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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SECOND SESSION

Information on activities concerning human rights

of organs of the United Nations

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Information on activities concerning human rights of organs of  
United Nations

By the terms of the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its Second Session, on 21 June 1946, the Secretary-General was "requested to make arrangements for:

.....

(b) the collection and publication of information on the activities concerning human rights of all organs of the United Nations;

....."

In accordance with the request expressed in the above resolution, the Secretariat has collected in the present document the resolutions adopted by organs of the United Nations concerning the problem of human rights<sup>(1)</sup> and the clauses of trusteeship agreements related to this subject.

INFORMATION ON ACTIVITIES CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS OF  
ALL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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CHAPTER I  
RESOLUTIONS

SECTION I - RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I. First Session

a) Resolution No. 43(1): Draft Declaration on Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WHEREAS the Economic and Social Council has established a Commission on Human Rights and has resolved that the work of the Commission shall be directed towards submitting proposals, recommendations and reports to the Council concerning an international bill of rights.

RESOLVES THEREFORE to refer the draft Declaration on Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms<sup>(1)</sup> to the Economic and Social Council for reference to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration by the Commission in its preparation of an international bill of rights; and

EXPRESSES the hope that the question will be referred back to it in order that it may be included in the agenda of the second regular session of the General Assembly.

FIFTY-FIFTH PLENARY MEETING,  
11 DECEMBER 1946.

b) Resolution No. 44 (1): Treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING TAKEN NOTE of the application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa, and having considered the matter:<sup>(2)</sup>

1. STATES that, because of that treatment, friendly relations between the two Member States have been impaired, and, unless a satisfactory settlement is reached, these relations are likely to be further impaired;

2. IS OF THE OPINION that the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

3. THEREFORE REQUESTS the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect.

FIFTY-SECOND PLENARY MEETING,  
8 DECEMBER 1946

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(1) Document A/234.

(2) Documents A/68, A/68/Add.1, A/68/Add.2, A/149 and A/167.

c) Resolution No. 56 (1). Political Rights of Women

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WHEREAS

In the Preamble of the Charter the peoples of the United Nations have reaffirmed faith in the equal rights of men and women, and in Article 1 it is stated that the purposes of the United Nations are, among others, to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex, and to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

WHEREAS

Certain Member States have not yet granted to women, political rights equal to those granted to men,

THEREFORE:

(a) RECOMMENDS that all Member States, which have not already done so, adopt measures necessary to fulfil the purposes and aims of the Charter in this respect by granting to women the same political rights as to men;

(b) INVITES the Secretary-General to communicate this recommendation to the Governments of all Member States.

Document A/64/Add.1,p.90.

FIFTY-FIFTH PLENARY MEETING,  
11 DECEMBER 1946

d) Resolution No. 59 (1): Calling of an International Conference on Freedom of Information.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

WHEREAS

Freedom of information is a fundamental human right and is the touchstone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated;

Freedom of information implies the right to gather, transmit and publish news anywhere and everywhere without fetters. As such it is an essential factor in any serious effort to promote the peace and progress of the world;

Freedom of information requires as an indispensable element the willingness and capacity to employ its privileges without abuse. It requires as a basic discipline the moral obligation to seek the facts without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent;

Understanding and co-operation among nations are impossible without an alert and sound world opinion which, in turn, is wholly dependent upon freedom of information:

RESOLVES THEREFORE, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 of the Charter, to authorise the holding of a conference of all Members of the United Nations on freedom of information.

INSTRUCTS the Economic and Social Council to undertake, pursuant to Article 60 and Article 62, paragraph 4, of the Charter, the convocation of such a conference in accordance with the following guiding principles:

(a) The purpose of the Conference shall be to formulate its views concerning the rights, obligations and practices which should be included in the concept of the freedom of information;

(b) Delegations to the Conference shall include in each instance persons actually engaged or experienced in press, radio, motion pictures and other media for the dissemination of information;

(c) The Conference shall be held before the end of 1947, at such place as may be determined by the Economic and Social Council, in order to enable the Council to submit a report on the deliberations and recommendations of the Conference to the following regular session of the General Assembly.

SIXTY-FIFTH PLENARY MEETING,  
14 December, 1946.

e) Resolution No. 96 (1): The Crime of Genocide.

Genocide is a denial of the right of existence of entire human groups, as homicide is the denial of the right to live of individual human beings; such denial of the right of existence shocks the conscience of mankind, results in great losses to humanity in the form of cultural and other contributions represented by these human groups, and is contrary to moral law and to the spirit and aims of the United Nations.

Many instances of such crimes of genocide have occurred when racial, religious, political and other groups have been destroyed, entirely or in part.

The punishment of the crime of genocide is a matter of international concern.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, THEREFORE,

AFFIRMS that genocide is a crime under international law which the civilized world condemns, and for the commission of which principals and accomplices - whether private individuals, public officials or statesmen, and whether the crime is committed on religious, racial, political or any other grounds - are punishable;

INVITES the Member States to enact the necessary legislation for the prevention and punishment of this crime;

RECOMMENDS that international co-operation be organized between States with a view to facilitating the speedy prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, and, to this end,

REQUESTS the Economic and Social Council to undertake the necessary studies, with a view to drawing up a draft convention on the crime of genocide to be submitted to the next regular session of the General Assembly.

FIFTY-FIFTH PLENARY MEETING,  
11 December, 1946.

f) Resolution No. 103 (1). Persecution and Discrimination.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECLARES that it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination, and calls on the Governments and responsible authorities to conform both to the letter and to the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and to take the most prompt and energetic steps to that end.

FORTY-EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING,  
19 November 1946.

Document A/64/Add.1, p.200

II. SECOND SESSION

- a) RESOLUTION ON STANDARD FORM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEMBERS IN THE PREPARATION OF INFORMATION TO BE TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73(e) OF THE CHARTER (Document A/424).

Adopted at the 108th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 3rd November 1947 - (Document Journal of General Assembly No. 43).

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Members transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter be invited to undertake all necessary steps to render the information as complete and up to date as possible, in order to facilitate the completion of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of the information as described in paragraph 2, and, for this purpose, to ensure that the items mentioned in sections II, III and IV of the standard form be covered insofar as they apply to the territories concerned. The Assembly also draws attention to section I of the standard form.
2. That the Secretary-General, in submitting annually to the General Assembly his summary and analysis of the information required under Article 73 e, including the use of supplemental information as recommended in resolution II should in his analyses follow as far as practicable, the standard form annexed to this resolution, and should include summaries of such information as may be transmitted on the participation by local populations in local organs of government.

STANDARD FORM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEMBERS IN THE PREPARATION  
OF INFORMATION TO BE TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e  
OF THE CHARTER.

1. General Information (Optional Category)

D. Government

1. Status of territory.
2. Constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for government.
3. Nationality status of inhabitants.
4. Relation of territory to the government of the metropolitan country.

5. Brief statement of structure and powers of territorial government including reference to participation of local inhabitants:
  - (a) Basic structure of government, including local government, and organization of principal government departments.
  - (b) Composition and role of legislative or advisory bodies.
  - (c) Judiciary (structure, composition, etc); description of Penal Administration. *o*
  - (d) The elective system:  
Elective offices, elections held, qualifications of voters.
  - (e) Extent of participation of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants in the administrative and judicial services of government and in legislative and advisory bodies.
6. Any significant recent events or projected developments with respect to the above matters.

E. Human Rights - civil rights protected by law.

## II. Social Conditions

- A. Social problems of race and cultural relations, including laws safeguarding the indigineous population from discrimination.
- B. Labour and Employment Conditions
  1. Labour policy, objectives and special problems.
  2. Principal categories of wage earners, average rates of wages, and hours of work.
  3. Occupational organization:
    - (a) Legal status of employers' and workers' organizations.
    - (b) Principal employers' and workers' organizations with size, nature of membership, and system of organization of each.
  4. Methods of regulating employer-employee relations and of settling industrial disputes; data regarding labour disputes during the year.
  5. Brief summary statement of principal laws and regulations in force in the territory for the protection of workers; brief description of measures and institutions for the administration and enforcement of such laws and regulations.

7. Migratory Labour:

- (a) If migratory labourers enter the territory in appreciable numbers, indicate: volume of such labour, source or origin, method of recruitment, provision for transport, distribution according to types of economic enterprise, and protection afforded to migrants with respect to length of contract, wages, remittances to dependents, hours of work, housing, and social services.
- (b) If workers leave the territory in appreciable numbers for employment outside its boundaries, indicate: volume of such labour, territories of destination, and standards set by the territorial government of origin for the protection

.....

E. Welfare and Relief

1. Social insurance and assistance programmes: summary information on coverage and administrative organization and statistics on beneficiaries and expenditures.
2. Other social welfare programmes including social services for people in their own homes; programmes for protection and care of children, the aged, the handicapped; summary information on administrative organization and statistics on expenditures.

F. Crime Statistics

G. Description of Penal Administration

.....

III. Educational Conditions

- A. Educational Policy, Objectives, and Special Problems
- B. Organization of Educational Administration, including information on the degree of participation of the inhabitants, amount and breakdown by headings of educational budget, amount of aid from metropolitan government, and the role of missionary and philanthropic organizations.
- C. School Buildings and Other Facilities
- D. Curriculum and Language or Languages of Instruction, including the place of indigenous culture in the curriculum.
- E. Opportunities for Higher Education in the Territory and in the Metropolitan Country and Abroad.
- F. Adult Education
- G. Vocational Training and Apprenticeship

H. Summary of Educational Statistics

Literacy; school enrolment in proportion to population of school age; number of children enrolled respectively in primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher learning; number of teachers (local and imported); qualifications of teachers and provision for training; pupil-teacher ratio; and per capita expenditure on education.

I. Development of Cultural Institutions, including the use of such cultural institutions as the press, cinema, radio, museums, etc.

J. Specification of Other Information Desirable:

- (a) Types of schools, from kindergarten upwards.
- (b) Text books, school libraries, canteens and hygiene.
- (c) Youth organizations.
- (d) Physical education.
- (e) School certificates.
- (f) School inspection.
- (g) Music and art in the schools.
- (h) Education of abnormals.
- (i) Scientific resources and research in the territory.
- (j) Protection and development of indigenous art, literature and folklore in the territory.

.....

b) RESOLUTION ON MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AGAINST PROPAGANDA  
AND THE INCITERS OF A NEW WAR (Document A/428)

Adopted at the 108th plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 3 November 1947 - (Document, Journal of the General Assembly No. 43).

