

# INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN

*Documents on  
South Asia*

WINTER 1951  
VOL. III, No. 4  
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY



---

#### PRICE AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

New Rates beginning with Vol. IV, No. 1, Spring 1952. Single issue: \$ 1.00; 6/-; 300 frs. Yearly subscription: \$ 3.50; 21/-; 1.000 frs.

---

Subscriptions should be addressed to:  
Our agent in your country (see list on back cover)  
or to Unesco, 19 avenue Kléber, Paris-16<sup>e</sup>.

SS. 51. I. 10. A.

Opinions expressed in signed articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Director-General of Unesco.

Permission is granted for quotation or reproduction from the contents of this Bulletin provided acknowledgement is made and a copy of the book or the journal is sent to Unesco.

Correspondence arising from this Bulletin should be addressed to: The Director-General, Unesco, 19 avenue Kléber, Paris-16<sup>e</sup>, and marked: Attention, Department of Social Sciences (Bulletin).

U N E S C O  
INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN

A QUARTERLY BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY UNESCO

VOL. III, NO. 4.

WINTER 1951.

*TABLE OF CONTENTS*

PREFACE . . . . .	769
FOREWORD . . . . .	771
I. PROBLEMS AND METHODS	
The Impact of Western Civilization on Eastern Ideology and Ways of Life, by Tara Chand . . . . .	779
The Impact of Modern Technology on the Social Structure of South- Asia, by Kewal Motwani . . . . .	783
The Status of Indian Women, by D. P. Mukerji . . . . .	793
Tribal Rehabilitation in India, by D. N. Majumdar. . . . .	802
The Economics of the Indian Village and its Implications in Social Structure, by B. K. Madan. . . . .	813
II. ORGANIZATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES	
Social Science in Pakistan, by Claude Lévi-Strauss . . . . .	825
Research in the Social Sciences in Ceylon University, Colombo, by T. L. Green . . . . .	832
Social Work and Social Science Research in India . . . . .	843
Social Sciences in Sarawak . . . . .	844
The Department of Social Welfare, Singapore . . . . .	845
The Delhi School of Economics . . . . .	846
The Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay . . . . .	847
The "École française d'Extrême-Orient", Hanoi. . . . .	848
The Eykman Institute, Jakarta . . . . .	849
The "Collège libre européen des sciences sociales et économiques", Paris. The Work of the International Sociological Association. . . . .	850
Meetings of the International Economic Association . . . . .	856
III. THE UNITED NATIONS, THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES	
The Contribution of the Economic Commission for Europe to the Social Sciences, by Alexander Loveday. . . . .	863
Programme of the Department of Social Sciences of Unesco in 1952 . . . . .	872
Activities of Unesco in Southern Asia	
Department of Education . . . . .	876
Department of Social Sciences and Research in Social Tensions in India . . . . .	879
Department of Cultural Activities . . . . .	884
Department of Mass Communication. . . . .	885
The Rehabilitation Service . . . . .	886

The Technical Assistance Service. . . . .	888
Activities of the World Health Organization in South Asia. . . . .	891

IV. REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS, PERIODICALS AND BOOKS

Documents and Publications of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies . . . . .	899
International Review of Periodicals. . . . .	937
Book Review . . . . .	947

V. DOCUMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES RELATED TO SOUTH ASIA

Documents of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. . . . .	951
Annotated Bibliography of the Main Publications of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies relating to South Asia. . . . .	984
Social Science Periodicals on South Asia . . . . .	997
Social Science Periodicals published in South Asia . . . . .	999
A Brief List of Bibliographies dealing with South Asia! . . . . .	1003

VI. OPEN FORUM

Answer by an Anthropologist to a Geneticist about the Understanding of Race in Man, by M. F. Ashley Montagu. . . . .	1007
Books received. . . . .	1010

*LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PRESENT ISSUE*

- De. TARA CHAND, Ministry of Education of the Government of India.
- Dr. T. L. GREEN, Professor at the University of Ceylon.
- Dr. C. LÉVI-STRAUSS, Professor at the École des Hautes Études, Paris.
- Dr. A. LOVEDAY, Professor at Nuffield College, Oxford.
- Dr. B. K. MADAN, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India.
- Dr. D. N. MAJUMDAR, Professor at the Lucknow University.
- Dr. M. F. ASHLEY MONTAGU, Professor at Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
- Dr. KEWAL MOTWANI, Professor at the University of Ceylon.
- Dr. D. P. MUKERJI, Professor at the Lucknow University.

## PREFACE

The *International Social Science Bulletin* aims at providing specialists with a series of original studies, dealing either with some important problem in contemporary social science, or with its application to a particular region of the world. Recent issues have been devoted to the problems of long-term international balance of trade and to national stereotypes and international understanding. The purpose of the present issue is to make a modest contribution to the study of some problems which the social sciences are tackling in Southern Asia.<sup>1</sup>

In the limited space at our disposal, it is impossible to set forth all the ethnographical, economic, sociological, political and other factors which characterize that part of the globe, and the spiritual factors which constitute its greatness. As was stressed once more at the meeting of thinkers and philosophers from East and West recently held in New Delhi under the auspices of Unesco, that a better understanding between Eastern and Western cultural approaches is indispensable to a civilization intended to benefit humanity as a whole. Thus it seems needful to explain the manner in which certain social science problems are regarded in Asia by representatives of the different groups of Asiatic culture. It is impossible to over-emphasize the contribution that social science can make to increased mutual understanding.

The fact of the existence of a certain Asian unity emerges from this review of the problems. Some ethnographic and social conditions are common to all the countries of South Asia; but the divergences are just as interesting from a social science point of view. Differences in religious beliefs and a political subdivision further increase what is often called the Asian crisis, tragically presaged as it is by mass poverty.

But side by side with the Asian crisis there is a Western crisis, for the two forms of culture are so closely interwoven that one cannot be explained without reference to the other. To quote Mr. Lévi-Strauss, in his foreword, "going far back into history, we can discern the features of the New World already emerging from the Old", and there now exists between the West and Asia a measure of interdependence in various domains which have sometimes been regarded as isolated and cut off from each other, a measure of compatibility between values sometimes regarded as incompatible. This the writer demonstrates with striking concision.

Mr. Tara Chand, in studying the influence of Western civilization on the life and ideology of the East, comes to the conclusion that Asia is not rashly abandoning those convictions and profound beliefs which offer a refuge to the human spirit tossed amid a storm of passions. Mr. Tara Chand, too,

<sup>1</sup> In this connexion, it ought to be mentioned that the Summer 1950 issue of the *International Social Science Bulletin* (Vol. II, No. 2) was devoted to the social sciences in Italy. The intention is to bring out, towards the end of 1952, an issue on the social sciences in Latin America.

believes that the incompatibility between Asiatic and Western values is so slight that their apparent contradiction seems to have been resolved by that union of the spiritual values of the East and the social and political ideals of the West, of which Gandhi was the constant advocate.

Mr. Kewal Motwani, who is more particularly concerned with analysing the influence of modern industrial technique on the social structure of South-East Asia, describes the uninterrupted series of changes in that structure which has been brought about by the introduction of Western technique and by the shrinkage in distance resulting from the extension of railways. These tremendous changes made themselves felt in the West as a consequence of the Industrial Revolution. In Asia they have certain special features which Mr. Motwani analyses one by one: over-population leading to the impoverishment of the soil, a lowering of the standard of life and the destruction of that former social unit, the village; collapse of the patriarchal family system; a closer material association, but a wider psychological cleavage, between the different castes and social groups. In the melting-pot of present-day Asia, the technical concepts of the West and the spiritual concepts of the East can come together, and in Mr. Motwani's view, the hope and salvation of mankind as a whole depends upon the recognition of the respective values.

Mr. D. P. Mukerji, Mr. D. N. Majumdar and Mr. B. K. Madan have undertaken a series of more specific studies, discussing certain aspects of the social situation.

Mr. Mukerji deals with the status of women in India, describing how the uneasiness and restlessness felt by them is studied, as is also the effect that these psychological phenomena are likely to produce on family life. The situation is fluid: no clear idea seems as yet to have emerged as to the active role that might be played by Indian women.

Mr. Majumdar points out that the improvement in the living conditions of the Indian tribes masks a real collapse of tribal life and a breakdown of social solidarity in the village communities, whose situation cannot be permanently remedied by mere economic measures.

The Indian village, on which the traditional economic structure of the country has been based, is the subject of Mr. Madan's article on the economic system of the Indian village and its repercussions on the social structure. Mr. Madan mentions the decline of traditional institutions, brought about by the extension of international trade and the building up of a home market for industrial products. The ancient economic system of the Indian village, with its production for direct consumption, has been worn down, the various branches of labour are less strictly divided, and the caste system, which acted as a barrier to economic mobility, has given way. All this has led to a serious crisis in the Indian village, but one which in Mr. Madan's opinion can be overcome by resorting to the co-operative system.

The rest of the issue is taken up by particularly thorough studies of the publications issued by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies dealing with South Asia, and by extensive bibliographies. It is hoped in this way to provide a useful working document for social science specialists interested in South Asia.

# FOREWORD

CLAUDE LÉVI-STRAUSS

If there is one notion that a European seeking to understand the problems of South Asia must banish from his mind, it is that of the "exotic". Contrary to what so many suggestions in literature and travellers' experiences may imply, the civilizations of the East are, in essence, no different from those of the West.

