3) "Required at Headquarters", will be listed expenditures or obligations to be incurred at headquarters; salaries of regular staff members will be excluded.

Mr. David Owen

G. E. Yates

Verbatim Reporting Requirements

3 February 1947

I should like to draw your attention to the serious repercussions which requests for Verbatim reporters for Commission meetings may have (a) on the forthcoming meeting of the Council and (b) on the program of Economic and Social meetings for the year.

The Human Rights Commission has requested verbatim reporters at not only plenary but Committee meetings, and the Social Commission has also made frequent requests. In the long run, departure from the previously-agreed policy limiting verbatim reporters to plenary meetings of the Council and of important ad hoc conferences is bound to reduce the number of meetings which can be held in the year.

There will, of course, be occasional times when verbatim reporters are justified, if available, at other meetings; for instance, when the text of an important document (e.g., the Declaration on Human Rights) is being debated.

I understand that no general instructions as to the type of meetings at which verbatim reporters can be provided has been promulgated, and suggest it would be useful if an SGB or other suitable document might be issued. If possible, it should also cover the other Councils and their subsidiary bodies, as well as the Economic and Social Council. As regards exceptions to the rules laid down, as the views taken by different divisions as to the needs of the bodies for which they are responsible vary, the conditions might be stringent. The conditions might be that the express consent of an ASG and a director of Conference and General Services should be required.

The same instructions might also deal with the questions of the conditions under which meetings can be held in Manhattan. There have been several such requests lately -- from the Economic and Employment Commission and from the NGO Committee. This is, of course, a very uneconomical way of using staff and a very slippery slope as far as requests from delegations are concerned.

Joint Meeting of Directors of Economic
and Social Affairs

Financial Regulation Requiring Estimates in Connection with
Council Resolutions Approved by Assembly (Page 932,
Journal 65, Supplement A/64/Add.1)

1. Which items on agenda will require estimates?

Presumably all Council Reports as well as Devastated Areas
Report, U.S. Proposal on Resources Conference, World Statistical
Congress, Expert Advice Member Governments etc.

2. Respective responsibility of Divisions and Bureau of the
Budget.
3. Method of handling estimates for Resolutions which arise during
the course of the Council.
4. Should the regulation be written into the Rules of Procedure
of the Council?

At the same meeting, the opportunity might be taken to decide
responsibility for papers handled in the Council etc. of certain
business common to both Departments: -

Assembly Resolution on Expert Advice to Member Governments.

Assembly Resolution on Housing.

(COPY)

THE WORLD CALENDAR ASSOCIATION, INC.

Present Calendar: 26 February 1947
World Calendar: 26 February 1947

The Honorable Trygve Lie, Secretary General
The United Nations
Lake Success, New York

My dear Mr. Secretary General:

You have doubtless received a DRAFT RESOLUTION in regard to The World Calendar, together with a letter from Senor Alberto Arca Parro requesting inclusion on the agenda of this meeting of the Economic and Social Council. Another copy is enclosed as Exhibit A.

Although a consultative status for this Association still awaits approval, may we take the liberty of urging the cooperation of the Secretariat. Bear in mind that unless action is initiated now calendar revision cannot be efficiently accomplished until 1956.

Shortly after the General Assembly adjourned in December, 1946, in consultation with members of the Secretariat, this Association prepared a proposed DRAFT RESOLUTION. See Exhibit B. It closely followed House Resolution 1345, now pending in the Congress of the United States. See Exhibit C. This is sent merely for your records.

Consultations with delegates led to revision of our DRAFT because they were of the opinion that it would be more politic and expedient not to seek an immediate RECOMMENDATION by the Council. Instead, they elected to seek appointment of a committee. See Exhibit D.

The DRAFT finally submitted to you was further condensed but the action was not further changed.

We are providing this information on the assumption that you may wish to have a complete history of this proposal.

- 2 -

Yesterday this office received a letter from Mr. George Baker of the Transport and Communications Commission. See Exhibit E. He indicates that The World Calendar will be brought to the attention of the Council by the Secretary of that Commission. We are calling this to your attention in the hope that the information will be used to advance the DRAFT RESOLUTION submitted by Peru.