WHEREAS in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples express their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours; and

WHEREAS the Charter also calls for the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, fundamental freedoms which include freedom of expression, all Members having pledged themselves in Article 56 to take joint and separate action for such observance of fundamental freedoms.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

1. CONDEMNS all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted, which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.
2. REQUESTS the Government of each Member to take appropriate steps within its constitutional limits:
  - (a) to promote, by all means of publicity and propaganda available to them, friendly relations among nations based upon the Purposes and Principles of the Charter;
  - (b) to encourage the dissemination of all information designed to give expression to the undoubted desire of all peoples for peace.
3. DIRECTS that this resolution be communicated to the forthcoming Conference on Freedom of Information.

c) RESOLUTION ON FALSE OR DISTORTED REPORTS

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 115th plenary meeting, 15 November, 1947.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONSIDERING that under Article 1 of the Charter, Members are bound to develop friendly relations amongst themselves and to achieve international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental liberties;

That to attain this end it is essential to facilitate and increase the diffusion in all countries of information calculated to strengthen mutual understanding and ensure friendly relations between the peoples;

That substantial progress in this sphere can be achieved only if measures are taken to combat within the limits of constitutional procedures the publication of false or distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between States;

I. INVITES the governments of States Members

1. To study such measures as might with advantage be taken on the national plane to combat within the limits of constitutional procedures the diffusion of false or distorted reports likely to injure friendly relations between States;
2. To submit reports on this subject to the Conference on Freedom of Information so as to provide the Conference with the data it requires to enable it to start its work immediately on a concrete basis;

II. RECOMMENDS to the Conference on Freedom of Information that it study, with a view to their co-ordination, the measures taken or advocated in this connection by the various States, as being relevant to the discussion of items 2(d) and 5 (c) Section II of its provisional agenda.

d) RESOLUTION ON TRADE UNION RIGHTS (FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION)

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 117th plenary meeting, 17 November, 1947.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TAKING NOTE of resolution 52 (IV) adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fourth session, whereby it was decided to transmit the views of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor on "Guarantees for the Exercise and Development of Trade Union Rights" to the Commission on Human Rights, "in order that it may consider those aspects of the subject which might appropriately form part of the bill or declaration on human rights",

TAKING NOTE also of resolution 84 (V) adopted by the Council at its fifth session, whereby it was decided to transmit to the General Assembly of the United Nations the report of the International Labour Organization entitled "Decisions concerning freedom of association adopted unanimously by the thirtieth session of the International Labour Conference on 11 July 1947", to recognize the principles proclaimed by the International Labour Conference and to request the International Labour Organization to continue its efforts in order that one or several international conventions may be adopted,

APPROVES these two resolutions;

CONSIDERS that the inalienable right of trade union freedom of association is, as well as other social safeguards, essential to the improvement of the standard of living of workers and to their economic well-being,

DECLARES that it endorses the principles proclaimed by the International Labour Conference in respect of trade union rights as well as the principles the importance of which to labour has already been recognized and which are mentioned in the Constitution of the International Labour Organization and in the Declaration of Philadelphia, and in particular sub-section (a) of Section II, and sub-sections (a) to (j) inclusive of section III, which are given in the Annex to this resolution.

DECIDES to transmit the report of the International Labour Organization to the Commission on Human Rights with the same objects as those stated in resolution 52 (IV) of the Economic and Social Council; and

RECOMMENDS to the International Labour Organization on its tripartite basis to pursue urgently, in collaboration with the United Nations and in conformity with the resolution of the International Labour Conference concerning international machinery for safeguarding trade union rights and freedom of association, the study of the control of their practical application.

ANNEX

- (a) Full employment and the raising of standards of living;
- (b) The employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make their greatest contribution to the common well-being;
- (c) The provision, as a means to the attainment of this end and under adequate guarantees for all concerned, of facilities for training and the transfer of labour, including migration for employment and settlement;
- (d) Policies in regard to wages and earnings, hours and other conditions of work calculated to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection;
- (e) The effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, the co-operation of management and labour in the continuous improvement of productive efficiency, and the collaboration of workers and employers in the preparation and application of social and economic measures;
- (f) The extension of social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection and comprehensive medical care;
- (g) Adequate protection for the life and health of workers in all occupations;
- (h) Provision for child welfare and maternity protection;
- (i) The provision of adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture;
- (j) The assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunities.

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2nd SECTION: RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

I - First Session

1/5. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUB-COMMISSION  
ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Resolution of the Economic and Social Council of 16 February 1946 (document E/20 of 15 February 1946), on the establishment of a Commission on Human Rights and a Sub-Commission on the Status of Women, supplemented by the action taken by the Council on 18 February 1946, completing paragraphs 6 and 7 of section A and paragraphs 4 and 5 of section B concerning the initial composition of these bodies.

Section A.

1. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, being charged under the Charter with the responsibility of promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and requiring advice and assistance to enable it to discharge this responsibility,

ESTABLISHES A COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

2. The work of the Commission shall be directed towards submitting proposals, recommendations and reports to the Council regarding:

(a) An international bill of rights;

(b) International declarations or conventions on civil liberties, the status of women, freedom of information and similar matters;

(c) The protection of minorities;

(d) The prevention of discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion.

3. The Commission shall make studies and recommendations and provide information and other services at the request of the Economic and Social Council.

4. The Commission may propose to the Council any changes in its terms of reference.

5. The Commission may make recommendations to the Council concerning any sub-commission which it considers should be established.

6. Initially, the Commission shall consist of a nucleus of nine members appointed in their individual capacity for a term of office expiring on 31 March 1947. They are eligible for re-appointment. In addition to exercising the functions enumerated in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the Commission thus constituted shall make recommendations on the definitive composition of the Commission to the second session of the Council.

7. The Council hereby appoints the following persons as initial members of the Commission:

Mr. Paal Berg (Norway)  
Professor René Cassin (France)  
Mr. Fernand Dehousse (Belgium)  
Mr. Victor Paul Haya de la Torre (Peru)  
Mr. K. C. Neogi (India)  
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (United States of America)  
Dr. John C. H. Wu (China)

and, in addition, persons whose names will be transmitted to the Secretary-General not later than 31 March 1946 by the members of the Council for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

Section B.

1. THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, considering that the Commission on Human Rights will require special advice on problems relating to the status of women.

ESTABLISHES A SUB-COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

2. The Sub-Commission shall submit proposals, recommendations and reports to the Commission on Human Rights regarding the status of women.

3. The Sub-Commission may submit proposals to the Council, through the Commission on Human Rights, regarding its terms of reference.

4. Initially, the Sub-Commission shall consist of a nucleus of nine members appointed in their individual capacity for a term of office expiring on 31 March 1947. They are eligible for re-appointment. In addition to exercising the functions enumerated in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Sub-Commission thus constituted shall make recommendations on the definitive composition of the Sub-Commission to the second session of the Council through the Commission on Human Rights.

5. The Council hereby appoints the following persons as initial members of this Sub-Commission:

Mrs. Bodil Begtrup (Denmark)  
Miss Minerva Bernardino (Dominican Republic)  
Miss Angela Jurdak (Lebanon)  
Rani Amrit Kaur (India)  
Miss Mistral (Chile)  
Mrs. Viénot (France)  
Miss Wu Yi-Fang (China)

and, in addition, the names of one national each from Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to be transmitted to the Secretary-General, not later than 31 March 1946, by the member of the Council for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and three members appointed by the Commission on Human Rights to serve as ex officio members of this Sub-Commission.

II - Second Session

a) RESOLUTION NO. 2/9. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Resolution adopted on 21 June 1946 (documents E/56/Rev.1 and E/84, paragraph 4, both as amended by the Council)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, having considered the report of the nuclear Commission on Human Rights of 21 May 1946 (document E/33/Rev.1)

DECIDES as follows:

1. FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Commission on Human Rights shall be those set forth in the terms of reference of the Commission, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution of 16 February 1946, with the addition to paragraph 2 of that resolution of a new sub-paragraph (e) as follows:

- (e) Any other matter concerning human rights not covered by items (a), (b), (c) and (d).

2. COMPOSITION

(a) The Commission on Human Rights shall consist of one representative from each of eighteen members of the United Nations selected by the Council.

(b) With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the Commission, the Secretary-General shall consult with the Governments so selected before the representatives are finally nominated by these Governments and confirmed by the Council.

(c) Except for the initial period, the term of office shall be for three years. For the initial period, one-third of the members shall serve for two years, one-third for three years, and one-third for four years, the term of each member to be determined by lot.

(d) Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

(e) In the event that a member of the Commission is unable to serve for the full three-year term, the vacancy thus arising shall be filled by a representative designated by the Member Government, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) above.

3. WORKING GROUPS OF EXPERTS

The Commission is authorized to call in ad hoc working groups of non-governmental experts in specialized fields or individual experts, without further reference to the Council, but with the approval of the President of the Council and the Secretary-General.

#### 4. DOCUMENTATION

The Secretary-General is requested to make arrangements for:

- (a) The compilation and publication of a year-book on law and usage relating to human rights, the first edition of which should include all declarations and bills on human rights now in force in the various countries;
- (b) The collection and publication of information on the activities concerning human rights of all organs of the United Nations;
- (c) The collection and publication of information concerning human rights arising from trials of war criminals, quislings and traitors, and in particular from the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials;
- (d) The preparation and publication of a survey of the development of human rights;
- (e) The collection and publication of plans and declarations on human rights by specialized agencies and non-governmental national and international organizations.

#### 5. INFORMATION GROUPS

Members of the United Nations are invited to consider the desirability of establishing information groups or local human rights committees within their respective countries to collaborate with them in furthering the work of the Commission on Human Rights.

#### 6. HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

Pending the adoption of an international bill of rights, the general principle shall be accepted that international treaties involving basic human rights, including to the fullest extent practicable treaties of peace, shall conform to the fundamental standards relative to such rights set forth in the Charter.

#### 7. PROVISIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Considering that the purpose of the United Nations with regard to the promotion and observance of human rights, as defined in the Charter of the United Nations, can only be fulfilled if provisions are made for the implementation of human rights and of an international bill of rights, the Council requests the Commission on Human Rights to submit at an early date suggestions regarding the ways and means for the effective implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, with a view to assisting the Economic and Social Council in working out arrangements for such implementation with other appropriate organs of the United Nations.

8. SUB-COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF  
INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS

- (a) The Commission on Human Rights is empowered to establish a sub-commission on freedom of information and of the press.
- (b) The function of the sub-commission shall be, in the first instance, to examine what rights, obligations and practices should be included in the concept of freedom of information, and to report to the Commission on Human Rights on any issues that may arise from such examination.

9. SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

- (a) The Commission on Human Rights is empowered to establish a sub-commission on the protection of minorities.
- (b) Unless the Commission otherwise decides, the function of the sub-commission shall be, in the first instance, to examine what provisions should be adopted in the definition of the principles which are to be applied in the field of protection of minorities, and to deal with the urgent problems in this field by making recommendations to the Commission.

10. SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

- (a) The Commission on Human Rights is empowered to establish a sub-commission on the prevention of discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, language or religion.
- (b) Unless the Commission otherwise decides, the functions of the sub-commission shall be, in the first instance, to examine what provisions should be adopted in the definition of the principles which are to be applied in the field of the prevention of discrimination, and to deal with the urgent problems in this field by making recommendations to the Commission.

b) RESOLUTION NO. 2/11. COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Resolution adopted on 21 June 1946 (document E/90 and document E/84, paragraph 6)

*THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, having considered the report of the nuclear Commission on Human Rights and of the nuclear Sub-Commission on the Status of Women of 21 May 1946 (document E/38/Rev.1),*

DECIDES to confer upon the Sub-Commission the status of a full commission to be known as the Commission on the Status of Women.

1. FUNCTIONS

The functions of the Commission shall be to prepare recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, social and educational fields. The Commission shall also make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights.

The Commission may submit proposals to the Council regarding its terms of reference.

## 2. COMPOSITION

(a) The Commission on the Status of Women shall consist of one representative from each of fifteen Members of the United Nations selected by the Council.

(b) With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the Commission, the Secretary-General shall consult with the Governments so selected before the representatives are finally nominated by these Governments and confirmed by the Council.

(c) Except for the initial period, the term of office shall be for three years. For the initial period, one-third of the members shall serve for two years, one-third for three years, and one-third for four years, the term of each member to be determined by lot.

(d) Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

(e) In the event that a member of the Commission is unable to serve for the full three-year term, the vacancy thus arising shall be filled by a representative designated by the Member Government, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) above.

## 3. POLICY AND PROGRAMME

Sections I and II of the report of the Sub-Commission, concerning policy and programme, shall be referred for study to the Commission on the Status of Women.

## 4. DOCUMENTATION

In order to assist the Commission on the Status of Women, the Secretary-General is requested to make arrangements for a complete and detailed study of the legislation concerning the status of women and the practical application of such legislation.

### c) RESOLUTION NO. 2/12. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSIONS

Resolution adopted on 21 June 1946 (document E/84/Rev.1)  
(extracts)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, in order to complete its action concerning the establishment of the Economic and Employment Commission (document E/82), the Transport and Communications Commission (document E/58/Rev.1), the Statistical Commission (document E/76/Rev.1), the Commission on Human Rights (document E/56/Rev.1), the Social Commission (document E/78/Rev.1), and the Commission on the Status of Women (document E/90),

DECIDES that the composition of these Commissions shall be as follows:

.....

#### 4. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

- (a) The Commission on Human Rights shall consist of one representative from each of eighteen members of the United Nations selected by the Council.
- (b) With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the Commission, the Secretary-General shall consult with the Governments so selected before the representatives are finally nominated by these Governments and confirmed by the Council.
- (c) Except for the initial period, the term of office shall be for three years. For the initial period, one-third of the members shall serve for two years, one-third for three years and one-third for four years, the term of each member to be determined by lot.
- (d) Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.
- (e) In the event that a member of the Commission is unable to serve for the full three-year term, the vacancy thus arising shall be filled by a representative designated by the Member Government, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) above.

.....

#### 6. COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

- (a) The Commission on the Status of Women shall consist of one representative from each of fifteen Members of the United Nations selected by the Council.
- (b) With a view to securing a balanced representation in the various fields covered by the Commission, the Secretary-General shall consult with the Governments so selected before the representatives are finally nominated by these Governments and confirmed by the Council.
- (c) Except for the initial period, the term of office shall be for three years. For the initial period, one-third of the members shall serve for two years, one-third for three years and one-third for four years, the term of each member to be determined by lot.
- (d) Retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.
- (e) In the event that a member of the Commission is unable to serve for the full three-year term, the vacancy thus arising shall be filled by a representative designated by the Member Government subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) above.

III - Fourth Plenary Session

a) Resolution No. 46 (IV). Human Rights - Resolutions of 28 March 1947 (document E/325)

Draft Declaration on Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, Pursuant to resolution No.43 (I) of the General Assembly of 11 December 1946, (1)

TRANSMITS the Declaration on Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms, presented by the delegation of Panama, and any other draft declarations received from Member States, to the Drafting Committee of the Commission on Human Rights and to the Commission on Human Rights for consideration in their preparation of an international bill of human rights.

International Conference on Freedom of Information

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

REQUESTS the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press to prepare, guided by resolution No.59 (I) of 14 December 1946 of the General Assembly<sup>2</sup>, a draft documented agenda for the Conference on Freedom of Information, and to submit this along with proposals concerning preparations for the Conference to the Commission on Human Rights and to the Council. These proposals shall include suggestions concerning the invitation of States not Members of the United Nations, and plans whereby appropriate specialized agencies, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and appropriate non-governmental organizations may assist in the preparation of the Conference and attend it; and

TRANSMITS to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press the draft agenda for the Conference on Freedom of Information presented by the delegation of France (documents E/355 and E/355/Corr.1) and any other similar communications received from Member States; and

RECOMMENDS to the Sub-Commission to invite a representative of the International Organization of Journalists to be present as an observer at its meetings for purpose of consultation; and further

RESOLVES that the decision on the date and place of the Conference be deferred to its fifth session.

Report of the Commission on Human Rights (extracts)

- A. Draft international bill of human rights
- B. Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press
- C. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
- D. Consideration of Communications concerning human rights deferred

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

TAKING NOTE of chapter II, paragraph 10 of the report of the

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(1) See document E/259

Commission on Human Rights.

A. REQUESTS the Secretariat to prepare a documented outline concerning an international bill of human rights; and

HAVING NOTED with approval the letter of the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to the President of the Economic and Social Council, dated 24 March 1947, including her statement of intention to appoint immediately a drafting committee of the Commission on Human Rights consisting of the members of the Commission on Human Rights representing Australia, Chile, China, France, Lebanon, United States of America, United Kingdom, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which will be convened prior to the second session of the Commission on Human Rights and prepare, on the basis of documentation supplied by the Secretariat, a preliminary draft of an international bill of human rights,

DECIDES

- (a) That the draft prepared by the above-mentioned drafting committee be submitted to the second session of the Commission on Human Rights; and
- (b) That the draft as developed by the Commission on Human Rights be submitted to all States Members of the United Nations for their observations, suggestions and proposals; and
- (c) That these observations, suggestions and proposals then be considered as a basis of a redraft, if necessary, by the drafting committee; and
- (d) That the resulting draft then be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights for final consideration; and
- (e) That the Council consider the proposed international bill of human rights as submitted by the Commission on Human Rights with a view to recommending an international bill of human rights to the General Assembly in 1948; and further
- (f) That the Commission on Human Rights invite the officers of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the Rapporteur, to be present and participate without vote in its deliberations when sections of the draft of the international bill of human rights concerning the particular rights of women are being considered;

B. RESOLVES that, subject to the consent of their Governments, the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press be composed of the following persons:

.....

and further

RESOLVES that the functions of the Sub-Commission be:

- (a) In the first instance, to examine what rights, obligations and practices should be included in the concept of freedom of information, and to report to the Commission on Human Rights on any issues that may arise from such examination;

(b) To perform any other functions which may be entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council or by the Commission on Human Rights;

(c) RESOLVES that, subject to the consent of their Governments, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities be composed of the following persons:

.....

(d) RESOLVES that consideration of chapter V of the report of the Commission on Human Rights, entitled "Communications concerning human rights", be deferred until its fifth session.

b) Resolution No. 47 (IV). Crime of genocide - Resolution of 28 March 1947 (document E/325)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

TAKING COGNIZANCE of the General Assembly resolution No.96 (I) of 11 December 1946.

INSTRUCTS the Secretary-General

(a) To undertake, with the assistance of experts in the field of international and criminal law, the necessary studies with a view to drawing up a draft convention in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly; and

(b) After consultation with the General Assembly Committee on the Development and Codification of International Law and, if feasible, the Commission on Human Rights and, after reference to all Member Governments for comments, to submit to the next session of the Economic and Social Council a draft convention on the crime of genocide.

c) Resolution No. 48 (IV). Status of women - Resolutions of 29 March 1947 (document E/425)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

TAKES NOTE of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (document E/281/Rev.1), and

A. RESOLVES

1. That the functions of the Commission on the Status of Women shall be defined as follows: "The functions of the Commission shall be to prepare recommendations and reports to the Economic and Social Council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields. The Commission shall also make recommendations to the Council on urgent problems requiring immediate attention in the field of women's rights with the object of implementing the principle that men and women shall have equal rights, and to develop proposals to give effect to such recommendations";

2. That the consideration of chapter III of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women concerning the handling of communications be deferred until its fifth session;

3. That the Commission on the Status of Women be represented by its officers, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur, at the sessions of the Commission on Human Rights when sections of the draft of the international bill of human rights concerning the

particular rights of women are under consideration, to participate, without vote, in the deliberations thereon;

4. That the preliminary draft of the international bill of human rights be circulated to the members of the Commission on the Status of Women at the same time as it is made available to the members of the Commission on Human Rights;

5. That the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities be requested to invite the Commission on the Status of Women to send a representative to participate in its deliberations when items relating to discrimination based on sex are to be discussed;

6. That the Commission on the Status of Women be requested at its next session to take as its immediate programme of work the examination of existing legal and customary disabilities of women as regards political and social rights, and (subject to consultation with the International Labour Organization) economic rights and also educational opportunities, with a view to framing proposals for action;

7. (a) To approve the declaration of principles in part I of chapter 10 of the report,

(b) To reaffirm that it is the fundamental purpose of the Commission to develop proposals for promoting equal rights for women and eliminating discrimination on grounds of sex in the legal, political, economic, social and educational fields,

(c) To recognize that it is desirable for such proposals to be developed on the basis of all relevant information with as little delay as possible.