Let us take a look at the bare remains that the passage of the centuries, sand, floods, saltpetre, rot and the Aryan invasions have left of the oldest culture of the East—the sites in the Indus valley, Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, four to five thousand years old. What a disconcerting experience! Streets straight as a bow-string intersecting each other at right angles; workers' quarters with houses of dreary, unvarying design; industrial workshops for the milling of flour, the casting and chasing of metals, or the "mass-production" of those cheap goblets whose remains still litter the ground; municipal granaries occupying (to use a modern term) several "blocks"; public baths, drains and sewers; residential quarters providing comfortable yet graceless homes, designed more for a whole society that lived in comfort than for a minority of the well-to-do and powerful—all this can hardly fail to suggest to the visitor the glamour and blemishes of a great modern city, even in their most advanced form as Western civilization knows it, and as presented to Europe today, as a model, by the United States of America.

One would imagine that, over four or five thousand years of history, the wheel had come full circle—that the urban, industrial, lower middle-class civilization of the towns of the Indus valley was not so basically different (except of course as regards size) from that which was destined, after its long European incubation, to reach full development only on the other side of the Atlantic.

Thus, even in their earliest days, the most ancient civilizations of the Old World were giving the New World its lineaments. Admittedly, this twilight of an ancient history of uniform design marked the dawn of other, heterogenous, histories. But the divergence was never more than occasional; Alexander and the Greek kings along the Jumna, and the Scythian and Parthian empires, brought about, for several centuries, a mutual flow of influence between East and West, through a form of collaboration of which Taxila (the meeting-ground of Greek, Persian, Indian and Bengali influence, of paganism, Zoroastrianism and Buddhism) might be regarded as the most outstanding monument. The navigators of Rome extended these contacts as far as Viet-Nam; and some centuries later, the expansion of Islam brought together French, Spanish, Italian, Arab, Persian and Indian artists to create monumental works. From the days of pre-history down to those of modern times, East and West have constantly striven to re-establish that unity which diverging lines of development have undermined. But even

when they seemed to diverge, the systematic nature of their opposition—the placing at each extreme, geographically and one might say even morally, of the most ancient and the most recent scene, India on the one hand and America on the other—would supply additional proof, if such proof were necessary, of the solidarity of the whole.

Between these two extremes, Europe occupies an intermediate position—a modest position, no doubt, but one she strives to make worthy by criticizing what she regards as excesses in the two extremes—the paramount attachment, in America, to things material, and the exaggerated concentration, in the East, on things spiritual; wealth on the one hand, poverty on the other, situations with which it is attempted to deal by two conflicting economic theories involving, as an article of faith, “spending” in the one case and “saving” in the other.

When, having spent long years in both the Americas, the writer of these lines last year received, from a Keeper of Bengali manuscripts, his first lesson in Asiatic philosophy, he might have been enticed into an over-simplified thesis. The picture was this: against America of the Amazon region, a poor and tropical but underpopulated area (the latter factor partly compensating for the former), was set South Asia, again a poor and tropical but this time overpopulated area (the second factor aggravating the first); in the same way that, of the regions with temperate climates, North America, with vast resources and a relatively small population, was a counterpart of Europe, with comparatively small resources but a large population. When, however, the picture was shifted from the economic to the moral and psychological plane, these contrasts became more complex. For nothing seemed further from the American pattern than the style of life of this sage, whose pride lay in walking barefoot and having, as his sole earthly possessions, three cotton tunics which he washed and mended himself, and who thought he had solved the social problem by cooking his food on a fire of dead leaves, collected and ground up with his own hands.

This doctrine of the systematic “compression” of needs, this effort to reduce contacts and exchanges between people and things to a minimum, this attempt at “self-sufficiency” with a view to no longer encroaching upon others and at the same time establishing better communion with the Supreme Being, is now due to a process of thought fundamentally irreconcilable with that of the West. Indeed, certain Western thinkers who have considered the problem of monsoon Asia have ended by reaching a conclusion that, in form, is a version—scarcely rationalized—of these traditional solutions. The latter, in fact, derive logically from the different situations of Europe and Asia in the face of a series of historical upheavals which fundamentally imply the same thing for both continents, but which have struck them with completely different effect.

When one flies over the vast territories of South Asia, from Karachi to Saigon, and once the desert of Thar has been crossed, this land, divided up into the smallest plots and cultivated up to the last acre, at first sight seems somewhat familiar to the European. When it is looked at more closely, however, a difference emerges. These faded, washed-out shades of pink and green, this irregular formation of fields and rice-paddies, constantly appearing in different designs, these boundaries, blurred as if in patchwork—the whole carpet, so to speak, is the same; but, because form and colour are less clear, less well-defined than in the landscapes of Europe, one has the impression of looking at it “wrong side up”. This is, of course, merely an image. But it reflects



rather well the different positions of Europe and Asia in regard to their common civilization; from the material point of view, at least, one seems to be the "reverse side" of the other; one has always been the winner, the other the loser, as if in a given enterprise (begun, as we have said, jointly) one had secured all the advantages and the other all the embarrassments. In one case (though will it always be so?) an expansion of population has paved the way for agricultural and industrial progress, so that resources have increased more quickly than the number of people consuming them; in the other, the same phenomenon has, since the beginning of the eighteenth century, assumed the form of a constant lowering of the amount taken by each individual from a common pool that has remained more or less stationary. It is to the birth and development of urban life that Europe has come to attach its highest material and spiritual values. But the incredibly rapid rate of urban development in the East (e.g. in Calcutta, where the population has increased from 2 to 5½ million in the space of a few years) has merely had the effect of concentrating, in the poverty-stricken areas, such misery and tragedy as have never made their appearance in Europe except as a counterpart advances in other directions. For urban life in the East means nothing but promiscuity, the most elementary lack of hygiene and comfort, epidemics, undernourishment, insecurity, and physical and moral corruption resulting from over-concentrated, collective existence. . . . Everything that, in the West, seems merely to be a pathological accident attending, for the time being, a normal process of growth is, one might say, a normal state of things in the East, which plays the same game but is condemned to hold all the worst cards.

Yet, without going back four or five thousand years, this striking misfortune seems to have been neither inescapable nor of very ancient standing. As recently as the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—thanks no doubt, very largely, to the Mogul emperors, who were admirable administrators—the population of South Asia was not over-numerous, and there was an abundance of agricultural and manufactured products. European travellers who saw bazaars extending from 15 to 20 miles into the country (as, for instance, from Agra to Fatipur Sikhri), and selling goods at what seemed to them ridiculously cheap prices, were not sure whether they had not arrived in the "land of milk and honey". It can never be stated often enough that it was Europe which, by forcibly incorporating the still primitive Asia in a world economic system that was solely concerned to exploit raw materials, manpower and the possibility of new markets, brought about (involuntarily no doubt, and no less through the benefits than through the abuses of the process) a crisis which, today, it is its duty to remedy.

Comparing itself with America, Europe acknowledges its own less favourable position as regards natural wealth, population pressure, individual output and the average level of consumption; rightly or wrongly, on the other hand, it takes pride in the greater attention it pays to spiritual values. It must be admitted, *mutatis mutandis*, that Asia could reason similarly in regard to Europe, whose modest prosperity represents, for her, the most unwarranted luxury. In a sense, Europe is Asia's "America". And this Asia, with less riches and more population, lacking the necessary capital and technicians for its industrialization, and seeing its soil and its livestock deteriorating daily while its population increases at an unprecedented rate, is constantly inclined to remind Europe of the two continents' common origin and of their unequal situation in regard to their exploitation of a common heritage.

Europe must reconcile herself to the fact that Asia has the same material and moral claims upon her that Europe often asserts she herself has

upon the United States. If Europe considers she has rights *vis-à-vis* the New World whose civilization comes from hers, she should never forget that those rights can only be based on historical and moral foundations which create for her, in return, very heavy duties towards a world from which she herself was born.

The West however need not fear that, in this settling of accounts with the East, the latter alone will be the receiver. Preoccupied as it has been, and for too long, with the economic aspect of the relations between the two worlds, the West has possibly overlooked a number of lessons it can learn from Asia, and which it is not too late to ask for now. Despite the interest evinced by scholars and the remarkable work accomplished by Orientalists in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the mind of the West has not, as a whole, been very open to the messages of Asiatic thought; it seemed difficult to comprehend when attempts were made to introduce it to groups of peoples who lacked the basic experience underlying it. All Western civilization has tended to separate corporeal from spiritual activities as completely as possible, or rather to treat them as two uncommunicating worlds. This is reflected in its philosophical, moral and religious ideas, and in the forms taken by its techniques and everyday life. Only recently, with the development of psychiatry, psycho-analysis and psycho-somatic medicine, has the West really begun to grasp the inseparability of the two worlds. This key, which is new to it and which it handles so clumsily, Asia has long known how to use—for purposes, it is true, which are not exactly the same. For the West, which for three centuries has concentrated mainly on developing mechanical processes, has forgotten (or rather has never tried to develop) those processes of the body which can produce in that instrument—the only natural and also the most universal one at man's disposal—effects whose diversity and accuracy are generally unknown.

This rediscovery of man's body, in which Asia could be a guide to humanity, would also be a rediscovery of his mind, since it would (as in yoga and other similar systems) bring to light a network of actions and symbols, mental experiments and physical processes which, unless they were known, would probably prevent the psychological and philosophical thought of the East from being, for the West, anything more than a series of empty formulæ.