Your interest and assistance will be appreciated and constitute a great service.

Sincerely yours,

Nesty Egmont
Nesty Egmont
Director

WE:ABC

ENCS: Exhibit A (Draft Resolution submitted by Arca Parro)
Exhibit B (Draft Resolution prepared after Assembly meeting)
Exhibit C (HR 1345)
Exhibit D (Revised Draft Resolution)
Exhibit E (copy of letter from Mr. George Baker, 24 Feb. '47)

Draft Resolution

on the appointment of an ad-hoc Committee to study THE WORLD
CALENDAR.

Presented by the Representative of Peru.

WHEREAS the revision of the Gregorian Calendar has been for long the subject of study and research on the part of experts, institutions and international organizations, and several nations have in principle expressed already their willingness to adopt a new one;

WHEREAS it is widely recognized that the present calendar is unsatisfactory for the economic, social, educational, scientific and other activities of man; that there exists a general desire to bring about its revision, and that the new calendar should have twelve months and equal quarters, be perpetually the same, with a stable pattern of quarter-years, months, weeks, days and fixed holidays;

WHEREAS The World Calendar Association of New York has devoted itself to the study of the calendar, preparing the adequate plans for the adoption of THE WORLD CALENDAR on January 1st 1950 as the most appropriate date for the transition from the Gregorian Calendar to the new one;

WHEREAS the acceptance of THE WORLD CALENDAR per force requires a basic international understanding, prior to the passing of the respective national legislative resolutions; and

WHEREAS this basic international understanding can better be reached through a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly of the United Nations, according to article 62 of the Charter;

NOW, THEREFORE
BE IT RESOLVED,

1. THAT the Economic and Social Council appoints an ad-hoc Committee of five members to study and pass judgment on the adoption of a new calendar on January 1st 1950, as it is drafted by The World Calendar Association, and which is attached herein; and

2. THAT should the aforesaid ad-hoc Committee consider the adoption of this calendar both feasible and advantageous, it will also compose the pertinent draft resolution which would be forwarded by the Council to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

Draft Resolution on the appointment of an ad-hoc Committee
to study THE WORLD CALENDAR.

Presented by the Representative of Peru.

For the purposes of the present resolution THE WORLD CALENDAR
is described as follows:

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.
** The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1345

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 27, 1947

Mr. KEE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To improve the calendar by making it perpetual, by equalizing the quarters of the year, and fixing holidays.

Whereas the calendar now in general use in the United States and most of the other nations of the world has long been the subject of study by many of the brilliant minds of the world, including experts on time measurements and standards, and as a result of protracted and exhaustive study general agreement has been reached that all nations need an improved and perpetual calendar; and

Whereas public and private opinion in the United States and the other nations of the world have been impressively registered, and now demand governmental action to revise the calendar in such a way that retaining astronomical accuracy it will be mathematically and otherwise scientifically correct, unchanging, and holidays will be fixed so they will no longer jump through different days of the week. The familiar twelve

months will be divided into equal quarters approximating the four seasons, and equal half-years, with three months, thirteen weeks, or ninety-one days to each quarter-year, together with equal Sundays and weekdays, and each year, quarter, and week beginning on a Sunday and ending Saturday, with the following three hundred and sixty-fifth day (Year-End Day) that completes the year as a world holiday and the three hundred and sixty-sixth day (Leap-Year Day) in leap years as a midyear world holiday; and