#### B. REQUESTS the Secretary-General

1. To consult with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on plans for developing the programme of basic education without distinction of sex, race, or creed and to report to the next session of the Commission on its progress and any assistance which the Commission may be able to render in the development of the programme;

2. To invite Member States to reply as early as possible to the questions in part I, paragraph D (relating to education) of the questionnaire on the legal status and treatment of women in order to provide the Commission with data which will enable it to give early consideration to recommendations for possible action to advance the rights of women in the educational field;

3. To invite each Member Government to complete and transmit to him by 1 July 1947, if possible, replies to the following sections of the questionnaire on the legal status and treatment of women: part I, Public Law: (section A, Franchise, and section B, Eligibility to hold public office), to indicate as far as possible any changes in law or practice concerning these matters since the passage of resolution No. 56 (I) of the General Assembly of 11 December 1946;<sup>1</sup>

4. To make a preliminary report on the political rights of women by 1 September 1947 based on the replies of Member Governments to part I of the questionnaire on the legal status and treatment of women and on such information as may be available from other authoritative sources;

5. To prepare a preliminary report to the Commission on the Status of Women based on accounts of pertinent experience from countries where effective programmes have already been undertaken in the field of information on use of the franchise, for the benefit of women who have recently acquired the right to vote, and to report on methods by which the Secretariat might act as a centre for the collection of publications in this field and making them available to the Members of the United Nations;
6. To issue part II of the questionnaire on the legal status and treatment of women, and to expedite the preparation of such further questionnaires on the economic rights of women as may be considered necessary, after consultation with the International Labour Organization;
7. To make arrangements for the presence of observers from regional inter-governmental organizations in the field of women's rights at sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women to act in an advisory and informative capacity, and to arrange for the exchange of information between the Commission and these organizations on subjects relating to the status of women;
8. To consider the appointment of a competent woman as Head of the Status of Women Section of the Division of Human Rights as soon as possible.

#### C. RECOMMENDS

1. That UNESCO consider the desirability of paying special attention in its educational, social programme to those countries and regions where women have no voice in political affairs, and to those countries and regions where women have the franchise but have not been granted full political rights; and further, to consider the steps to be taken to promote an effective programme of basic education for women in such countries and regions and to send reports on the progress of such a programme to the Economic and Social Council for transmission to the Commission on the Status of Women;
2. That the Trusteeship Council be invited to take note of the importance attached by the Council to the inclusion in the questionnaire required by Article 88 of the Charter of questions relating to the status of women, to the nature and form of such questions and to the methods whereby the rights of women in political, economic, social and educational fields may be promoted in the Trust Territories;
3. That the Commission on the Status of Women give further consideration to the recommendations in paragraphs 38 and 39 of chapter XII of its report relating respectively to visits of members of the Commission to Member States and to the summoning of regional conferences.

#### IV. FIFTH PLENARY SESSION

a) Resolution No. 7<sup>4</sup> (V). Freedom of Information and of the Press - Resolutions of 15 August 1947<sup>1</sup> (Documents E/547 and E/551)

1. Organization of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

TAKING NOTE of the recommendations of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press regarding the organization of

the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information (see document E/441), and after due consideration of the preparation required for the Conference and of the programme of United Nations meetings and conferences as a whole,

INFORMS the General Assembly

1. That it is not practicable to hold the Conference in 1947 and that the Council has therefore decided that the Conference shall be held in Geneva, commencing 23 March 1948; and

DECIDES

2. That voting rights at the Conference shall be exercised only by Members of the United Nations;

3. That, in addition to States Members of the United Nations, the following non-member States be invited to participate in the Conference: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan, Portugal, Roumania, Switzerland, Transjordan, Yemen;

4. (a) That such of the following specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations as may request them be given invitations to participate in preparations for the Conference and to attend it:

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES WHICH HAVE CONCLUDED AGREEMENTS WITH THE  
UNITED NATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Labour Organisation  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY CONCLUDE  
AGREEMENTS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
International Monetary Fund  
International Refugee Organization  
International Telecommunications Union  
International Trade Organization  
International Postal Union  
World Health Organization

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CATEGORY A

American Federation of Labor  
International Chamber of Commerce  
International Co-operative Alliance  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
World Federation of Trade Unions

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN CATEGORY B

International Organization of Journalists

(b) That these specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations be invited to

participate on the following basis:

(i) Specialized agencies, including inter-governmental organizations which may conclude agreements with the United Nations before the Conference, to be granted a status equivalent to that accorded them by the Economic and Social Council;

(ii) Non-governmental organizations in category A to be granted a status equivalent to that accorded them by the Economic and Social Council;

(iii) The International Organization of Journalists to be granted a status at the Conference equivalent to that granted by the Economic and Social Council to non-governmental organizations in category A;

(c) To request the Secretary-General to inform the above-mentioned agencies and organizations of these decisions;

5. To request the Secretary-General to prepare draft rules of procedure for the Conference;

6. (a) That delegations to the Conference shall consist of not more than five delegates from each State; not more than five alternates; and advisers as required;

(b) To request the Secretary-General to ask Governments to notify him of the total number of persons included in their delegations in adequate time; and

(c) That it be left to each Government to decide on the composition of its delegation in conformity with resolution of the General Assembly No.59 (I) of 14 December 1946,<sup>2</sup>

7. That there be set up at the Conference the following committees:

(a) A general committee (bureau) to comprise the President of the Conference, the Vice-Presidents, and the Chairmen of the principal committees, the membership and powers of this committee to be those of the General Committee of the General Assembly, no two members of the committee to be nationals of the same State, and the chief functions of the committee to be to make recommendations to the Conference concerning its agenda, to refer draft resolutions to principal committees, and to co-ordinate the work of all committees; and

(b) Four principal committees upon which each delegation will be represented:

(i) A committee on the basic tasks of the Press and other media of information, and the basic principles of freedom of information, as well as general problems common to other principal committees. This shall consider items 1, 2 and 6 of the provisional agenda;

(ii) A committee on the gathering and international transmission of information which shall consider the matters under items 5 and 8 of the provisional agenda;

(iii) A committee on the free publication and reception of information. This shall consider matters under items 5 and 8 of the provisional agenda;

(iv) A committee on law and continuing machinery. This shall consider matters under items 6, 7 and 9 of the provisional agenda, as well as legal problems which may be presented by other committees in the course of their deliberations;

8. (a) To request the Secretary-General to send a request for information based upon the provisional agenda of the Conference to all States Members of the United Nations, and to all States not Members of the United Nations which will be invited to the International Conference on Freedom of Information; and

(b) To request the Secretary-General to prepare a memorandum based upon the replies received, as documentation for the Conference; and

(c) to request UNESCO to submit the findings based upon its questionnaire concerning technical information needs in war devastated areas, together with other relevant material, to the Conference;

9. (a) To request the Secretary-General to prepare the necessary documentation under each item of the proposed agenda for the Conference, and should he deem it necessary, to seek the cooperation of UNESCO and other international organizations working in this field;

(b) To request that the documentation be organized under each item of the agenda and consist of a compilation and analysis of existing practices and problems.

## II. International Organization of Journalists

### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

TAKES NOTE of the resolution submitted to the Council by the International Organization of Journalists (document E/448) and calls the resolution to the attention of the Conference in connexion with the corresponding items of the provisional agenda.

## III. Provisional Agenda of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information

### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

DECIDES to submit the following provisional agenda, as accepted by its fifth session, to the Conference on Freedom of Information for its adoption, and that any additional items recommended by the Council's sixth session shall be submitted to the Conference as an additional list:

## PROVISIONAL AGENDA

### CHAPTER I

1. GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, taking into consideration the views on this subject expressed by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, and other organizations in this field.

2. CONSIDERATION OF THE FOLLOWING FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES to which media of information should have regard in performing their basic functions of gathering, transmitting and disseminating news and

information without fetters:

(a) To tell the truth without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent;

(b) To facilitate the solution of the economic, social and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole through the free interchange of information bearing on such problems;

(c) To help promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to combat any ideologies whose nature could endanger these rights and freedoms;

(d) To help maintain international peace and security through understanding and co-operation between peoples, and to combat forces which incite war, by removing bellicose influences from the media of information.

## CHAPTER II

NOTE: By "information," for the purposes of the Conference, is meant the following means of bringing current situations, events and opinions thereon to the knowledge of the public: newspapers, news periodicals, radio broadcasts and newsreels.

### 3. MEASURES TO FACILITATE THE GATHERING OF INFORMATION

(a) Facilitating the entry, residence, movement and travel of accredited news personnel (including press, news periodical and radio correspondents and newsreel operators);

(b) Providing, if appropriate, for international professional cards for news personnel;

(c) Protecting them against arbitrary expulsion;

(d) Permitting the widest possible access to news sources, private and official, without discrimination between nationals and accredited foreign news personnel;

(e) Eliminating unreasonable or discriminatory taxes affecting the operations of foreign news agencies and news personnel.

### 4. MEASURES TO FACILITATE THE INTERNATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

(a) Facilitating the progressive elimination of peace-time censorship as it affects the international transmission of information; and, in so far as it appears impossible to obtain the abolition of all peace-time censorship owing to the requirements of national security, facilitating agreements which will reduce a number of the inconveniences of censorship through such means as the following :

(i) By establishing in advance the categories of information subject to previous inspection, and by publishing the directives of the censor announcing forbidden matters;

(ii) By carrying out the censorship at the place of despatch and in the presence of the correspondent concerned, so that he may immediately know which portion of his text has been censored;

(iii) By fixing the charge on the number of words composing a telegram after censorship;

(b) Recommending through the Economic and Social Council to the International Telecommunications Union and the Universal Postal Union preferential telecommunication and postal treatment for news materials by all media to encourage the widest possible dissemination;

(c) Recommending non-discriminatory transmission rates and services for foreign news agencies;

(d) Recommending means for alleviating economic or commercial restriction on imports of news material by all media, including :

(i) Existing tariffs, quotas, and exchange controls;

(ii) Restrictive or monopolistic commercial practices;

(e) Recommending measures to prevent such cartelization of news agencies as may endanger the freedom of the Press.

#### 5. MEASURES CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLICATION AND RECEPTION OF INFORMATION.

(a) Consideration of the restrictions imposed by Governments on persons or groups wishing to receive and disseminate information, ideas and opinions with particular reference to :

(i) Discrimination by Governments for political or other reasons in the provision of materials and facilities;

(ii) Censorship;

(iii) The limitation or regulation by Governments of the right of all persons under their authority to possess and operate radio receiving sets covering all bands used for domestic and international broadcasts;

(iv) The requirements of national security and public order;

(v) The demands of public decency;

(vi) Laws of libel;

(vii) Ownership, control, administration and availability of enterprises in the field of information;

(viii) The distinction to be drawn between the rights of correspondents, information agents, etc., working in their own country and those of foreign correspondents.

