

of the agreements. Although formal agreements were not concluded with the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, practical measures of co-operation were established with those bodies. Arrangements were also made for the transfer to the United Nations of many of the non-political activities of the League of Nations.

The Council adopted principles to be applied in granting consultative status to non-governmental organizations, and admitted the American Federation of Labour, the International Chambers of Commerce, the International Co-operative Alliance, and the World Federation of Trade Unions to category (A) consultative status.

Among the matters of substance dealt with by the Council in 1946 were the decision to convene an international conference on Trade and Employment and the establishment of a Preparatory Committee (on which New Zealand was represented) to make the necessary preparations for the Conference; the drafting of the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization; and the convening of an International Health Conference, which adopted a Constitution for a World Health Organization and other Instruments, including an arrangement for an Interim Commission of WHO, which is now functioning. The Council also considered the situation that would arise on the termination of the activities of UNRRA.

The General Assembly, at the second part of its first session, received reports from the Council and gave further directions to it.

The Economic and Social Council holds at least three sessions a year. The fourth session of the Council, the first since New Zealand's election as a member, was held at the interim headquarters of United Nations at New York from 28th February to 29th March, 1947. New Zealand was welcomed to her place on the Council. The New Zealand delegation was led by Right Hon. W. Nash from the opening of the session until 21st March, when it was necessary for him to leave New York to attend the British Commonwealth talks in London and the meeting of the preparatory Committee of the ITO in Geneva. From 21st to 26th March the delegation was led by the Hon. D. Wilson, then New Zealand High Commissioner in Canada, and after 26th March by Mr. J. S. Reid, First Secretary, New Zealand Legation, Washington, who had been alternate delegate throughout.

The Commissions previously established by the Council, with the exception of the Fiscal Commission, had held their first meetings shortly before the Council session; the Council considered their reports and formulated action on the many other matters that fall within its jurisdiction. The New Zealand delegation took a prominent part in the various matters discussed by the Council and its Committees.

The Council dealt with several procedural matters, including the election of officers, consultation with the Security and Trusteeship Councils, calendar of meetings of the Council and its Commissions, conditions of appointment of alternates to members of Commissions, and the admission of Austria, Italy, and Switzerland to UNESCO.

The *Narcotics Commission*, noting that Japan had flagrantly abused her obligations under the International Conventions on Narcotic Drugs, proposed that, for the future, there should either be formed an international stock-pile of narcotics or else there should be an inspectorate for Japan and Korea under the control of United Nations. After a discussion that revealed considerable divergencies of viewpoint, the New Zealand delegate proposed a motion which led to the adoption of a resolution recommending that the peace treaties with Japan include provision for the most stringent control of all transactions concerning narcotic drugs in Japan, under the supervision of such control authorities as may be established by the treaties and of the United Nations. A further resolution stressed the importance of establishing an effective control of narcotic drugs in Germany. The Council adopted other resolutions, in accordance with the recommendations of the Narcotics Commission, for maintaining and developing the international control of narcotic drugs.

The Council also dealt with the reports of the *Social Commission* and of the Executive Board of the *International Children's Emergency Fund* (see later notes).