Whereas calendars have been changed through the ages as man's knowledge has increased and his practical needs have been altered by new conditions. The Egyptians adopted a calendar based upon their estimates of the earth's relation to the sun and the cycle of their seasons. Our present calendar is derived directly from their calendar of 4236 before Christ, as distinguished from the Hebrew moon-sun calendar and the Mohammedan moon calendar. In 45 before Christ the Emperor Julius Caesar revised the calendar of the Roman Empire, incorporating therein a twelve-month year and an extra day each fourth year upon the recommendation of the Greek astronomer Sosigenes. In anno Domini 321 the Emperor Constantine again revised the calendar by introducing the seven-day week. The before Christ and anno Domini system of chronology was not added to time reckoning until anno Domini 532 and not fully adopted until nearly a thousand years later. In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII adjusted prior calculations by dropping ten days that year. This entailed a loss of two Fridays, two Saturdays, and two Sundays, and one Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, or one week and three days of that year, and was for the purpose of bringing the calendar back into step with the seasons and to set up a new leap-year rule. This calendar was

not adopted by England and the then American colonies until 1752, Japan 1873, China 1912, the Soviet Union 1918, and Turkey 1927. Man has changed his calendar as he has progressed. Despite the tremendous advances of scientific knowledge since the Middle Ages, the vast changes in the life of the modern world requiring comparable calendar changes and widespread dissatisfaction with it, the Grégorian calendar is now in general use by most nations; and

Whereas every calendar has been initiated and adopted first by one nation or by one ecclesiastical authority, and when others have accepted it they have done so one at a time. In the light of past experience one of the world's powerful nations must pioneer the way, by itself adopting The World Calendar. This does not preclude international action; and

Whereas the Committee on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations studied calendar revision from 1923 to 1937, and as a result of such studies and a referendum to all governments found agreement in principle on the desirability and necessity of calendar revision, and fourteen nations, including China, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Uruguay, Peru, Greece, and Norway, officially approved adoption of the proposed World Calendar. With the war ended, the United Nations established and functioning, and The World Calendar on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, an opportunity again exists to carry to a successful conclusion the work so well begun at Geneva; and

Whereas since 1930 The World Calendar Association of the city and State of New York has devoted itself to the study of the calendar, also serving as a liaison and central clearing house for similarly engaged calendar committees in thirty-

two other nations. The Italian priest, Marco Mastrofini, in 1834, conceived the use of the one or two extra days as a means of stabilizing the calendar, and this is the basis of The World Calendar. This association actively participated with the League of Nations in its deliberations and the resulting study of the problem by the governments of the League's member-nations. Many of the world's distinguished astronomers, industrialists, educators, mathematicians, and other leaders have collaborated in the Association's research and ratified its findings. Members of its advisory committees are eminent in many fields. The World Almanac of 1946 aptly describes this institution as "the world center of calendar authority". The association recommends to the United States Government the adoption of The World Calendar as the irreducible minimum of change consistent with the maximum of benefit. Not the product of any one mind or one nation, a civil calendar, which leaves the question of changes of religious holidays to the churches interested in them, and National, State, or local holidays to the authorities of the jurisdictions involved, The World Calendar is the solution offered by many of the world's best minds as expressed to and interpreted by this disinterested and altruistic organization, an association of individuals, most of whom are private citizens and who of their own volition and in the tradition of this Nation and democracy have aided in blazing the trail. The problem now has reached the legislative stage; and

Whereas the United States is the world's leading mass-production country and this is largely the result of the creation and application of improved standards. This Nation's rapid progress, unparalleled productivity, and high level of living have been made possible by willingness to discard obsolescent

standards and utilize new and improved standards. A new calendar as a time standard is long overdue; and

Whereas transportation companies, communications, advertising, public and private statisticians, accountants and economists, manufacturers, labor, financial institutions, and heads of educational, scientific, social and fraternal organizations, in this Nation and nations throughout the world, have recorded themselves as favoring calendar revision, and specifically as favoring adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas it is the consensus of expert opinion that Sunday, January 1, 1950, is the ideal date for adoption of The World Calendar, inasmuch as on that date both the Gregorian and The World Calendars coincide in starting the new year on Sunday, with the result that if the transition is then made it will be in an orderly manner without confusion and permit ample time for the substitution of The World Calendar at the start of the year. Also, this permits the second half of the century to function under The World Calendar. Not until 1956 will the calendars similarly coincide, so enabling legislation should be concluded by the end of the present calendar year to become effective January 1, 1950. This will leave two full years for preparation and if this reasonable period of time is available for adjustments the difficulties of preceding centuries attendant upon adoption of the new calendar will not be repeated; and