(b) Recommending means to increase the amount of domestic and international information available to all peoples, by

(i) Improving and increasing the supply of physical facilities, such as printing presses, paper, radio equipment, film projectors and rapid transmission facilities and services, due consideration being taken of the work being done by existing international organizations active in this field;

(ii) Recommending removing or alleviating existing tariffs, quota regulations and exchange controls on the physical facilities mentioned above;

(iii) Considering the disproportion existing in mass media facilities now at the disposal of various countries; and considering means for overcoming foreign exchange problems created for correspondents coming from weak currency countries;

(iv) Considering the present unequal development of news agencies in certain countries and recognizing the problem of the development of national news agencies through provisional measures until such time as these news agencies are capable of meeting international competition;

(v) Eliminating monopolistic, restrictive and exclusive practices limiting the importation and dissemination of information for domestic publication.

(c) Recommending measures for improving the quality of information in the direction of greater accuracy, objectivity, comprehensiveness and representative character, by

(i) Promoting within the limits of national possibilities the widest possible interchange of correspondents on the basis of reciprocal agreements; the training of correspondents in professional competence and standards of accuracy and fairness, and in knowledge and understanding of the countries where they will work; and the training of technicians in the operation of modern facilities;

(ii) Counteracting false information through

(1) The study of measures for counteracting the spreading of demonstrably false or tendentious reports which confuse the peoples of the world, aggravate relations between nations or otherwise interfere with the growth of international understanding, peace and security against a recurrence of nazi, fascist or Japanese aggressions;

(2) The study of measures, especially legislative measures which are designed to establish the responsibility of the owners of newspapers which spread false and tendentious reports of a nature which worsen relations between peoples, provoke conflicts and incite to war;

(3) The study of the various laws of libel with a view to recommending the removal of anomalies in the legislation in different countries;

(4) The study of the possible universal adoption of the right of reply;

(5) The study of the dissemination through domestic news channels of official denials, particularly with respect to matters of concern to another nation;

(iii) Encouraging professional bodies concerned with the collection and dissemination of information to lay down for themselves standards of professional conduct and competence;

(iv) Studying the desirability and the practical possibilities of organizing in all principal news centres of the world foreign correspondents corps with self-disciplinary powers.

6. CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFTING OF A CHARTER OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEDIA OF INFORMATION, INCLUDING :

(a) Statement of the rights of the media of information and the means of safeguarding these rights, through international conventions or multilateral or bilateral agreements within the framework of the United Nations;

(b) Statement of the obligations of the media of information and the measures necessary to ensure the fulfilment of these obligations.

7. CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE CONTINUING MACHINERY TO PROMOTE THE FREE FLOW OF TRUE INFORMATION

A. Such machinery might perform such functions as :

(a) Receiving, considering carefully, and reporting on complaints regarding false news, tendentious or defamatory campaigns and regarding obstructions to the flow of information and violations of any international conventions arising out of the recommendations of the world conference and other international agreements operative in this field;

(b) Suggesting from time to time changes in the provisions of any such conventions or agreements, and publishing other recommendations on the question of freedom of information;

(c) Continuing study of the current performance of news agencies and other processes of international information;

(d) Recommending the mutual study of the current work of the various agencies by means of mutual visits based on bilateral agreements between countries;

(e) Regulating the issue of international professional cards for news personnel.

B. Examination of the advisability or necessity for the establishing or maintaining of machinery subject to the United Nations to carry out any of these functions.

8. CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL AND SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL INFORMATION SERVICES IN ORDER TO MAKE INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THEIR OWN

Consideration of whether the facilities and safeguards necessary for the establishment of such information services might best be assured by means of bilateral agreements and if so to indicate in general terms the nature of the facilities and safeguards for which such agreements should provide.

9. CONSIDERATION OF THE POSSIBLE MODES OF ACTION BY MEANS OF WHICH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE CAN BEST BE PUT INTO EFFECT, WHETHER BY RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, BILATERAL AGREEMENTS, OR BY THE ADOPTION ON THE PART OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATES OF APPROPRIATE LAWS, OR OTHER MEANS

IV. FURTHER SESSIONS OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON  
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND OF THE PRESS.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

DECIDES

(a) That the second session of the Sub-Commission shall be held late in 1947 or early in 1948;

(b) That, subject to appropriate action by the Commission on Human Rights, its third session shall be held after the Conference on Freedom of Information; and

(c) That, if necessary, the Sub-Commission may report directly to the Economic and Social Council.

V. SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

TAKING NOTE of paragraph 2 of chapter V of the report of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press to the Economic and Social Council and to the Commission on Human Rights (document E/441), the latter part of which paragraph reads as follows:

"The Sub-Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council, as an urgent matter, that it

"(a) Study the situation now existing in this respect, due consideration being taken of the work being done by existing international organizations; and

"(b) Consider measures to alleviate it";

TAKING into consideration the above-mentioned Sub-Commission's recommendations for the arrangements for the proposed Conference on Freedom of Information called by the General Assembly; and

TAKING NOTE of the interim report, transmitted by UNESCO, containing the results of an enquiry in certain war devastated countries concerning newsprint (document E/509),

REQUESTS UNESCO to present any further reports on the subject which it may prepare to the Economic and Social Council; and

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to communicate with Member Governments not to be covered by any survey of UNESCO, in order to complete the survey made and to be made by UNESCO, and to present the results of this enquiry to the Economic and Social Council.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(a) REFERS document E/AC.7/30, (statement made by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) to the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press, for its information;

(b) TAKES NOTE of chapter IV of the report of the Sub-Commission, "Examination of the concept of freedom of information"; and

(c) TAKES NOTE of chapter V of the report of the Sub-Commission, paragraph 1, "Relations with the International Telecommunications Union!"

(b) Resolution No. 75 (V), Communications concerning human rights. Resolution of 5 August 1947 (Document E/505).

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

HAVING CONSIDERED chapter V of the report of the first session of the Commission on Human Rights concerning communications (document E/259),

APPROVES the statement that "the Commission recognizes that it has no power to take any action in regard to any complaints concerning human rights";

REQUESTS the Secretary-General

(a) To compile a confidential list of communications received concerning human rights, before each session of the Commission, with a brief indication of the substance of each;

(b) To furnish this confidential list to the Commission, in private meeting, without divulging the identity of the authors of the communications;

(c) To enable the members of the Commission, upon request, to consult the originals of communications dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for the observance of human rights;

(d) To inform the writers of all communications concerning human rights, however addressed, that their communications have been received and duly noted for consideration in accordance with the procedure laid down by the United Nations. Where necessary, the Secretary-General should indicate that the Commission has no power to take any action in regard to any complaint concerning human rights;

(e) To furnish each Member State not represented on the Commission with a brief indication of the substance of any communication concerning human rights which refers explicitly to that State or to territories under its jurisdiction, without divulging the identity of the author;

SUGGESTS to the Commission on Human Rights that it should at each session appoint an ad hoc committee to meet shortly before its next session for the purpose of reviewing the confidential list of communications prepared by the Secretary-General under paragraph (a) above and of recommending which of these communications, in original, should, in accordance with paragraph (c) above, be made available to members of the Commission on request.

(c) Resolution No. 76 (V), Communications concerning the status of women. Resolution of 5 August 1947 (Document E/521).

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

HAVING CONSIDERED chapter III of the report of the first session of the Commission on the Status of Women concerning communications (document E/281/Rev.1),

RECOGNIZES that, as in the case of the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women has no power to take any action in regard to any complaints concerning the status of women;

REQUESTS the Secretary-General

(a) To compile a confidential list of communications received concerning the status of women, before each session of the commission, with a brief indication of the substance of each;

(b) To furnish this confidential list to the Commission, in private meeting, without divulging the identity of the authors of the communications;

(c) To enable the members of the Commission, upon request, to consult the originals of communications dealing with the principles relating to the promotion of women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields;

(d) To inform the writers of all communications concerning the status of women, however addressed, that their communications have been received and duly noted for consideration in accordance with the procedure laid down by the United Nations. Where necessary, the Secretary-General should indicate that the Commission has no power to take any action in regard to any complaint concerning the status of women;

(e) To furnish each Member State not represented on the Commission with a brief indication of the substance of any communication concerning the status of women which refers explicitly to that State or to territories under its jurisdiction, without divulging the identity of the author;

SUGGESTS to the Commission on the Status of Women that it should at each session appoint an ad hoc Committee to meet shortly before its next session for the purpose of reviewing the confidential list of communications prepared by the Secretary-General under paragraph (a) above, and of recommending which of these communications, in original, should in accordance with paragraph (c) above, be made available to members of the Commission on request.

(d) Resolution No. 77 (V), Genocide. Resolution of 6 August 1947 (Document E/522)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

CONSIDERING the General Assembly resolution No.96 (I) of 11 December 1946, and

HAVING REGARD to paragraph (b) of the Council's resolution of 28 March 1947, which provides for submission to the fifth session of the Economic and Social Council of a draft convention on genocide "after consultation with the General Assembly Committee on the Development and Codification of International Law and, if feasible, the Commission on Human Rights and after reference to all Member Governments for comments", and

TAKING NOTE of the fact that the General Assembly Committee on the Development and Codification of International Law and the Commission on Human Rights have not considered the draft convention on the crime of genocide prepared by the Secretariat, and that the comments of the Member Governments on this draft convention have not been received in time for consideration at the fifth session of the

CALLS UPON Member Governments, in view of the urgency of the matter, to submit to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the draft convention prepared by the Secretariat and transmitted to them with the Secretary-General's letter of 7 July 1947;

INSTRUCTS the Secretary-General to collate such comments;

DECIDES to inform the General Assembly that it proposed to proceed as rapidly as possible with the consideration of the question subject to any further instructions of the General Assembly; and

REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in the meanwhile, to transmit to the General Assembly the draft convention on the crime of genocide prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with paragraph (a) of the Council resolution of 28 March 1947,<sup>(1)</sup> together with any comments from Member Governments received in time for transmittal to the General Assembly.