This keen feeling, found in Asia, of the *interdependence* of aspects of life which elsewhere one tried to isolate and close off from each other, of the *compatibility* of values sometimes considered to be incompatible, is also found in the sphere of political and social thought. The first illustration of this is in the field of religion. From Buddhism to Islam, proceeding by way of the various forms of Hinduism, the religions of South Asia have shown that they were supreme in the art of living together, comprehendingly, with other very different forms of belief. In East Bengal, not far from the frontier of Burma, we have seen, side by side, mosques bereft of images, Hindu temples with families of idols each of which enshrined a god, and Buddhist pagodas filled with images (simple objects for contemplation) of a single sage, superior to gods and men. These irreconcilable yet at the same time definitely complementary forms of human faith could co-exist peaceably, to such an extent that Moslem authorities supervised markets where the only meat displayed was pork (the staple food of the Mongol peasants in the hinterland of Chittagong), and young Buddhists, under the amused eyes of their bonzes, helped enthusiastically to drag the goddess Kali's chariot to the river, on the occasion of the annual Hindu festival.

It would be easy to set against this idyllic picture the burnings and massacres that marked the separation of Pakistan from India. But in the case of these universal after-effects of nationalist poison, is it not the West that bears the primary responsibility? The only attempts South Asia made in the way of political unification—before Europe compelled it to think in European terms—developed in quite a different atmosphere. From the time of Asoka—of whom the Director-General of Unesco, in his speech to the Indian National Commission, said that he “attained to the concept of a universal comity seeking the good of all created things”—to that of Gandhi, the ideal always sought was that of peaceful brotherhood. This ideal is particularly evident in the political and æsthetic achievements of the Emperor Akbar, whose ruined palaces—a combination of the Persian, Hindu and even European styles side by side—affirm the will, and the possibility, that different races, beliefs and civilizations should live together in harmony, even in proximity to the Imperial family.

The moving words with which a Moslem Minister of the New India, Hon. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, greeted Mr. Torres Bodet at New Delhi last March remind us that one of Asia’s greatest claims to the gratitude of humanity was, and is, that atmosphere of justice and kindness which she has always succeeded in establishing between races. For thousands of years, yellow, white and black men have lived side by side, sometimes mixing but sometimes, too, preserving certain of their physical characteristics, without either cross-breeding or originality of race giving rise to any discrimination or even to any particular remark. There was, of course, another kind of discrimination; it is well known how shackled India was by “caste” distinction, when Gandhi set out to liberate her from it. But whatever its basic error may have been, the caste system was inspired by the desire (seen also in the rule of vegetarianism) that the various social groups—like the animal groups—should not encroach upon each other. In any case, the abuses and iniquities to which the system gave rise never led to the monstrous solutions—racial laws and extermination camps—to which certain Western peoples did not hesitate to resort when they, in their turn, tried to deal with problems of the same type.

P A R T I  
PROBLEMS AND METHODS

# THE IMPACT OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION ON EASTERN IDEOLOGY AND WAYS OF LIFE

TARA CHAND

The different ways in which West and East have been occupied with the problem of human freedom and the different views which they developed concerning knowledge have found varying expressions in their cultural activities. The West has developed science, which is objective in spirit, critical in method. Its pursuit tends to lay stress on the independence of judgment—hence, a sturdy individualism and a fierce nationalism. The drive behind science is the desire to subdue nature. Through science and its application the West has acquired enormous power over the materials and forces of nature and has built up a civilization characterized by an economy of abundance, an ideology of unlimited progress and a fear complex which urges it ever onward to unceasing effort and sleepless vigilance.

In the fifteenth century, impelled by the spirit of restlessness and adventure, Europe launched upon its career of conquests and discoveries. In the eighteenth century the tide was flowing with full force towards Asian lands, which were experiencing an ebb in their fortunes, a recession in their strength.

Devotion to the objective of self-conquest and inner freedom lent a peculiar dignity and grace, a refinement and beauty to Eastern life, which manifested itself in personal conduct and cultural creations. Dominion and war might fire the ambitions of some and power might extort people's homage and admiration, but wealth was never held in high esteem, and from the mighty king down to the poorest peasant all respected the man of humility who trod the path of virtue and truth and abandoned the goods of the world in the search of reality.

The disciplinary effort in pursuit of self-realization necessarily creates terrific tensions in the soul. To find the absolute requires supreme concentration. As a result the lone individual and its counterpart the social universe emerge. The communal group is useful in so far as it determines the duties and conditions of everyday living, but loyalty to this group is limited and sits lightly upon the individual. Hence, the East did not develop either the individualism or the nationalism of the West. There never was romanticism or realism in literature, nor impressionism or expressionism in art. Philosophy was not concerned with discovering limits and conditions of knowledge. The Asian mind was hardly attracted by scientific enquiry into the universal laws of nature. But it produced some of the sublimest poetry that the world has known, as well as music and fables. Nor have its achievements in the plastic arts and architecture been surpassed.

Asia's disregard of nature however had a profound effect upon its life. Asian culture tended to become aristocratic and authoritarian, confined to the few. Between the ruling group and the people there was little solidarity. Their lives were lived apart. The many were eternally condemned to poverty and ignorance, the few monopolized power and were engrossed in

schemes of conquest and expansion at the expense of neighbouring ruling groups, or were supinely occupied in a life of ease and luxury. But in either case they extended patronage to the creators of art and culture. Between man and Nature there was little conflict. Men were few and a virgin soil and a bounteous nature fulfilled all man's scanty needs. There was no urgent need to fight against the recalcitrant forces of Nature. Agriculture, crafts and domestic economy constituted the foundation on which rested the fabric of social existence.

In the eighteenth century the East and the West came to a headlong clash. The Russians pushing the Turks and Tartans before them, brought the whole of northern Asia under their sway. The British established dominion over India and Burma and the French and the Dutch became masters of South-East Asia. The first phase of this process ended in the first half of the nineteenth century. The second phase continues still—the phase of assimilation and resurrection. The triumph of the West resounded all over the East which “bowed low before the blast”, but neither in “patient deep disdain” nor in order to plunge into thought again.

In fact the impact, whatever its consequences for the West might be, had a tremendous effect upon the East which passed through decades of stupefaction and bewilderment. The slight to nature on the part of the East had brought its own revenge, so much so that its deepest cultural values have become endangered.

One of the basic changes was in the economic life of the East. The unit of economy in Asia was the village where agriculture and craft were pursued in accordance with traditional methods with primitive tools. The village economy was static, self-sufficient, non-competitive, non-capitalistic, non-individualistic, restricted, and localized. The intrusion of industrial economy gave it the *coup de grâce*. Europe's need for raw materials and the opening of the sea lines of transport subordinated Asian economy to the Western, and its prices were geared gradually to a world market. Village isolationism was ended. Mobility of capital and labour set in, and an industrial revolution of the East took place, comparable with that of the West in the eighteenth century.

Asia is passing through the early stages of this revolution and exhibits social phenomena not unlike those the West has known, a gigantic increase in population, growth of cities, the rise of the bourgeoisie, the breakdown of feudal landlordism—in India a British innovation—a loosening of the caste system. These changes have started a chain of reactions and have unleashed the spirit of competition, enterprise and ambition, and substituted for the idea of service and duty the profit motive, the assertion of right, the emancipation of the individual from the joint family, the guild and the community.

But the most striking social change is the birth of the feeling of nationality. The introduction of rapid means of communication—railways, post, telegraph, automobile and aeroplane, economic changes promoting the establishment of extensive economic systems and making possible the inter-dependence of regions forming parts of a geographical unit, together with the stress of political and ideological factors, have tended to bind congeries of tribes, races and principalities into coherent communities. Nationalism has inevitably created a demand for sovereign statehood and complete independence from foreign tutelage. Nothing is more fiercely resented in Asia today than the remotest suspicion of domination or interference by Western powers.

Of no less importance are developments in the field of law and politics. In the East, law was embedded in theology. For much of personal law is

based even today on the scriptures. But change is creeping in; parts of civil law, and public and constitutional law, have broken from the old moorings. In place of the supernatural origin and sanction of law, the tide is set in favour of man-made law and public approval. There was debate among ancient philosophers whether the rule of law or of the wise man was the best for society. Asia had accepted the latter alternative throughout its past history, but contact with the West has brought about a change. Before the rising majesty of impersonal law the claims of personal will, wise or powerful, are receding.

The concept of the supremacy of law is bound up with the ideas of equality and liberty. Equality before the law is incompatible with privilege, whether based on creed, caste, hereditary position or wealth. Liberties *inhere in persona*—the rights which an individual holds. The Eastern holders of *persona*, so far as state and society were concerned, were the collective village, the occupational fraternity, the family; the individual was merged in the group. Under the influence of Western law and the stress of modern socio-economic forces the individual has become emancipated. Society becomes an integration of individuals instead of being a community of communities.

These are far-reaching developments. The leaven of new ideas has begun to affect the Orient in every aspect of life. Where it will ultimately lead is not possible to predict, but its profound influence is amply shown in the art, literature, science and philosophy of every country of Asia.

The chief characteristic of traditional Asian art is its lack of naturalness. Its paintings do not follow the laws of visual or aerial perspective, its sculpture defies anatomy, in fact, art and architecture are symbolic. In line, colour and form, art is abstract, aspiring to portray that which is beyond what the eye sees, the ear hears or the hand touches. It analyses and classifies moods of nature and variations of human emotions into a rigid scheme, because perpetual becoming and unlimited change cannot reflect the truth and beauty of the real. What is true of the graphic and plastic arts is true of literature.

A modern reader is almost repulsed by the cloying monotony of its themes, the unending repetition of the same vicissitudes of love, the pangs of intense suffering caused by separation, the almost hopeless longing for union with the beloved, whose cruelty is only matched by her caprice, the hopes raised by the shadowy indications of her favour and the disappointments caused by her indifference. But, for the poet who plays upon this gamut of feeling, the joys and sorrows of carnal love have a meaning only in so far as they exemplify the relations between the soul of man and God. The artist's success lies in producing the perfect line, colour, mass and word which will become the unforgettable sign and symbol of the eternal.