Whereas the United States is a member state of the United Nations, the Pan American Union, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and other international agencies, and has commensurate responsibilities; and

Whereas the United States should be prepared to assume a

position of leadership in the much-needed improvement of the calendar, and by its own action set an example for other governments. The power and influence of the United States, especially considering the prior endorsements of fourteen other nations, might well be a decisive factor in adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas The World Calendar should be adopted because it will facilitate comparative statistics and tables, computations of interest, budgets, pay rolls, costs, and the many other operations in which time is of the essence; it will facilitate train, ship, and plane operating schedules and timetables, and the coordination of communications; it will be a very great convenience by having the dates of anniversaries and holidays fall on the same day each year; and will facilitate the operation of those whose business is especially affected thereby, all to the benefit of commerce and industry, educational, social, and fraternal organizations, scientific bodies, and others, including each of us individually; and

Whereas The World Calendar should be adopted because under the aegis of the League of Nations, fourteen nations officially approved it. Appropriate agencies of this Government have long studied and approve it. With new international organizations being created to deal constructively with measures seeking world improvement, and public sentiment the world over favoring creative efforts to improve world standards, present conditions are propitious for adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas after study and due deliberation on the merits of The World Calendar as against the calendar at present in use, this Congress should recognize that the calendar

is the Nation's and indeed the world's standard of time, the measure of every act, and the timetable of our very lives. Being fixed, more orderly and better balanced and equalized than the present calendar, adoption of the revision offered by The World Calendar will not only adjust the calendar to the requirements of our modern world but may well be reflected in greater social and individual stability, better organization of life, and more harmonious relationships: Now, therefore,

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That on and after January 1, 1950, The World Calendar
4 hereinafter set out in words and figures shall be the official
5 calendar of the United States of America and all the Terri-
6 tories subject to its jurisdiction.

7 That the President is hereby authorized and directed to
8 take appropriate administrative action within a reasonable
9 time prior to January 1, 1950, to facilitate the change by
10 the Government and by the public in accordance with this
11 Act.

12 That the President is authorized and requested to urge
13 at the earliest possible date upon the governments of the
14 nations of the world at appropriate conferences that may be
15 held and/or sessions of the United Nations and/or other
16 international bodies, that The World Calendar be adopted,
17 effective January 1, 1950.

1 The World Calendar plan is as follows:

THE WORLD CALENDAR

FIRST QUARTER																							
JANUARY								FEBRUARY								MARCH							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4								1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
SECOND QUARTER																							
APRIL								MAY								JUNE							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4								1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
																							** W
THIRD QUARTER																							
JULY								AUGUST								SEPTEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4								1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
FOURTH QUARTER																							
OCTOBER								NOVEMBER								DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4								1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
																							* W

* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year.

* * The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years only.

2 The four hundred centurial leap-year rule of the

3 Gregorian Reform is retained.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1345

A BILL

To improve the calendar by making it perpetual,
by equalizing the quarters of the year, and
fixing holidays.

By Mr. KEE

JANUARY 27, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

EXHIBIT D

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING ADOPTION OF THE WORLD
CALENDAR SUBMITTED BY _____

P R E A M B L E

Being a proposal to improve the calendar by making it perpetual, by equalizing the quarters of the year, by fixing holidays and otherwise stabilizing the world's time-table by adoption of The World Calendar.

Whereas the calendar now in general use by most of the nations of the world has long been the subject of study by many of its brilliant minds, including experts on time measurements and standards, and as a result of protracted and exhaustive study general agreement has been reached that all nations need an improved and perpetual calendar; and

Whereas public and private opinion throughout the world have been impressively registered, and now demand action to revise the calendar in such a way that retaining astronomical accuracy it will be mathematically and otherwise scientifically correct, unchanging, and holidays will be fixed so they will no longer jump through different days of the week. The familiar twelve months will be divided into equal quarters approximating the four seasons, and equal

half-years, with three months, thirteen weeks or ninety-one days to each quarter-year, together with equal Sundays and weekdays, and each year, quarter, and week beginning on a Sunday and ending Saturday, with the following three hundred and sixty-fifth day (Year-End Day) that completes the year as a world holiday and the three hundred and sixty-sixth day (Leap-Year Day) in leap years as a mid-year world holiday; and