(e) Resolution No. 84 (V), Trade union rights (freedom of association). Resolution of 8 August 1947 (Document E/533)

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

HAVING RECEIVED the report transmitted by the International Labour Organisation in pursuance of the Council's request at its fourth session that the memoranda on the subject of trade union rights submitted to the Council by the World Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor might be placed on the agenda of the International Labour Organisation at its next session and that a report might be sent for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its next session,

TAKES NOTE of the report and observes with satisfaction the action taken and proposed by the International Labour Organisation within its recognized competence,

DECIDES

(a) To recognize the principles proclaimed by the International Labour Conference;

(b) To request the International Labour Organisation to continue its efforts in order that one or several international conventions may be quickly adopted;

(c) To transmit the report to the General Assembly;

AWAITS further reports on the subject to be transmitted by the International Labour Organisation and awaits also the report which it will receive in due course from the Commission on Human Rights on those aspects of the subject which might appropriately form part of the bill or declaration on human rights,

NOTES that proposals for the establishment of international machinery for safeguarding freedom of association are to be examined by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation,

CONSIDERS that the question of enforcement of rights, whether of individuals or of associations, raises common problems which should be considered jointly by the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, and

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(1) Document E/447 et A/362.

REQUESTS the Secretary-General to arrange for co-operation between the International Labour Organisation and the Commission on Human Rights in the study of these problems.

SECTION III  
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

First Session

(a) Resolution No. 5. Petitions presented to the Trusteeship Council by residents and former residents of Tanganyika of German nationality (Document T/43) (Extracts).

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, acting under Article 87b of the Charter has, at its first session, in conformity with its rules of procedure, accepted and examined in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned, the following petitions :

..... the TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, confident that the policy of the authorities of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika with respect to Germans, residents or former residents of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, will be carefully and humanely administered in the spirit of Article 76c<sup>(1)</sup> of the Charter :

.....

(5) DECIDES that under the circumstances no action is called for at the present from the Trusteeship Council on the petitions listed in this resolution and invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution and to transmit to them the official records of the public meetings of the Council at which the petitions were examined.

Twenty-sixth meeting,  
28 April 1947.

(1) Article 76 : "The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be :

- (a) to further international peace and security;
- (b) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80."

(b) Resolution No. 6. Petitions presented to the Trusteeship Council by residents and former residents of Tanganyika of Italian nationality (Document T/43)(Extracts)

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, acting under Article 87b of the Charter, has, at its first session, in conformity with its rules of procedure, accepted and examined in consultation with the United Kingdom as the Administering Authority concerned the following petitions :

..... the TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, confident that the policy of the authorities of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika with respect to Italians, residents or former residents of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, will be carefully and humanely administered in the spirit of Article 76c of the Charter :

(3) DECIDES that under the circumstances no action is called for at present from the Trusteeship Council on these petitions and invites the Secretary-General to inform the Administering Authority and the petitioners of this resolution and to transmit to them the official records of the public meetings of the Council at which the petitions were examined.

Twenty-sixth meeting,  
28 April 1947.

SECTION III  
TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL  
c) PROVISIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE (Document T/44) (extracts)

At the twenty-fifth meeting of its session on 25 April 1947, the Trusteeship Council approved the following report of the ad hoc Committee which it had appointed to formulate a basic Questionnaire which, in accordance with Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations, would form the basis for the first annual reports on each Trust Territory to be submitted by the Administering Authorities.

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3. Chief characteristics of the racial, linguistic, religious and social structure of the population.

b) Status of the Territory and its inhabitants

.....  
Status of the Inhabitants

8. What special national status has been granted to the indigenous inhabitants? What is the legal or current term used to describe this special status and how is this term defined?

9. What types, rights and responsibilities of citizenship are conferred upon the inhabitants of both sexes?

10. Do the peoples of the Territory enjoy in the metropolitan territory of the Administering Authority and in its colonies, protectorates, and other dependencies the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the peoples of the said colonies, protectorates and other dependencies? If not, what treatment do they receive in this respect?

11. What is the status of immigrant communities?

.....

E - Political advancement

General Administration

.....

24. Explain briefly the suffrage laws and regulations and in detail their application to men and women and to racial groups.

.....

Judicial Organization

28. Describe the judicial organization, both civil and criminal, including the system of appeals. Is there any differentiation on the basis of race or sex? What is the official language of the courts and tribunals? Are other languages (i.e. Native dialects) employed in these courts and tribunals?

29. How are the courts and tribunals of the various instances constituted? With respect to the several classes of courts and tribunals, who are eligible for membership and what is the tenure of members? With whom does the power of appointment and removal rest? Do administrative or legislative officials exercise judicial functions and, if so, what functions?

30. What are the methods of trial and of ascertainment of fact used in the disposition of cases?

31. Do courts and tribunals recognize local customary law and, if so, in what cases and under what conditions?

32. Are all elements of the population entitled to officiate in the courts and tribunals; for example, as judges, assessors, counsels, or members of the jury?

33. Does the judicial organization include tribunals exclusively composed of indigenous inhabitants? What powers do they exercise? Can they inflict punishments for which the written law makes no provision? How are their sentences carried out?

34. How has the Administering Authority ensured equal treatment for the nationals of all Members of the United Nations in the administration of justice?

#### F. Economic advancement

##### General

.....  
43. What is the general economic policy and objectives of the Administering Authority with regard to the various ethnic groups? Specifically:

(a) Are measures being taken or contemplated which are intended to protect economically weaker indigenous groups?

(b) Are steps being taken or projected which are intended to effect a gradual taking over by the indigenous inhabitants of some of the functions of non-indigenous inhabitants in the economy of the Territory?

.....  
45. What is the legal status of enterprises owned or operated in the Territory by the Administering Authority or its nationals?

##### Taxation

.....  
60. What direct taxes - such as capitation, income, land or house taxes - are imposed? Are the relevant laws applied

indiscriminately to all groups of the population?

61. Are direct taxes paid individually or collectively? Are they applicable to all indigenous inhabitants, without distinction, or only to able-bodied male adults? Is the rate of taxation the same throughout the Territory or does it vary in different districts? Are taxes paid in kind, labour, or money, and in what proportion? What are the penalties for non-payment of taxes?

62. Is compulsory labour exacted in default of the payment of taxes in cash or kind? If so, on what basis is the equivalent calculated? How many individuals fulfilled their tax obligations in this manner during the year?

.....

Monopolies

.....

80. What private monopolies or private undertakings having in them an element of monopoly operate in the Territory?

In the case of each such private monopoly or private undertaking having in it an element of monopoly:

.....

(d) To what individuals or firms was it granted and under what laws or regulations? Are indigenous peoples allowed to participate in monopolies and to what extent?

.....

(g) What measures were taken to ensure that there was no discrimination on grounds of nationality against Members of the United Nations or their nationals?

Land and Natural Resources

.....

83. What are the laws and customs affecting land tenure among the indigenous inhabitants? Are they uniform throughout the Territory? To what extent have traditional types of land tenure or inheritance laws impeded the adoption of improved methods of cultivation or soil conservation?

84. Explain the laws and conditions of land tenure as they affect the non-indigenous population, including measures for the protection of indigenous inhabitants, the registration and transfer of title and generally transactions affecting land.

.....

87. What is the area of land held by:

(a) Indigenous inhabitants (state, if possible, whether held individually or communally);

(b) The Government;

(c) Non-indigenous inhabitants by country  
of origin?

What percentage of the land held by non-indigenous inhabitants  
is being put to productive use?

What proportion of these lands is rented on a tenancy basis?

.....

Transport and Communications

.....

114. Are any distinctions made between indigenous and non-  
indigenous inhabitants in the use, ownership and operation of  
existing transport or communications facilities?

.....

G. Social advancement

General

117. What agencies, governmental and voluntary, or tribal and  
communal organizations participate in the administration and  
enforcement of social welfare measures? How are these agencies  
organized, and how are their various activities co-ordinated?  
What are the numbers and occupations of staffs employed in social  
welfare? What financial provisions are made from public funds?

.....

Social Conditions

121. Briefly describe the general social and religious structure  
of the various indigenous groups and specify the privileges and  
restrictions which characterize the members of each of these  
groups. Does the law recognize these distinctions and the  
privileges and restrictions which may be attached thereto by  
tradition or custom?

122. Do slavery practices exist in the Territory? If so,  
give details of preventive and repressive measures. Is there  
any problem of freed slaves or their descendants? If so,  
describe the problem and give an account of what has been done to  
remedy it.

123. Is there any evidence of the existence of practices akin  
to slavery, such as purchase of children under the disguise of  
adoption, pledging for debt, child marriage, etc.? State the  
number of prosecutions and convictions for offences of this kind  
during the year.

124. What conditions and regulations govern the free movement  
of the population within the Territory and outside the Territory?

125. Give any available information which may throw light on  
the social and economic consequences of changes and movements of  
population.

126. Is there any appreciable flow of foreign immigration (i.e. foreign to the existing population) to the Territory? If so, what is the regular extent of such immigration? Is there any illegal immigration? If so, to what extent? Are there any means by which the population of the Territory is being consulted as to the desirability of such immigration?

127. Are there any limitations on the immigration and emigration of nationals of Members of the United Nations? If so, why and to what extent?

128. Is vagrancy a penal offence? If so, how is it defined?  
.....

#### Status of Women

132. What, in general, is the status of women and what has been done during recent years to advance this status?

133. What is the legal capacity of women (married and unmarried) in civil law? Is the wife responsible for the debts of her husband and vice versa?

134. Are there any occupations from which women are debarred or in which employment is restricted by reason of their sex, either by custom or law?

135. To what extent do women avail themselves of any opportunities to enter and train for Government service?

#### Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

136. Are all elements of the population secure in the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as to race, sex, language or religion, as envisaged in Article 76(c) of the United Nations Charter? If not, what measures have been taken to protect them against discrimination?

137. What official and unofficial agencies for expression of public opinion (press, political association, etc.) are active in the Territory?

138. How is freedom of the press guaranteed? What newspapers in the Territory are owned or operated by indigenous, or non-indigenous inhabitants, or by the Government? What is the approximate circulation and influence of each? What regulations govern the freedom of the press?

139. What provision is made in the press, by broadcasting, films and other educational media and public services generally to promote the interest of the inhabitants of the Territory in current developments of local and international significance?

140. What outstanding voluntary organizations of a cultural, educational, social or political nature exist within the Territory?

141. Is full freedom of thought and conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction ensured to all inhabitants?

142. Are there any restrictions on missionaries or on missionary activities? What financial assistance from public bodies has been given to missionary work, particularly in the medical welfare and educational fields? What is the number and local distribution of missionaries, their nationalities, the religious bodies they represent, and the number of converts claimed?

143. What measures have been taken by the local administration to safeguard or to supervise indigenous religions? Have any indigenous religious movements arisen? If so, describe such movements and, if possible, state the factors responsible for their rise and the forms which they have taken. What measures has the local administration taken in relation to such movements?

144. What are the laws and regulations governing the power of arrest? What procedures are there for protecting the interests of arrested persons?