The impingement of the West has given a jolt to the æsthetic values of the East. The East has reacted in three ways—one section has completely rejected the Western values, the second has as completely succumbed to them, but the third section has sought for the *via media* of assimilation and adjustment. The rejectionist group which is identified with revivalism is a large but dwindling group. The group of blind imitators of the West seemed at one stage to be gaining ground, but the two world wars which have shaken the self-confidence of the West have given it a set-back. With the growth of self-esteem the third group tends to increase, but there are many schools of thought concerning the proportion of Eastern and Western elements in the mixture. Thus, so far as art is concerned, the situation is one where the traditional styles exist contemporaneously with the latest fashions of the West.

In both there is a lack of originality and vitality which shows the uncertainty of grasp of their essential principles. Literature, however, shows that Western form and thought are exercising a deep, lasting and pervasive influence. A new interest in man and Nature, somewhat like the Humanism of the Renaissance, is seeping into the minds of painters, poets and literary men.

Of the forces which are rapidly and radically affecting Eastern culture, the most important are science and philosophy. Science is of course the life-breath of the civilization of the West, and is the chief determinant of Western man's values and destiny. The triumphant march of science in the West is, to an increasing degree, extorting Asia's admiration and homage. Asian youth in ever-growing numbers is crowding into science departments and laboratories to imbibe the discipline of science. Asian scientists are taking an increasing share in the advancement of scientific knowledge. Asian economy is applying more and more scientific technique and skill to improve the processes of agriculture and industry in order to increase production, save human labour, and relieve human misery.

What are the implications of all this? Does it spell a complete reversal of Oriental culture as happened in the case of medieval European culture in the sixteenth century? In spite of the half-truths of the economic interpretation of history according to which human ideals, mental attitudes, ways of life, art, literature and religion are all determined by the climate of the technique of production, it is not easy to believe that Asia will lightly abandon the insights and certainties which afford anchorage to the human mind tossed in the storms of passion and enveloped in dark clouds which completely obscure the horizon. From time to time voices have called her from some unfathomed depths of being which have reawakened ancient memories and reilluminated the fading vision.

One such voice was that of Gandhi. Firmly rooted in the faith of his ancestors, he was guided by the light of the teaching of the *Upanishads*. The vision of truth was his goal and he walked with unwavering steps along the ancient path of discipline laid down by the elders of the race. For according to them one can achieve the stability of mind and the knowledge which frees by the exercise of a five-fold restraint: *Ahimsa*, *Satya*, *Asteya*, *Brahmacharya*, *Aparigraha* (non-violence, truth, non-stealing, purity, non-possession). But this ideal of a *vita contemplativa* did not exclude the most intense social activity.

Although in the innermost fibre of his being Gandhi was an Oriental, he had assimilated the West and the mingling of the two cultures in him had produced a mind which may point to the future of human evolution. From the East he accepted its spiritual values, from the West its social and political ideals—the concepts of freedom, of equality and of nationalism purged of its exclusiveness and chauvinism. He accepted science within limits, but he did not worship it. Europe's Humanism was dear to him in so far as it exalted man and was an inspiration to service. He was rational and critical up to a point, beyond which he accepted only the guidance of his inner voice. He rejected the machine and all that it stood for according to him—divorce from Nature, mechanization, slums, impoverishment of the countryside, capital-labour conflicts, concentration of production, inequalities of distribution, unlimited wealth and luxury and degradation of ethical values. But his remedies for the ills of mankind eschewed the use of force and violence. He believed that one who worked for the improvement of his fellow beings should follow the path of humility and suffering, truth and non-violence. In his infinite and inexhaustible faith in the essential goodness and rationality



of man, and in walking fearlessly along this path he showed the world the way to the haven of peace and well-being.

## THE IMPACT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON THE SOCIAL STRUCTURES OF SOUTH ASIA

KEWAL MOTWANI

In the long story of the cultural relationship between the East and the West, there has never been a greater need of accurate recording and evaluation of scientific and historical material than today, for, on this depends the possibility of authentic cultural and spiritual commerce between the two great sections of humanity. Researches in the fields of archaeology, linguistics, literature, religion and culture-patterns of both the East and the West have yielded a considerable body of material, but much depends on its interpretation. A brief statement from the standpoint of an Asian student of the subject is all that can be attempted here.<sup>1</sup>

Asia is one, and in Asia it was India that set the seal of her social and cultural attainments on the various Asian countries and gave a certain homogeneity to their cultures. Her earliest contributions to various sciences—medicine, music and dancing, archery, military science, mathematics, architecture, grammar, phonetics, etymology, ritual, astronomy and astrology—recorded in her early Sanskrit literature, such as the *Vedas*, *Upa Vedas* and *Vedangas*, all now available in English translations,<sup>2</sup> were woven into her psychological, philosophical and sociological thought. On the foundation of this knowledge, India raised a superstructure of social institutions. All this knowledge of sciences and arts, of religious and philosophical thought, and of social ideals and organization, India shared generously with the various countries of Asia and Europe. Every country of Asia, excepting Russia, but including ancient Sumeria, Babylon, Ninevah, Crete, Egypt, Greece and Rome came under India's cultural influence.<sup>3</sup> The vitriolic touch of modern science has no doubt erased the marks of India's cultural contribution to the West,<sup>4</sup> but the evidence of her impact on the whole of Asia is abundant. This all-pervasive influence of India established through the spread of her institutions, ideologies and people, sometimes reinforced by political predominance, imparted homogeneity to the cultural pattern of

<sup>1</sup> The countries dealt with in this paper are India, including the country now known as Pakistan, Burma, Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Indochina and Ceylon.

<sup>2</sup> For references on this subject, see standard works such as *Sciences of Ancient India*, by Sir B. N. Seal, *History of Hindu Chemistry*, by Sir P. C. Ray, *Positive Background of Hindu Sociology*, by B. K. Sarkar. The author of this paper has dealt with the sociological implications of these scientific contributions of India in his *Science and Society in India*, series of lectures delivered to the various Universities of India under the auspices of the Indian Science Congress Association, in 1944.

<sup>3</sup> The publications of the Greater India Society, organized under the patronage of the late Rabindranath Tagore, deal exhaustively with India's impact on the East and South-East Asia. Professor R. C. Mazumdar, former Vice-Chancellor of Dacca University, has summarized the available material in a compact, interesting manner in the course of his Sain Das Memorial Lectures, 1940. Sir James Tennent gives an interesting account of the knowledge of sciences and arts existing in ancient Ceylon, taken from India, see his *Ceylon*, 1860.

<sup>4</sup> A fuller treatment of this subject will be found in *Message of Plato* by Professor E. J. Urwich, former Chairman of Sir Ratan Tata Chair of Social Sciences in London University, *Our Oriental Heritage* by Dr. Will Durant and in *Eastern Religions and Western Thought*, by Sir S. Radhakrishnan.

this region. To be sure, there were variations due to environmental and ethnological factors and historical influences but, in the main, there was one homogeneous culture-pattern in all these countries before modern technology entered the arena. It is in terms of this common cultural ancestry and view of life that changes brought about by modern technology have to be assessed and understood.

The earliest creations of modern technology, which initiated the era of social change in South-East Asia, were the means of communication, such as railways, ships and telegraph; telephone, wireless, radio, cinema, newspaper and literature came later. These mechanisms of rapid communication and locomotion offered facilities for travel and opened up a two-way traffic, commercial and cultural, between the West and Asia. The European countries, such as Britain, France, Holland and Germany, which were already engaged in traffic with the East since the sixteenth century, fought among themselves for mastery of the seas and control of trade, and with the exception of Germany, succeeded in carving out empires in South-East Asia (excepting Siam, whose independence was more apparent than real since it was intended to serve as a buffer between the conflicting interests established in Burma and Malaya on one side and Indochina on the other). The railways, for instance, started an unending series of social changes in every country. The steel tracks cut across the countryside, disturbed the agrarian configuration, caused water-logging which, in turn, gave birth to malaria and other diseases. The railways introduced machine-made goods from the West, which pushed out local products from the market, crushing indigenous industries, robbing the peasant proprietors and hereditary craftsmen of their work and sources of livelihood, reducing them to the status of wage-earners. The railways accelerated the tempo of travel and social contacts; the various castes and classes travelled together on equal terms and the social distances between them maintained by tradition and custom began to diminish. The isolated, static societies of Asia were confronted with a challenge and their crystallized attitudes and stratification began to take wing. Thus, the railway alone may be said to have brought about a social revolution in this region affecting their modes of travel, agricultural setting, industries, employment, health, social attitudes and structures. The spatial and social distances began to disappear; the process of communication which, as Professor Cooley says, is the heart and soul of social change, became accelerated. But the various technological inventions, mentioned above, reinforced each other, giving a scientific temper to the minds and thought of the South-East Asian people, affecting vitally every phase of their lives.

The birth of technology in the Western countries had produced similar changes in their social structures. Their agricultural self-sufficient economy was quickly transformed into an industrial, commercial and exporting economy. The gaping jaws of the machine had to be continuously fed with the raw materials imported from outside; therefore, the major interest of the Western rulers in their tropical possessions was economic. Natural resources and agricultural and animal products of certain types became their main concern. Mining of coal, iron, silver, gold, mica, tin, petroleum, etc., commenced on a large scale. These "robber industries", which took from the earth but gave back nothing, became highly organized. In the field of agriculture, emphasis was placed on production and export, not local consumption. Coffee, copra, cotton, rice, rubber, sugar, tea and wool became the major agricultural industries of South-East Asia, resulting in unbalanced, undiversified economies. A considerably enhanced demand for

these commodities resulted in feverish haste of production. Millions of acres of jungle were cleared; steadily expanding industrialization at home and in the metropolitan countries, development of railways which required timber for tracks and for steam-power, laid a heavy toil on forest reserves. Deforestation resulted in soil erosion, silting of rivers, interference with the hydrological cycle, the lowering of the fertility of the soil and deterioration of the health of the people.