Whereas calendars have been changed through the ages as man's knowledge has increased and his practical needs have been altered by new conditions. The Egyptians adopted a calendar based upon their estimates of the earth's relation to the sun and the cycle of their seasons. Our present calendar is derived directly from their calendar of 4236 B.C., as distinguished from the Hebrew moon-sun calendar and the Mohammedan moon calendar. In 45 B.C. the Emperor Julius Caesar revised the calendar of the Roman Empire, incorporating therein a twelve-month year and an extra day each fourth year upon the recommendation of the Greek astronomer Sosigenes. In A.D. 321 the Emperor Constantine again revised the calendar by introducing the seven-day week. The B.C. and A.D. system of chronology was not added to time reckoning until A.D. 532 and not fully adopted until nearly a thousand years later.

In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII adjusted prior calculations by dropping ten days that year. This entailed a loss of two Fridays, two Saturdays, and two Sundays, and one Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, or one week and three days of that year, and was for the purpose of bringing the calendar back into step with the seasons and to set up a new leap-year rule. This calendar was not adopted by England and the then American colonies until 1752, Japan 1873, China 1912, the Soviet Union 1918, and Turkey 1927. Man has changed his calendar as he has progressed. Despite the tremendous advances of scientific knowledge since the Middle Ages, the vast changes in the life of the modern world requiring comparable calendar changes and widespread dissatisfaction with it, the Gregorian calendar is now in general use by most nations; and

Whereas every calendar in the past has been initiated and adopted first by one nation or by one ecclesiastical authority, and when others have accepted it they have done so one at a time. In the light of past experience it is preferable to proceed by international agreement and joint action, and the United Nations offers the instrumentality; and

Whereas the Committee on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations studied calendar revision from 1923

to 1937 inclusive, and as a result of such studies and a referendum to all governments found agreement in principle on the desirability and necessity of calendar revision, and fourteen nations, including Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay, officially approved adoption of the proposed World Calendar. With the war ended and the United Nations established and functioning, an opportunity exists to carry the work so well begun at Geneva to a successful conclusion; and Whereas since 1930 The World Calendar Association with its thirty-two affiliates in as many nations has devoted itself to the study of calendar revision. In 1834, the Italian priest, Marco Mastrofini, had conceived the use of the one or two extra days as a means of stabilizing the calendar, and this is the basis of The World Calendar. This association actively participated with the League of Nations in its deliberations and the resulting study of the problem by the governments of the League's member-nations. Many of the world's distinguished astronomers, industrialists, educators, mathematicians, and other leaders have collaborated in the Association's research and ratified its findings. Members of its advisory committees are eminent in many fields. The World

Almanac of 1946 aptly describes this institution as "the world center of calendar authority." The association recommends to the United Nations the adoption of The World Calendar as the irreducible minimum of change consistent with the maximum of benefit. Not the product of any one mind or one nation, a civil calendar, which leaves the question of changes of religious holidays to the churches interested in them, and National, State, or local holidays to the authorities of the jurisdictions involved, The World Calendar is the solution offered by many of the world's best minds. The problem now has reached the legislative and executive stage; and

Whereas mass-production throughout the world is largely the result of the creation and application of improved standards. This requires willingness to discard obsolescent standards and utilize new and improved standards. A new calendar as a time standard is long overdue; and