145. What guarantees are provided for the exercise of the right of petition?

146. Are all elements of the population subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property?

147. In what instances has it been considered necessary, in the interest of public order, to impose restrictions on the personal freedoms of the inhabitants?

148. What restrictions, if any, has the Administering Authority imposed during the year on the rights of nationals, corporations and associations of Members of the United Nations to engage in writing, reporting, gathering, and transmission of information for dissemination abroad, and to publish materials on the same terms as nationals, corporations and associations of the Administering Authority?

#### Labour Conditions and Regulations

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155. Give an account of industrial relations during the year, with particular reference to the development of trade unions, the encouragement of collective bargaining and the frequency and methods of settlement of industrial disputes.

Is the right to strike recognized in the Territory and, if so, under what conditions?

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161. Are the opportunities for employment in the territory adequate for the utilization of the services and skills of all persons seeking employment?

.....

165. Is the policy of equal remuneration for work of equal value as between men and women accepted in the Territory? If so, what measures have been taken to give effect to it?

166. What measures have been taken to prevent discrimination in employment and in wage and salary payments according to race, nationality, religion, or tribal association?

.....

#### Penal Organization

207. What is the organization of the department concerned with the various types of prisons and penal and correctional institutions? Give the number, occupations and methods of selection and training of its staff.

208. What, in general, are the conditions prevailing in the prisons and penal and correctional institutions of the Territory, with special reference to the classification of prisoners, the provisions of prisons for women, the space assigned to each prisoner, dietary scales for prisoners, sanitary conditions, educational, medical and other services?

209. Are juveniles imprisoned? Are there any special laws and courts applying to juveniles? What, if any, special measures are taken on their behalf in the penal and other correctional institutions? Describe the extent of juvenile delinquency.

210. Are types of labour provided for in a sentence to imprisonment? If so, for what classes of prisoners, for what period of imprisonment, and what is the nature of the labour and the conditions under which it is performed?

211. For what kind of work are prisoners used? Are they employed beyond the confines of the prison? If so, by government or private employers, under what methods of supervision, and under what conditions and remuneration?

212. In what circumstances are prisoners sent long distances or outside the Territory for confinement?

213. What penalties or disposition of criminal cases, other than fines and imprisonment, are used? Are sentences imposed for definite and indeterminate periods? Does the law inflict penalties of corporal punishment, forced residence or deportation? If so, under what conditions and limitations? Are these penalties applicable to both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants?

214. What prison legislation has been passed during the year?

215. What changes or reforms with respect to conditions in prisons have been introduced during the year? What reforms are planned for the immediate future?

216. Describe the nature and methods of prison discipline.

217. By what methods may persons sentenced to imprisonment be released prior to the expiration of their sentences? Describe the special privileges that can be earned by prisoners and the extent to which they may affect their life after release.

218. Is there any system of probation?

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H. Educational advancement

.....

Adult and Community Education

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235. Are there any schemes to combat illiteracy and, if so, has any provision been made for assistance by the appropriate international agencies in anti-illiteracy campaigns? What is the percentage of illiteracy by age, sex and race?

.....

238. What steps have been taken to develop intellectual and cultural activities amongst the indigenous peoples with regard to the press, literature, art and scientific research, and what steps have been taken to develop a feeling of interdependence?

CHAPTER II

ARTICLES IN THE TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENTS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

SECTION I - APPROVED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I - First Session

a) TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF  
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
at the Sixty-Second Plenary Meeting of its  
First Session on 13 December 1946  
(Document T/8) (extracts)

Article 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer the Territory in such a manner as to achieve the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system laid down in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter.<sup>(1)</sup>

Article 6

The Administering Authority shall promote the development of free political institutions suited to the Territory. To this end, the Administering Authority shall assure to the inhabitants of the Territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory; shall develop the participation of the inhabitants of the Territory in advisory and legislative bodies and in the government of the Territory, both central and local, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples; and shall take all other appropriate measures with a view to the political advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory in accordance with Article 76 (b) of the United Nations Charter. In considering the measures to be taken under this article the Administering Authority shall, in the interests of the inhabitants, have special regard to the provisions of Article 5 (a) of this Agreement.

Article 8

In framing laws relating to the holding or transfer of land and natural resources, the Administering Authority shall take into consideration native laws and customs, and shall respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the native population. No native land or natural resources may be transferred, except between natives, save with the previous consent of the competent public authority. No real rights over native land or natural resources in favour of non-natives may be created, except with the same consent.

Article 12

The Administering Authority shall, as may be appropriate

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(1) See foot note page 38.

to the circumstances of the Territory, continue and extend a general system of elementary education designed to abolish illiteracy and to facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population, child and adult, and shall similarly provide such facilities as may prove desirable and practicable in the interests of the inhabitants for qualified students to receive secondary and higher education, including professional training.

#### Article 13.

The Administering Authority shall ensure in the Territory complete freedom of conscience and, so far as is consistent with the requirements of public order and morality, freedom of religious teaching and the free exercise of all forms of worship. Subject to the provisions of Article 8 of this Agreement and the local law, missionaries who are nationals of Members of the United Nations shall be free to enter the Territory and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools and hospitals in the Territory. The provisions of this Article shall not, however, affect the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as he may consider necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory and to take all measures required for such control.

#### Article 14

Subject only to the requirements of public order, the Administering Authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of petition.

#### b) TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the  
Sixty-second Plenary Meeting of its First Session  
on 13 December 1946  
(Document T/8) (extracts)

#### Article 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer the Territory in such a manner as to achieve the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system laid down in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter. <sup>(1)</sup>

#### Article 6

The Administering Authority shall promote the development of free political institutions suited to the Territory. To this end the Administering Authority shall assure to the inhabitants of the Territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory; shall develop the participation of the inhabitants of the Territory in advisory and legislative bodies and in the government of the Territory, both central and local, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its people; and shall take

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(1) See foot note page 38.

all other appropriate measures with a view to the political advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory in accordance with Article 76 (b) of the United Nations Charter. In considering the measures to be taken under this Article the Administering Authority shall, in the interests of the inhabitants, have special regard to the provisions of Article 5 (a) of this Agreement.

Article 8

In framing laws relating to the holding or transfer of land and natural resources, the Administering Authority shall take into consideration native laws and customs, and shall respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the native population. No native land or natural resources may be transferred except between natives, save with the previous consent of the competent public authority. No real rights over native land or natural resources in favour of non-natives may be created except with the same consent.

.....

Article 11

Nothing in this Agreement shall entitle any Member of the United Nations to claim for itself or for its nationals, companies and associations, the benefits of Article 9 of this Agreement in any respect in which it does not give to the inhabitants, companies and associations of the Territory equality of treatment with the nationals, companies and associations of the state which it treats most favourably.

Article 12

The Administering Authority shall, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the Territory continue and extend a general system of elementary education designed to abolish illiteracy and to facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population, child and adult, and shall similarly provide such facilities as may prove desirable and practicable in the interests of the inhabitants for qualified students to receive secondary and higher education, including professional training.

Article 13

The Administering Authority shall ensure in the Territory complete freedom of conscience and, so far as is consistent with the requirements of public order and morality, freedom of religious teaching and the free exercise of all forms of worship. Subject to the provisions of Article 8 of this Agreement and the local law, missionaries who are nationals of Members of the United Nations shall be free to enter the Territory and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools and hospitals in the Territory. The provisions of this Article shall not, however, affect the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as he may consider necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory, and to take all measures required for such control.

c) TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF  
TANGANYIKA UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
at the Sixty-second Plenary Meeting of its  
First Session on 13 December 1946  
(Document T/8) (extracts)

Article 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer Tanganyika in such a manner as to achieve the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system laid down in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter.<sup>(1)</sup>

.....

Article 6

The Administering Authority shall promote the development of free political institutions suited to Tanganyika. To this end, the Administering Authority shall assure to the inhabitants of Tanganyika a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory; shall develop the participation of the inhabitants of Tanganyika in advisory and legislative bodies and in the government of the Territory, both central and local, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples; and shall take all other appropriate measures with a view to the political advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika in accordance with Article 76 (b) of the United Nations Charter.

Article 8

In framing laws relating to the holding or transfer of land and natural resources, the Administering Authority shall take into consideration native laws and customs, and shall respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the native population. No native land or natural resources may be transferred, except between natives, save with the previous consent of the competent public authority. No real rights over native land or natural resources in favour of non-natives may be created except with the same consent.

Article 12

The Administering Authority shall, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of Tanganyika, continue and extend a general system of elementary education designed to abolish illiteracy and to facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population, child and adult, and shall similarly provide such facilities as may prove desirable and practicable in the interests of the inhabitants for qualified students to receive secondary and higher education, including professional training.

Article 13

The Administering Authority shall ensure in Tanganyika complete freedom of conscience and, so far as is consistent with

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(1) See foot note page 38.

the requirements of public order and morality, freedom of religious teaching and the free exercise of all forms of worship. Subject to the provisions of Article 8 of this Agreement and the local law, missionaries who are nationals of Members of the United Nations shall be free to enter Tanganyika and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools and hospitals in the Territory. The provisions of this Article shall not, however, affect the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such controls as he may consider necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Tanganyika, and to take all measures required for such control.

Article 14.

Subject only to the requirement of public order, the Administering Authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of Tanganyika freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of petition.

d) IV. TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF  
NEW GUINEA UNDER AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
at the Sixty-second Plenary Meeting of its  
First Session on 13 December 1946.  
(Document T/8) (extracts)

Article 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and in such a manner as to achieve in the Territory the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, which are set forth in Article 76 of the Charter.<sup>(1)</sup>

Article 8

The Administering Authority undertakes that in the discharge of its obligations under Article 3 of this agreement:

.....

2. It will, in accordance with its established policy:
  - (a) take into consideration the customs and usages of the inhabitants of New Guinea and respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory; and in particular ensure that no rights over native land in favour of any person not an indigenous inhabitant of New Guinea may be created or transferred except with the consent of the competent public authority;
  - (b) promote, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the Territory, the educational and cultural advancement of the inhabitants;
  - (c) assure to the inhabitants of the Territory, as may be

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(1) See foot note page 38.

appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples, a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory;

(d) guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory, subject only to the requirements of public order, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition, freedom of conscience and worship and freedom of religious teaching.

e) TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY  
OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
at the Sixty-second Plenary Meeting of its  
First Session on 13 December 1946  
(Document T/8)(extracts)

Article 2.