Production for export and profit substituted competition for co-operation, individual ownership for communal and village ownership, money economy for barter and created the money-lender and the so-called "economic man". The impersonal and uncontrolled forces released by technology sucked both the proprietor and the producer into their orbit and affected the attitudes and relationships of both towards each other. Instead of being joint owners of means of production and producers and consumers of goods themselves, they became agents of competitive production for foreign markets, and since payment was made in money, everything came to have a money value. Taxes and wages were now paid with money, while formerly service for taxes and food and shelter in place of wages had sufficed. But now, land-revenue for a top-heavy alien administration forced the producer to resort to the money-lender who kept him pressed down to the starvation level.

The village which was the basic economic and cultural unit of these people came under the disrupting forces of technology. Its self-sufficiency disappeared and it became tied up with the city, the nation and the outside world. Village industries, such as spinning and weaving, pottery, brassware, oil pressing, vegetable dyes, lacquer work, etc., languished; machine-made goods, such as aluminium wares, kerosene, textiles and synthetic dyes took their place. A superfluity of cheap manufactures displaced the craftsman, depriving the group of his hereditary skill. The rooting of the farmer to his soil and of the craftsman to his hereditary calling had produced a sense of social solidarity, an *esprit de corps*. But with the disruption of the ecological balance, all this disappeared, rendering the populace mobile, restless, shiftless. The village, which was formerly a family, became transformed into an adjunct of factory, a mob.

The economic development of South-East Asia through native and Western enterprise was accomplished by the crushing out of the rural, agricultural, non-profit, collective economy and the simultaneous emergence of highly organized capital, the breaking up of the populace into two hostile camps of capital and labour. The banking barons of the West had their counterparts in Tatas, Birlas, Dalmais, Thappars of India, Chettys in Burma and South Asia. Labour, unaccustomed to work for wages, became conscious of its powers and organized itself. The workers in the major industries, such as mining, steel, textiles, jute, railways, posts and telegraphs, sugar, rubber and shipping organized trade unions on a national scale, while workers in cities engaged in tailoring, hotels and restaurants, trams and buses, tobacco and match industries organized their city-wide unions. Strikes, lock-outs and sabotage involving considerable loss of life, property and output, became a recurrent phenomenon, as in the West.

One of the significant phases of the impact of technology on this region has been the phenomenal rise in population. Industrialization encouraged large families, since every member was a wage-earner, and Western medical science and sanitation had stamped out various diseases and cut down the rate of mortality which, because of nutritional deficiency, nevertheless continued to be high. The traditional knowledge of how to keep down the birth

rate was lost, while early marriage and high fecundity resulting from a preoccupation with sexual matters, added to the numbers. In 1800, the whole of South-East Asia contained about 10 million people; by 1916-20, it had shot up to 80 million! The population of India is said to have stood at 280 million in the 1880's; it is approximately 500 million now, if we include Pakistan. The life expectancy and the average weight and height have steadily declined. This heavy pressure of population has resulted in impoverishment of the soil, has lowered the standard of living and hastened the biological degeneracy of the people.

In the pre-industrial era, the stability of the social organization was maintained by custom and status; these together regulated prices, wages, rents and land taxes, thus holding individualism and exploitation under leash. Now free competition has replaced custom and status, has torn the villager from his family, caste and craft, and made him a physical, emotional and spiritual nomad. Corporate life was weakened; the family and caste lost control over him and no longer determined his status; self-interest and pursuit of wealth became the mainsprings of his action. Labour became mobile, wages and profits became elastic; they were all linked up with the fluctuating fortunes of the stock exchange and commodity markets of London, Paris and The Hague.

This process of liberating the individual affected the family institution. With the upsetting of the rural life and the land-man ratio, the cityward migration became rapidly augmented. The joint family system started breaking down. The social virtues fostered by the family began to disappear, while neglect of the unfortunate members, such as the aged, the widows, orphans and disabled, made organized social welfare and security legislation an urgent necessity. Science has affected sanctity of marriage; pre-marital relations, abortions and divorce have made their appearance. The modern cinema, a creation of science, has put virtue on the defence; its glorification of glamour and seductive arts have entered every home and the models of virtue and character are no longer heroes and heroines of the ancient religious epics, but actors and actresses of the modern screen.

The impact of technology brought about a complete change in the special organization of these countries. The idea and the institution of *varna-ashrama-dharma* of the Hindus spread to all these countries, while spatial isolation, long distances and absence of quick means of communication fixed the "caste system" into their social structure. Sociologically and historically considered, this much maligned but little understood institution was not such an unmitigated curse in the life of the Eastern people, as it has been made out to be. Preservation of skill in craft and industry, division of labour and a just distribution of rewards, welding together of the heterozygous populations and reconciliation of their conflicting claims, transmission of their cultural heritage to the succeeding generations, evolution of the national spirit; protection from anarchy due to the shifting fortunes of ruling dynasties, and synthesis of cultures were some of the contributions that this institution made to the social stability of the people of this region.<sup>1</sup> But, with the passage of time, it had become a "cake of custom" to use Professor Keller's well-known expression, and technology started the era of its liquidation. The multiplicity of contacts in the various aspects of the life of the individual and the group, in work and play, rubbed off the caste distinctions, facilitating inter-caste marriages, even against the wishes of the parents. Vocation was no longer an index of the

<sup>1</sup> For a full description and analysis of this institution, see the author's *Manu: A Study in Hindu Social Thought*, 1934, and *India: A Synthesis of Cultures*, 1946.

caste. Science accelerated mobility, both horizontal and vertical, enabling the people to move freely and quickly from one place to another, from one profession to another and from one caste and status to another. Society, with a common cultural tradition but plural features, now became a plural society, its distinguishing marks being aggregation of individuals without being a corporate or organic whole, racial and communal segregation, and an incomplete, counterfeit life for the individual. To be sure, the various sections of people intermingled in each country, but only as individuals, by force of economic circumstances, and a dissolution of their union can easily precipitate a relapse into anarchy. Indeed, signs of it are not wanting in most of the South-East Asian countries.

We see this plural society everywhere. The city is a creation of technology; urbanization and industrialization must go hand in hand. The ships needed harbours, warehouses, customs offices, railways to bring raw materials for export and take the imports from abroad into the interior. Financial corporations were established, and factories and mills grew up round them. These were followed by educational institutions, hospitals and law courts. This centralization of transport, finance, industry, education, government and legal functions gave birth to cities. Also, specialized centres of industry, such as textile mills, engineering workshops, leather, sugar, jute, copra and other industries grew up in other places. Thus arose the great cities of South-East Asia, huge mausoleums of coal, smoke, iron and steel, of dirt and squalor, of over-crowding, of cooly lines and human warehouses. Long hours, low wages, bad housing, woman and child labour, infant mortality, accidents, high rents, poor sanitation, prostitution, gambling, racing, dope dealing, dance halls, cabarets and night clubs were features of all the cities. The noise corroded the nerves of the city dwellers, while absence of neighbourhood restricted their social contacts and made them strangers to each other. The city governments were invariably run on communal lines, in addition to being inefficient and corrupt. Cities are parasites on the rural areas—they draw the food products and send back manufactured commodities, they suck out the sturdy, healthy stock from the villages and sterilize it into a race of weak, neurotic dregs. Cities are dysgenic.

Development of ports has also been responsible for split of interests in South-East Asian countries. Ceylon has a cultural focus at Anurudhapura and a commercial-administrative focus in Colombo; Burma in Mandalay and Rangoon; Siam in Bangkok and Mekong; Malay in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore; Indonesia in Jakarta and Batavia; Indochina in Hanoi and Saigon, while India has a plurality of foci round Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and New Delhi. These dual foci in each political unit represent a split, a conflicting pull of national interest and sentiment in one direction and commercial needs in the other.

The story of the impact of technology on education makes dismal reading. The demands of technology showed scant regard for the spiritual and cultural attainments of these people; Macaulay did not consider all the religious, philosophical and scientific literature of India worth one shelf of books of European literature. The whole upbringing of the subject peoples was supposed to prepare them for the next world, while the rulers wanted to train them to live here and now, to produce more, to adopt Western ways of life, to learn their business techniques. The integral character of their knowledge and culture was ignored and one-sided education, reflecting the economic, political and industrial needs and evolution of Europe, was imposed on them. The rulers devised various ways to gain their objects and technology came to

their aid. The printing press made it easy for them to produce at low prices and for extensive use books dealing with their countries. In this literature, they went in for wholesale glorification of their countries and their culture and vilification of those of their subjects. Western geography, history, literature and economic, political and religious doctrines, quite unrelated to the needs and experience of the student, were pushed down his throat, involving "considerable effort of memorization. Demand for mastery of the rulers' languages added to the strain and education degenerated into propaganda, a powerful instrument in the hands of the rulers to effect and reinforce social changes that accompanied the advent of technology.

The rulers put a premium on education received in their metropolitan countries. Thousand of young men and women went from this region to the West, costing their countries thousands of millions of rupees and, on their return, they became cultural outposts or salesmen of the products of their rulers' countries. Reared in a technological milieu, they became enthusiastic about the Western institutions and ideologies *en bloc* and, on entering public administration, carried out policies of their rulers, introducing the Western outlook into education, medicine, law, arts and sciences, far more effectively influencing their own people in the direction of new ways of life than their Western colleagues.