Whereas transportation companies, communications, advertising, public and private statisticians, accountants and economists, manufacturers, labor, financial institutions, heads of educational, scientific, social and fraternal organizations throughout the world have recorded themselves as favoring calendar revision, and specifically

as favoring adoption of The World Calendar; and
Whereas it is the consensus of expert opinion that Sunday,
1 January, 1950, is the ideal date for adoption of The
World Calendar inasmuch as on that date both the Gre-
gorian and The World Calendars coincide in starting the
new year on Sunday, with the result that if the transi-
tion is made then it will be in an orderly manner and
without confusion, and permit ample time for the substi-
tution of The World Calendar for present calendars. Also
this permits the second half of the century to function
under The World Calendar. Not until 1956 will the cal-
endars similarly coincide, so enabling action should be
concluded by the end of the present calendar year to be-
come effective 1 January, 1950. This will leave two full
years for preparation and if this reasonable period of
time is available for adjustments the difficulties of
preceding centuries attendant upon adoption of the new
calendar will not be repeated; and

Whereas the world looks to the United Nations for new and
improved standards and their stabilization;

therefore has the honor to submit to the Economic and
Social Council the following draft resolution:

R E S O L U T I O N

Whereas The World Calendar will facilitate comparative statistics and tables, computations of interest, budgets, pay rolls, costs, and the many other operations in which time is of the essence; it will facilitate train, ship, and plane operating schedules and timetables, and the coordination of communications; it will be a very great convenience by having the dates of anniversaries and holidays fall on the same day each year; and will facilitate the operation of those whose business is especially affected thereby, all to the benefit of commerce and industry, educational, social, and fraternal organizations, scientific bodies, and others, including each of us individually; and

Whereas under the aegis of the League of Nations, fourteen nations officially approved The World Calendar. Appropriate agencies of governments have long studied and approve it. With new international organizations being created to deal constructively with measures seeking world improvement, and public sentiment the world over favoring creative efforts to improve world

standards, present conditions are propitious for adoption of The World Calendar; and

Whereas, after study and due deliberation on the merits of The World Calendar in comparison with the present calendar this Council recognizes that the calendar constitutes the world's standard of time, the measure of every act, and the timetable of our very lives. Being fixed, more orderly and better balanced and equalized than the present calendar, adoption of the revision known as The World Calendar will not only adjust the calendar to the requirements of our modern world but may well be reflected in greater social and individual stability, better and more efficient organization of life, and more harmonious relationships:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. THAT the Economic and Social Council appoint an ad-hoc Committee of five members to study and pass judgment on the adoption on 1 January, 1950, of a new calendar as drafted by The World Calendar Association, and which is annexed hereto;

2. THAT should the aforesaid ad-hoc Committee consider the adoption of this calendar both feasible and advantageous, it shall compose a draft resolution to be forwarded by the Council as a recommendation to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

That The World Calendar plan is as follows:

THE WORLD CALENDAR																				
FIRST QUARTER																				
JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SECOND QUARTER																				
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				* * W
THIRD QUARTER																				
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER *						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
FOURTH QUARTER																				
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4						1	2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																				* W
* The Year-End World Holiday, W or 31 December (365th day), follows 30 December every year. * * The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or 31 June (an extra day), follows 30 June in leap years only.																				

The four hundred centurial leap-year rule of the Gregorian Reform is retained.

EXHIBIT E

25 FEB 1947

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
GEORGE F. BAKER FOUNDATION

GEORGE PIERCE BAKER
James J. Hill Professor of Transportation

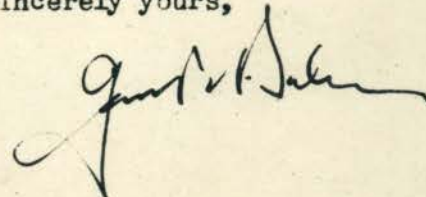
SOLDIERS FIELD
BOSTON 63, MASSACHUSETTS
February 24, 1947

Mr. Westy Egmont, Director
The World Calendar Association, Inc.
International Building
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Egmont:

As a result of your letter of 6th February, 1947,
I brought the matter outlined therein to the attention of
the Transport and Communications Commission. The Com-
mission considered that the World Calendar was a subject
of broader scope than should be dealt with by them and
instructed the secretary to bring the matter to the atten-
tion of the Economic and Social Council.