The French Government, in its capacity of Administering Authority for this Territory under the terms of Article 81 of the Charter of the United Nations, undertakes to exercise the duties of trusteeship as defined in the said Charter, to promote the basic objectives of the trusteeship system laid down in Article 76.<sup>(1)</sup>

.....  
Article 5

The Administering Authority shall take measures to ensure to the local inhabitants a share in the administration of the Territory by the development of representative democratic bodies, and in due course to arrange appropriate consultations to enable the inhabitants freely to express an opinion on their political regime and ensure the attainment of the objectives prescribed in Article 76 (b) of the Charter.

Article 7

In framing laws relating to the holding or transfer of land, the Administering Authority shall, in order to promote the economic and social progress of the native population, take into consideration local laws and customs.

No land belonging to a native or to a group of natives may be transferred except between natives, save with the previous consent of the competent public authority, who shall respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the native population. No real rights over native land in favour of non-natives may be created except with the same consent.

Article 10

The Administering Authority shall ensure in the Territory complete freedom of thought and the free exercise of all forms of worship and of religious teaching which are consistent with public order and morality. Missionaries who are nationals of States Members of the United Nations shall be free to enter the Territory and to reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools and hospitals throughout the Territory.

<sup>(1)</sup> See foot note page 38.

The Provisions of this Article shall not, however, affect the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and morality and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory.

The Administering Authority shall continue to develop elementary, secondary and technical education for the benefit of both children and adults. To the full extent compatible with the interests of the population, it shall afford to qualified students the opportunity of receiving higher general or professional education.

The Administering Authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition, subject only to the requirements of public order.

f) TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF  
THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
at the Sixty-Second Plenary Meeting of its  
First Session on 13 December 1946  
(Document T/8) (extracts)

Article 2

The French Government in its capacity of Administering Authority for this Territory under the terms of Article 81 of the Charter of the United Nations, undertakes to exercise therein the duties of trusteeship as defined in the said Charter, to promote the basic objectives of the trusteeship system laid down in Article 76<sup>(1)</sup>.

Article 5

The Administering Authority shall take measures to ensure to the local inhabitants a share in the administration of the Territory by the development of representative democratic bodies, and in due course, to arrange appropriate consultations to enable the inhabitants freely to express an opinion on their political regime and ensure the attainment of the objectives prescribed in Article 76(b) of the Charter.

Article 7

In framing laws relating to the holding or transfer of land, the Administering Authority shall, in order to promote the economic and social progress of the native population, take into consideration local laws and customs.

No land belonging to a native or to a group of natives may be transferred, except between natives, save with the previous consent of the competent public authority, who shall respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the natives. No real rights over native land in favour of non-natives may be created except with the same consent.

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(1) see footnote page 32.

### Article 10

The Administering Authority shall ensure in the Territory complete freedom of thought and the free exercise of all forms of worship and of religious teaching which are consistent with public order and morality. Missionaries who are nationals of States Members of the United Nations shall be free to enter the Territory and to reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools and hospitals throughout the Territory.

The provisions of this Article shall not, however, affect the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and morality, and for the educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territory.

The Administering Authority shall continue to develop elementary, secondary and technical education for the benefit of both children and adults. To the full extent compatible with the interests of the population it shall afford to qualified students the opportunity of receiving higher general or professional education.

The Administering Authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition, subject only to the requirements of public order.

### g) TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI UNDER BELGIAN ADMINISTRATION

Approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations  
at the Sixty-Second Plenary Meeting of  
its First Session on 13 December 1946  
(Document T/8) (extracts)

### Article 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer Ruanda-Urundi in such a manner as to achieve the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system laid down in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter. (1)

### Article 6

The Administering Authority shall promote the development of free political institutions suited to Ruanda-Urundi. To this end the Administering Authority shall ensure to the inhabitants of Ruanda-Urundi an increasing share in the administration and services, both central and local, of the Territory; it shall further such participation of the inhabitants in the representative organs of the population as may be appropriate to the particular conditions of the Territory.

In short, the Administering Authority shall take all measures conducive to the political advancement of the population of Ruanda-Urundi in accordance with Article 76(b) of the Charter of the United Nations.

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(1) See footnote page 32.

Article 8

In framing laws relating to the ownership of land and the rights over natural resources, and to their transfer, the Administering Authority shall take into consideration native laws and customs and shall respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the native population. No native land or native-owned natural resources may be transferred, except between natives, save with the previous consent of the competent public authority. No real rights over native land or native-owned resources of the sub-soil, in favour of non-natives, may be created except with the same consent.

Article 12

The Administering Authority shall develop the system of elementary education in the Trust Territory in order to reduce the number of illiterates, to train the inhabitants in manual skill, and to improve the education of the population. The Administering Authority shall, so far as possible, provide the necessary facilities to enable qualified students to receive higher education, more especially professional education.

Article 13

The Administering Authority shall ensure throughout the Trust Territory complete freedom of conscience, freedom of religious teaching and the free exercise of all forms of worship which are consistent with public order and morality; all missionaries who are nationals of any State Member of the United Nations shall be free to enter, travel and reside in the Trust Territory, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools and hospitals therein. The provisions of the present article shall not, however, affect the duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government and also the quality and progress of education.

Article 14

Subject only to the requirements of public order, the Administering Authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of petition.

(h) TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA  
UNDER NEW-ZEALAND ADMINISTRATION

Approved by the General Assembly at the Sixty-Second  
Plenary Meeting of its First Session  
On 13 December, 1946  
(Document T/8) (extracts)

Article 4

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer Western Samoa in such a manner as to achieve in that Territory the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system, as expressed in Article 76(1) of the Charter of the United Nations; .....

(1) See footnote page 32.

Article 5

The Administering Authority shall promote the development of free political institutions suited to Western Samoa. To this end and as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples, the Administering Authority shall assure to the inhabitants of Western Samoa a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory, shall develop the participation of the inhabitants of Western Samoa in advisory and legislative bodies and in the government of the Territory, and shall take all other appropriate measures with a view to the political advancement of the inhabitants of Western Samoa in accordance with Article 76(b) of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 6

In pursuance of its undertakings to promote the social advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, and without in any way limiting its obligations thereunder, the Administering Authority shall:

1. Prohibit all forms of slavery and slave-trading;
2. Prohibit all forms of forced or compulsory labour, except for essential public works and services as specifically authorized by the local administration and then only in times of public emergency, with adequate remuneration and adequate protection of the welfare of the workers; .....

Article 8

In framing the laws to be applied in Western Samoa, the Administering Authority shall take into consideration Samoan customs and usages and shall respect the rights and safeguard the interests, both present and future, of the Samoan population.

In particular, the laws relating to the holding or transfer of land shall ensure that no native land may be transferred save with the prior consent of the competent public authority and that no right over native land in favour of any person not a Samoan may be created except with the same consent.

Article 9

The Administering Authority shall ensure in the Territory freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, and shall allow missionaries, nationals of any State Member of the United Nations, to enter into, travel and reside in the Territory for the purpose of prosecuting their calling. The provisions of this Article shall not, however, affect the right and duty of the Administering Authority to exercise such control as it may consider necessary for the maintenance of peace, order and good government.

Article 11

The Administering Authority shall as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the Trust Territory, continue and extend a general system of education, including post-primary education and professional training.

Article 12

Subject only to the requirements of public order, the Administering Authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition.

SECTION I GENERAL ASSEMBLY

II. Second Session

TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT

FOR THE TERRITORY OF NAURU UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND UNITED KINGDOM

Approved by the General Assembly of the United  
Nations at the hundred and fourth Plenary Meeting  
of its second session on 1 November 1947.  
(Document A/402/Rev. 1 and A/420/Rev.1) (Extracts)

ARTICLE 3

The Administering Authority undertakes to administer the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and in such a manner as to achieve in the Territory the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System, which are set forth in Article 76(1) of the Charter.

ARTICLE 5

The Administering Authority undertakes that in the discharge of its obligations under Article 3 of this Agreement:

1. ....

2. it will, in accordance with its established policy:

(a) take into consideration the customs and usages of the inhabitants of Nauru and respect the rights and safeguard the interests both present and future of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory; and in particular ensure that no rights over native land in favour of any person not an indigenous inhabitant of Nauru may be created or transferred except with the consent of the competent public authority;

(b) promote, as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the Territory, the economic, social, educational and cultural advancement of the inhabitants;

(c) assure to the inhabitants of the Territory, as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Territory and its peoples a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the Territory and take all appropriate measures with a view to the political advancement of the inhabitants in accordance with Article 76(b) of the Charter;

(d) guarantee to the inhabitants of the Territory, subject only to the requirements of public order, freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of petition, freedom of conscience and worship and freedom of religious teaching.

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(1) See footnote page - 32.

SECTION II - TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT APPROVED BY  
SECURITY COUNCIL.

TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR THE FORMER JAPANESE MANDATED ISLANDS

Approved at the one hundred and twenty-fourth  
meeting of the Security Council. (Document  
S/318) (Extracts)

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ARTICLE 4

The administering authority, in discharging the obligations of trusteeship in the trust territory, shall act in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and the provisions of this agreement, and shall, as specified in Article 83(2) of the Charter, apply the objectives of the international trusteeship system, as set forth in Article 76(1) of the Charter, to the people of the trust territory.

ARTICLE 6

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(b) of the Charter, the administering authority shall:

1. foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the trust territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the trust territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; and to this end shall give to the inhabitants of the trust territory a progressively increasing share in the administrative services in the territory; shall develop their participation in government; shall give due recognition to the customs of the inhabitants in providing a system of law for the territory; and shall take other appropriate measures toward these ends;
2. promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants, and to this end shall regulate the use of natural resources; encourage the development of fisheries, agriculture, and industries; protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources; and improve the means of transportation and communication;
3. promote the social advancement of the inhabitants and to this end shall protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of all elements of the population without discrimination; protect the health of the inhabitants; control the traffic in arms and ammunition, opium and other dangerous drugs, and alcohol and other spiritous beverages; and institute such other regulations as may be necessary to protect the inhabitants against social abuses; and

4. promote the educational advancement of the inhabitants, and to this end shall take steps toward the establishment of a general system of elementary education; facilitate the vocational and cultural advancement of the population; and shall encourage qualified students to pursue higher education, including training on the professional level.

#### ARTICLE 7

In discharging its obligations under Article 76(c),<sup>(1)</sup> of the Charter, the administering authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the trust territory freedom of conscience, and, subject only to the requirements of public order and security, freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly; freedom of worship, and of religious teaching; and freedom of migration and movement.

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(1) See footnote - Page 38.