Since Western education came to be the *sine qua non* for employment in government service, great emphasis was placed on examinations. The system of examination in all South-East Asia is cruel and wasteful. According to figures collected by the writer for 1936-40, approximately 500,000 students failed every year in all the post-secondary examinations in India. If the parent of each student spent approximately Rs.500 on his child during the year, the Indian parents lost Rs.250,000,000. To this should be added an equal amount spent by the governments and public agencies on salaries of teachers, libraries, laboratories and administrative machinery. This colossal waste of funds and of the best years of the lives of young men and women, makes a mockery of all much-publicized adult education schemes and only succeeds in swelling the numbers of educated, discontented unemployed, a malleable substance for subversive activities.

The most harmful features of education, for which quick means of communication and transport are undoubtedly responsible, were centralization of administration and a rigid curriculum admitting of no scope for experimentation. While these two features were probably innocuous in the countries of the rulers where distances were short and there was homogeneity among the people, they were very harmful in tropical countries, which had much larger territories and varied histories and needs. This centralization gave rise to slow, cumbersome, elaborate machinery, with a plethora of academic bodies and committees that do not promote educational progress. In recent years, every political unit of this region has established a university of its own; India has added six to her former 20 or so. But it is doubtful if the authorities will be able to shake off alien influences, mental and spiritual, and it seems certain that they will succumb to internal dissensions, communal controversies, nepotism and administrative mismanagement.

Some of the defects which have become visible in recent years in these institutions of higher learning are admission of students and appointments of members of faculties to schools, colleges and universities on a communal basis, in contravention of civil rights guaranteed by their Constitutions; corrupt practices in public examinations, futile language controversies, and the mistaking of instruction for education. Perhaps, the worst, and yet an

inevitable feature of the impact of technology on education, has been the separation of the sciences from the liberal arts and humanities and the introduction of an exclusively rational, empirical, secular philosophy of life. A careful analysis of the educational philosophy current in these countries in ancient times reveals a remarkable synthesis of the arts and sciences of both matter and spirit. But the separation of these two branches of human knowledge, initiated by Aristotle in the West and culminating in the supremacy of the age of technology, has had its repercussions on the educational philosophy of these South-East Asian countries, resulting in the emasculation of liberal arts and the humanities and in the glorification of the natural and applied sciences dedicated exclusively to the problems of physical existence.

According to this scientific, secular view of man and the universe, the world of the senses alone is real. Matter is a mass of molecules, life a movement of mechanical forces, the human psyche a bundle of conditioned responses, a few complexes and glands; values are what society makes them at different times and places. Religion is an escape and death draws a veil over the whole drama. Therefore, all sciences pertaining to the problem of existence became rationalized, and when they were offered to students in these countries invariably resulted in the disintegration of personalities which had thrived on the spiritual view of life. The consequences have been fatal indeed. It would not be an exaggeration to say there is not a handful of men in Asia who are fully aware of the formidable impact of this rational view of life and who can safely pilot their careers. To be sure, dim outlines of this spiritual view of man and the universe begin to be discernible in the writings and researches of leading thinkers and scientists of both the East and the West, but it will be a long time before their impact on Asian life and thought will be perceptible.

The impact of technology on the political life and institutions of the South-East Asia people has been equally strong and destructive. The direct rule of the native chieftain or king, who was governed by local traditions and needs, became supplanted by the indirect, impersonal and "efficient" rule of the official, an agent of the alien power, who showed scant regard for public opinion or local needs. Frequent transfers from one district to another and periodic furloughs to his mother country for change of climate made him a bird of passage; he was not long enough in any place to "belong" and be one with the people.

The highly centralized administration, facilitated by technology, struck a death-blow at the self-sufficient village republics of the East. The educational, judicial, police, revenue, sanitation and other minor functions discharged by the small committees of village men and women, elected by the entire adult population of the village, ensured freedom from control of the central government, preservation of the cultural institutions and traditions of the people, securing their rights from encroachment of the ruling powers.<sup>1</sup>

Thus, the normal life of the masses flowed on smoothly, unaffected by changes in the destinies of the ruling dynasties. The village institutions were the bedrock of Asian nations. Kingdoms and empires came and went in quick succession, but the villages remained undisturbed, secure from sudden upheavals. But the indirect rule introduced by technology changed the situation. The strong, invisible arm of the Government reached out to the furthest corner of the country, snatched away the self-governing tasks from

<sup>1</sup> The village committees were known as *Panchayats* in India and *Gamasabhas* in Ceylon and had similar names in all the Asian countries. Writings of Sir Henry Maine, Sir Baden Powell and Professors Radhakamal and Radha Kumud Mukerjee deal with this subject at great length.

these committees and handed them over to their official agents. This *politicized* the social life of the people, depriving them of the best opportunity for exercising their talents for planning their lives under natural leaders. Now, they became subservient to official agents of whom they were mortally afraid.

With the diminishing of physical distance the multiplication of intellectual and cultural contacts with the technologically advanced countries of the West, the subject peoples of this region demanded democratic institutions and began to assert their right to self-government. Now, democracy is essentially a western institution. It is born of the conflict between the ruler and the ruled. Its success depends upon existence of two well-organized parties<sup>1</sup>, intelligent public opinion, a fair level of education and a national spirit, a sense of psychic unity in which the conflicting demands of race and religion, caste and creed, strain continuously towards a self equilibrium and in which the demands of the whole, and not of the parts, receive a universal assent. This might be a far-off ideal even for the West, but conditions were more favourable there than in the Eastern countries whose social and political evolution has lain along different lines. The transplantation of this alien institution has spelt disaster for the people. They have begun to believe in the hallucination of numbers; the magic of the vote has gripped their imagination. They want large electorates and large legislative bodies. Parties shoot up overnight like mushrooms. Raucous political campaigns of blatant self-advertisements, slogans and shibboleths, sale and purchase of votes and impersonation of voters have become common phenomena. Quantity reigns supreme; quality is at a discount; a mob psychology prevails. The politicians have picked up the art of lobbying and jobbery. The capitals, both provincial and central, of these countries are crowded with representatives of high-pressure groups who are eager to purchase monopoly in the form of "protection".

Technology has helped to draw various castes, communities, ethnic groups and administrative units into close *physical* proximity but, by a strange paradox of life, it has accentuated their *psychological* distances. Provincial jealousies are dissolving such modicum of national unity as was attained during the colonial era. India's geographical unity has been cut asunder due to communal cleavages, but she is broken up internally into 10 or 12 major linguistic groups that are ferociously hostile to each other. Cabinets are constituted on a communal and provincial basis, with the addition of representatives of pressure groups. Talent is sacrificed to provincial and communal preferences; sordid nepotism at all levels, high and low, is undermining the solidarity of these nations.

The philosophy of rights, aggressive and assertive, is a creation of the mechanical milieu. The possessed and the dispossessed are always engaged in mutual war. The newly-freed peoples of South-East Asia are accepting this philosophy of rights; the logic of the situation compels them, even when they know that rights, easily enshrined in Constitutions and guaranteed by Charters, are easily abrogated by parties in power and in times of emergencies.<sup>2</sup> Dharma, duty, an intelligent adaptation to the demands of social life, with one's feet fixed firmly in the eternal verities of life, finds no place in their lives today.

Fragmentation and specialization are inevitable concomitants of

<sup>1</sup> See Presidential address delivered by Professor Quincy Wright to the first session of the International Political Science Association at Zürich, September 1950.

<sup>2</sup> See Rositer's *Constitutional Dictatorship*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., U.S.A. To the best of my knowledge, there is no word for rights in Sanskrit and its off-shoots.



technology: atomisation of knowledge, of the individual, of the processes of industry. When this process becomes entrenched in public administration, its influence is fatal. The specialized education and interests of the administrators have become reinforced by departmental blinkers. The home department, for instance, would like to promote rural welfare; the department of industries would like to attract the people to the cities to enter industries and increase production, while the police, irritated by the nightmares caused by urbanization, can guarantee security by seeing the whole population behind prison bars! Utter ignorance of the art and science of co-ordination is precipitating a rapid derangement of the entire administrative machinery in the South-East Asian countries.

Notwithstanding the adoption of the Western political institutions and ideologies—the latter comprising socialism, syndicalism, nazism, fascism and communism—the knowledge of the impact of technology on society in general and on the constitutional processes in particular is utterly absent. For instance, no South-East Asian country has realized that governmental control of broadcasting and propaganda is bound to result in muzzling public opinion and in giving unlimited, extra-constitutional powers to the party in power. “Goebelism” is likely to receive a new lease of life in this part of the world. The knowledge that society is larger than the state, one of the basic facts of their social existence, has been completely forgotten.

Technology has changed the old forms and mechanisms of entertainment. In place of old folk songs and dances on the village green at religious festivals, there are movie houses by the hundred in cities, and by the dozen travelling in the rural areas. People now see movies, screened abroad, based on alien canons of ethics and esthetics. Formerly, they were active participants in the entertainment which gave them emotional release; now, they are passive observers, their imagination fired by the counterfeit picture of life. The profit motive has taken possession of their arts and entertainment. The daily metropolitan papers, owned by powerful financial interests, give more space to sports, stocks and shares, races, sex and cinema than to actual news. There is abundance of newsprint available for them, while schoolchildren go without notebooks!