Sincerely yours,



GPB:ch

Mr. A. R. T. Coke, Maintenance & Engineering Service

G. E. Yates

Economic and Social Council Chamber

31 Jan. 1947

In view of (1) the increasing number of organizations which the Assembly and Council have decided to bring into relationship with the Council, and for whose Representatives provisions must be made at Council meetings, and (2) the number and categories into which these organizations fall, requiring some differentiation in the seating of their Representatives, it has become necessary to increase the seating provision for these representatives.

2. After consultation with you we have decided that the most feasible solution is to reduce the depth of the ~~the~~ Specialized Agencies' Table and to provide another similar table between it and the rail in front of the public seats. At the same time, it would be helpful if it is practicable, if the Secretariat T-Table could be moved a foot or so in the direction of the Presidential chair.

3. I should be glad if this work could be put in hand as soon as possible so as to be in good time for the Fourth Session of the Council commencing on 28 February next.

With the compliments of the
Indian Liaison Officer with the United Nations
350 Fifth Ave., Room 6212, New York 1, N. Y.

No. 133

January 17, 1947

Mr. Trygve Lie
Secretary-General
United Nations
Lake Success, N. Y.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Sir A. Ramaswami
Mudaliar will represent India at the forthcoming Session of
the Economic & Social Council. The names of the other members
of the Delegation will be communicated to you as soon as
they are received from the Government of India.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

S. Sen
Indian Liaison Officer

Mr. Gros
Mr. Green
G.E. Yates

Attendance at the Council

10 January 1947

It seems clear that the attendance at the Council of at least one member of each Commission will be necessary when the Council takes that Commission's report.

Aside from the Narcotics Commission which has already met, the following Commissions are scheduled prior to the next meeting of the Economic and Social Council:

Economic and Employment Commission
Social Commission
Human Rights Commission
Statistical Commission
Population Commission
Transport and Communications Commission
Commission on the Status of Women

In the case of the one Commission which has already met (Narcotics) the Commission specifically asked in its report that the Chairman should be present. The costs of the attendance of this member (travelling and per diem) will fall on the United Nations. Perhaps you would please consider how you wish the attendances to be dealt with administratively?

Sh
organ

8 January 1947

HANDLING OF REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS
IN THE COUNCIL

1. It is clear that some member of the Commission must be present when a report is taken. This member will perhaps usually be most appropriately the Chairman, though another member can be appointed as Rapporteur, if necessary.
2. The Council will itself wish to examine the reports, and this cannot be done wholly in time-consuming plenary sessions. Functionally, there is much to be said in favor of an individual member of the Council being appointed to present the report of each Commission and to handle the Council proceedings on it. This was a successful arrangement in a number of League of Nations bodies. But the politics of the present Council make it unlikely that this arrangement would be acceptable; it is difficult to see the Council agreeing to make either an eastern or a western representative wholly responsible for initiating the comments of the Council on the report of the Economic Commission. We are, therefore, likely to be driven back on committees.
3. It would be more efficient if each committee handled several commission reports, instead of having one committee of the council for each report. A set-up following the former committees of the Council on the Commissions, one for Economic and one for Social would probably commend itself. The Commission chairmen would of course be invited to sit in.
4. It would be an attractive arrangement if the Big Powers, who are preponderantly represented on the Commissions themselves, would be willing to stand aside and let the remainder of the Council form these two committees. But perhaps this is too much to expect?

Mr. George Barnes

G. E. Yates

Clearance of Arrangements with Council
Secretariat

27/1/47

from In view of the forthcoming meeting of the Economic and Social Council on 28 February, I would be grateful if you could have your arrangements checked over for insuring that ~~used~~ items relating to the Council are cleared with the Council Secretariat. In this connection the slip-up on Press Notice ES/304, 14 January 1947, may be a useful warning. This item was not cleared and happens to be quite erroneous.

Mr. J. B. Straley

G. E. Yates

Reinstatement of Presidential Room (CA-035)

27/1/47

In view of the forthcoming session of the Economic and Social Council on 28 February next, I should be glad if the Presidential Room (CA-035), which was temporarily assigned to Protocol Section during the General Assembly could be reinstated for use. In particular, the presidential furniture needs to be put back.