Crime is on the increase. The depersonalized individual of the mechanical milieu has no moorings and easily resorts to crime. Train and bank robberies, rape, murder, kidnapping, poisoning, traffic in women and children are on the increase. The Eastern criminal now emulates his colleagues of the West; the cinema gives him visual demonstration of the latter's exploits. Hatchets and daggers have now given place to the pistol and the gun; armoured car and machine gun are not far off. The dividing line between the gangster and the political boss is pretty thin among these people today.

Religion as experience and guide for individual and social life, as distinct from the doctrine and the institution, has lost its significance for these people. Religion which helps the individual to find his niche in the social cosmos, softens the blows of fate, sustains him in his sorrows, imparts enthusiasm for the service of fellow men and gives depths and heights to his inner life, is now non-existent. While all the major religions of the world—Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Shintoism, Christianity and Islam—had their birth in Asia, their influence on the lives of the people has dwindled to nothing. The secular philosophy of life, drilled into the minds of these people for nearly two centuries, has made them strangers to the teachings of their prophets, seers and sages, and now makes them turn, with fatal facility, towards a philosophy of dialectical materialism. Today,

Marxism occupies their minds and thoughts more than their own spiritual philosophies and religions.

Religions were considered as various dialects of religion. Therefore, religious tolerance came easy to these people. But with the break-up of their culture and with the intensification of struggle for existence, religion took on a political hue and the votaries of various faiths were engaged in mutual warfare. Hindus, Buddhists and Muslims, the three major communities of this region, are at war with each other and among themselves. The advent of the Christian Church coincided with the coming of Western technology and power and it became identified with the rulers. Therefore, all the attempts of the Church to improve education and health of the people were suspected of being inspired by commercial and political considerations. To the more enlightened, the Christian Church of the nation-state was not a living faith but a part of the technological culture, since its financial investments in making converts were heavy indeed, and the social and political patronage dispensed by it inspired allegiance to the national capitals from which power and finance flowed freely.

But there is a bright side to this sombre picture. Life fulfils itself even through failures. The evil effects of the impact of technology have been offset, to some extent, by bands of eminent scholars and scientists in the metropolitan countries who have organized Royal or National Societies and Academies for the study of various phases of culture of their dependencies. They mastered Asian languages, ancient and modern, wrote their grammars and compiled their dictionaries, translated the sacred books of the East in European languages and published them, thus interpreting the best of Asia to its inheritors and their own people. Some highly-placed officials, stung by the injustices of their governments, resigned their positions, embraced poverty and dedicated their lives to the educational, social, political and spiritual uplift of the people. The Indian National Congress was organized and nurtured into maturity by the indefatigable labours of Englishmen. The dynamic, spiritual awakening of Asia is mainly due to the Theosophical Society, headed by two non-Asians: Colonel Henry Steele Olcott, an American, and Mrs. H. P. Blavatsky, a Russian. Their scientific exposition of occult truths of Asian religions put life and courage in faint hearts and equipped the people not only to meet the challenge of the Christian missionaries but to take the offensive against the Christian Church. Colonel Olcott, single-handed, brought about renaissance of Buddhism in Asia; there are about 250 primary and secondary institutions in Ceylon alone associated with his name and a grateful government allows his birthday to be declared a holiday.

Technology has brought world-view to these South-East Asian nations. They are members of numerous world organizations, partners in a world fellowship. This association in the world drama is helping them to cut down trial and error method in the various phases of their development. Reconstruction of ancient tanks, preservation of ancient monuments, reclamation of land long forgotten or abandoned to the jungle, sublime interpretation of art and literature, restoration of national traditions through schools of art and above all the language of the rulers in place of their dialects are some of the contributions made possible by the industrious and unselfish application of thousands of officials and non-officials from the West. Technology has brought rich treasures of the Western culture within easy reach of the common man here. The best of Europe's literature, drama, music, painting, sculpture, architecture and science is at his disposal and he is now the inheritor, not of the life of his village, district or nation, but of the world.

Technology has brought the soul of Asia face to face with the soul of the West and in the acknowledgment of their complementary character lies the hope and salvation of mankind.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- FURNIVAL, J. S. *A Comparative Study of Burma and Netherland India.*  
THOMPSON and ADLOFF, *Cultural Institutions and Educational Policy in South-East Asia.*  
FURNIVAL, J. S. *Educational Progress in South-East Asia.*  
PANIKKAR, K. M. *The Future of South-East Asia.*  
EMERSON, MILLS and THOMPSON, *Government and Nationalism in South-East Asia.*  
THOMPSON, V. *Labour Problems in South-East Asia.*  
LASKER, BRUNO. *Peoples of South-East Asia.*  
CHRISTIAN, J. R. *Modern Burma.*  
TER HAAR, B. *Adat Law in Indonesia.*  
BOEKE, J. H. *The Evolution of Netherlands Indies Economy.*  
KENNEDY, R. *Indonesia in Crisis.*  
WERTHEIM, W. F. *Effects of Western Civilization on Indonesia.*  
MOTWANI, Kewal. *India: A Conflict of Cultures.*  
MOTWANI, Clara. *Ceylon, The Paradise Isle.* (In preparation.)  
MOTWANI, Kewal. *University of Ceylon.*  
HUSSAU, Huda *et al.* *Problems of Economic Reform and Development in Pakistan.*  
WICKIZER and BENNET. *The Rice Economy of Monsoon Asia.*  
ROBEQUAIN, Ch. *The Economic Development of French Indochina.*  
THOMPSON, V. *Post Mortem on Malaya.*  
REES WILLIAMS, *et al.* *Three Reports on Malaya Problem.*  
LASKER, BRUNO. *Human Bondage in South-East Asia.*  
THOMPSON and ADLOFF. *The Left Wing in South-East Asia.*  
ZINKIN, Maurice. *Asia and the West.* (To be published in 1951.)  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY. *Studies of Technology and Culture Change in Burma, Thailand, India.* (In preparation.)

## THE STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN

D. P. MUKERJI

### I

The various problems of the Indian woman can be properly studied only from the viewpoint of sociological dynamics. All other approaches—as for example the economic, legal, educational, or psychological remain partial. To do justice to the problem some generalization is inevitable, in spite of the absence of primary data for India. The dynamic approach will be at once a corrective of the idealistic or romantic description of the status of woman, marriage and family life, and a demonstration of the facts of mobility, unrest and disruption in the Indian society. That the changes have been slow, at least slower than elsewhere, does not make it less important to treat them from a sociological point of view, though caution is needed in estimating their spread and intensity.

Resolutions of Indian Women's Conferences, public speeches, private conversations, inarticulate attitudes, overt and covert behaviour of Indian women belonging to all castes, communities and classes, both in the cities and the villages, point to the fact of a widespread unrest which overrides local differences. The centres of expressed unrest are found in the cities among the upper and middle classes, although it would be unscientific to assert that unrest is greater among Hindus than among others or in one state, than another. One can only say that the spread is uneven according to whether the hold of earlier tradition is greater or less, according to differences in the scope of education and opportunity of expressing grievances, in economic status and communication facilities. It is not unusual today for a sweeper or a tailor's wife to ask the employer's wife or a quack about birth control, in protest against the husband's brutal behaviour or in sheer despair at bearing each year a child who will die young or grow up deaf, dumb or feeble-minded.

Practising physicians tell similar tales of the disgust of women in villages and slums with their "Fate". Certain cities have thus been compelled to authorize their women medical officers in charge of welfare centres to advise those who desire it, about family planning. This would not have been possible in one state at least, in which knowledge of the *Shastras* is reputedly widespread, had there been no volume of public opinion demanding birth control. It should be noted too that women of the poorer class alone take advantage of municipal centres of child welfare.

Forms of unrest vary. Mention has been made of incessant motherhood, but the tensions relate chiefly to drudgery, taboos, restrictions imposed by family and caste, conflict between home life and outside activities, economic dependence, etc. Conditions of marriage, e.g. arrangement by a third party, age differences, subordination of cultural status to caste or material considerations are further factors of unrest. The variations seem to follow the occupational patterns of the family, for example, considerations of culture are not as important in the villages as those of status determined by caste. Similarly, in families where the earning member belongs to a "transferable" service or to the liberal professions, economic, cultural and ideological factors dominate. Among upper caste rural families status overcomes age. Where economic co-operation obtains between the sexes and *pardah* (veiled seclusion) does not prevail, except with certain relations and on specific occasions—as in the villages all over the country and in the south of the Vindhyas—sheer economic dependence upon the male is less important than other factors. Poverty, as a factor of unrest is always basic and is most apparent among the middle classes who have been hardest hit by post-war inflation. Insecurity of tenure, unemployment, rising prices—all have conspired to breed frustration among the articulate stratum of society and family relations have been embittered. The strain is aggravated by the dowry system and the costly marriage ceremonies which account for a number of girl suicides in the middle and lower-middle income groups. Remarriage of widows is forbidden by custom and is unpopular despite legal permission. Widows, particularly the young ones, soon develop psychoses which may not be solely due to physical reasons. To what extent their contribution to the ranks of prostitutes has increased is not known, but on the basis of social workers' experience, a guess may be hazarded that it has increased.

Causes of social unrest are legion and only a few of the social ones may be mentioned here. Among urban middle classes, two contrary movements may be noted. The first is the rapidly falling standard of living resulting from the discrepancy between diminishing real income and the comparative

fixity of the obligations of status and prestige; the second is the social climbing of the lower-middle to the upper strata. Socio-cultural and psychological barriers between the lower-middle class and the proletariat have not been broken down, and the in-group feeling among the upper-middle strata, though weakening, still persists. This is evident in marriages in the entire middle group, but not in commensality. Family status has changed but, so far as marriages are concerned, the change has occurred within the larger ambit of caste. The upward movement affects the woman's status in various ways, e.g. drudgery at home to keep up appearances, membership in clubs and widening of interests, adoption of certain manners and tricks not quite Indian, equation of culture with outside interests, and a marked deterioration in the knowledge, regard and practice of traditional values, as embodied in the classics, rituals and mores. Even if ignorance of the classics is common to both boys and girls, the woman's traditional role in communicating such knowledge to the young has shrunk in the presence of the social demands made on her. Rituals, which once had to be learnt from older women and ensured continuity and discipline of family life for the younger ones, have had to be simplified. Thus, an urban middle class woman is almost a lost woman, torn between two movements. She looks vague and vacant while the younger generation is often over-assertive, as if to compensate for the central weakness created by the disruption of values and inadequate family training. This vacuum is filled by romanticism and fostered by a superficial acquaintance with Western romantic literature and its derivative Indian counterpart, as well as by films and flashy modern songs. The widening of interests among the new generation is, however, held to be a gain outweighing the losses. Thus, in this group, the seeds of unrest are primarily economic and cultural.

The same cannot be said of the women of the well-to-do, the large-scale employers and landowners. At best, they are the "Lady Bountifuls", visiting the slums of their husbands' factories or feasting the tenants; otherwise they remain hidebound. In certain regions individual cases of enthusiasm for social work are noteworthy, but in most cases there is little knowledge of the existence of such problems. The function of these women is confined to the maintenance of family traditions and dependants. The younger folk are generally emancipated and are either social workers or mainly interested in club life and political meetings. Social work and related activities are indeed attracting many recruits from their ranks as a broader world unfolds itself before them.

The contrary movements operate in the rural areas in a different way. For some time past, improvement in economic position has been accompanied by a claim for higher status in the caste-hierarchy. This always means for women, adoption of certain expensive marital customs and ceremonies, *pardah* involving abandonment of the traditional avenues of co-operative occupations and earnings, greater immobility, stricter social laws and taboos. On the other hand, the number of landless labourers has also been increasing. This means that their women seek jobs as domestic servants and casual labourers in towns and cities, that is, exodus to urban slums and the breaking up of the traditional discipline exercised in rural communities through the village and caste *panchayats* (assemblies). In recent years both these movements have been stimulated by the rise in agricultural prices, but only the middle and the upper peasants have benefited. The benefit has, however, been reduced by the mounting "prestige-expenses", which have often resulted in fresh debt. Nor can the widening of outlook and the ready money available in cities compensate for slum life. The two forces thus do not balance each

other even in the rural section, where the women, although not conscious of the disequilibrium, are nonetheless subject to it.

Relief, or shall we say release, from unrest and tension is being sought in numerous ways. If menial service is excluded, the classic avenues of occupational release have been nursing, teaching and typing. There is still a large national shortage in these occupations, but, as in the case of males, the aversion to settling in the villages is notable among women teachers and nurses. Medicine, journalism, public relations and radio, instruction in music and dance, lower cadres of government services, film and entertainment work are the new series of avocations, in descending order of prestige. There are a few in law, fewer still in business and none at all in engineering. The high incomes and the glamour of film artists are an increasing source of attraction for middle class girls, mostly suffering from domestic tension. The by-ways of rural occupation for middle class women, such as domestic crafts, have been practically closed, with the exception of knitting and sewing, and the recent revival of cottage industries has not touched them except as hobbies of brief duration. Landlessness being ever on the increase, women of the lower stratum of the tenantry are hiring themselves out in the cities, towns and villages. This has aggravated the problem of prostitution in areas where, thanks to the already existing sex-disproportion, this social evil has been acute. Menial service in cities is often undertaken by such migrant women. They have no family life, only companionate living with men of their villages who have also drifted into the city for similar reasons.

Refugee women, particularly from the West Punjab, have, however, shown a spirit of high adventure and have proved that occupational therapy is one of the effective ways of relieving tension. Once settled they have begun their new life in earnest. Small-scale industries, for the starting of which the refugees have had financial and other assistance from the Government, are the main line of business of certain families where real co-operative work is to be found. The women are dignified, confident and adaptable to a degree unknown before. It is unfortunate that the resourcefulness of all refugee women cannot be directed into other avenues in addition to embroidery, leather work and allied crafts.

In Indian society religious devotion has always been the orthodox psychological release for women after a certain age. Indeed, it is a universal phenomenon. The family priest, the village saint, the travelling fakir (Muslim saint) have earned the devotion of Indian women which their husbands might envy but would not because of the usefulness of such men in relieving domestic stress and anxiety. In addition to domestic deities *gurus* (spiritual preceptors) had always been worshipped as living gods, and this well-trying method still holds sway in new guises. Today, the *gurus* need not belong to the priestly class. They are educated in the Western lore, widely travelled and acquainted with the limitations of science. It is not unusual to find a large sprinkling of fashionable women in a gathering for religious discourse. Women *gurus* too, attract many devotees, both women and men. *Asramas* (spiritual colonies) have not diminished, and some have a considerable population. The *gurus* become the confidants of their disciples and are often reported to have solved all their problems.

There are also non-institutional modes of release such as the *kirtan* (devotional song) parties, where Vaishnava *padavalis* (lyrics) with their blend of eroticism and mystic abandon are sung. Large crowds attend such singing parties especially in cities where women gather in tremendous numbers.

In the villages the epics are sung by professional singers, and the women congregate to hear them after their day's work. In addition to providing a release mechanism, such gatherings serve as an inexhaustible store of values for the listeners. The ideal heroes, heroines, and modes of conduct are depicted in the songs, and no better agency exists for the perpetuation of certain values embedded in Indian tradition. No community, no region, is without it.

At one time of course, the national movement absorbed nearly all the emotions, and patriotism became a new religion. Politics became an evangelical mission; women were attracted to it and a number of them sacrificed their traditional values and domestic obligations for the motherland. A subtle qualitative change has taken place, however, in recent years; political work has shrunk to parliamentary proportions and the sphere of social work has been enlarged. Lobbying, wire-pulling and political lion-hunting are on the march among certain sections of women in the capitals. All this offers possibilities for political education and personal freedom which have had repercussions on family relationships.

Fashion magazines have large sales by Indian standards, but Indian films offer the most widespread mechanism of release. The craze is a new phenomenon among all classes. Indian films are, in fact, one long exercise in wish-fulfilment and offer tempting avenues of escape from the drudgery of family life and disappointments in the love that-might-have-been. The conception of ideal love is being changed by them, and cases are reported of elopements being arranged according to the film pattern. The influence is greater on the young men, who attend the cinema more often than the girls.

Another avenue of release, just opening out, is higher education and research. An increasing number of girls are going in for post-graduate studies and being enrolled for doctoral degrees. While the humanities and social sciences still remain the chief attraction, the natural sciences and medicine are claiming quite a few recruits. Of course, how far this is research for the sake of research, or merely escapism is open to question.

Most Indian women are not, of course, seeking escape deliberately. Indeed, they are called "the salt of the earth" and the orthodox praise their forbearance. One hears, in fact, of women's meetings and demonstrations against bills to enhance their rights. However, if women were more conscious of their rights, medical, educational, industrial and economic reforms would be facilitated. Barring the laudable work being done by a few women in public health, infant and maternity welfare, the list of voluntary agencies run by women in these and other fields is a lean one. Recently, some schemes of training women workers for villages have been launched, but in the face of this vast problem they are negligible. Working class women do not join trade unions in large numbers and their welfare is the responsibility of the Government or of enlightened employers. Probably the best achievement of Indian women in the sphere of social work is the rehabilitation of refugees and the recovery of abducted women, though the rehabilitation of the latter remains an uphill task. Child welfare is still mostly confined to cities and towns and affects a very small sector of the urban population. Intelligent women social workers, have begun to realize that without a basic change in the structure of society and family, welfare measures cannot go far; nor can any constitutional guarantee of non-discrimination between the sexes. Equal pay for equal work is easily evaded by not employing women.

Thus, the general picture is one of compulsory acceptance by Indian

women of their traditional status and function, with a varying degree of resentment against their role. Unrest is deep-seated and fundamental; it is not so much a protest against a denial of specific rights, e.g. of property or occupation, as an underlying resentment against social injustice. Its unmistakable symptoms are an increase of domestic discord, girls questioning the virtues of arranged marriages; disintegration of the joint family, the desire of women to learn, earn their own bread, consult doctors when their children are ill—an extension of their vision beyond the confines of the home.

## II

On the strength of the preceding analysis certain conclusions may be reached about the changing structure and functions of the family. The first is that much of the sociological literature on family and marriage is inapplicable to Indian conditions, except those prevailing in a thin layer of his society. The reason is simple. An overwhelming majority of Indians live in conditions approximating to the patriarchal family, though a decline has begun of authoritarian mores, for instance in religion and politics, owing to the effects of economic forces and western ideas on the middle classes. Nor are the kind of agencies which are capable of easing the tensions arising from the reproductive responsibilities of family life well established; maternity homes, clinics, crèches, nurseries, public health measures, etc., barely touch the fringe of the Indian problem. The sort of public aid to families which many modern states provide in the shape of pensions, benefits, allowances, cheap or free medical attention and holidays, does not exist in India. Nor is knowledge of family planning by birth control sufficiently widespread as yet to have any great effect. Various legislative measures, however, permit contractual marriage, prevent bigamy, child-marriage and forced widowhood, foster education and entry into gainful occupations, and furnish opportunities to women of a certain class. Families are being spaced and planned; sex taboos are weakening, though the deep-rooted sex asceticism connected with the idea of physical chastity is still opposed to the romantic conception of free love. Symptomatic of this are changes in the relations of family members to one another. This, more than the divorce and suicide rate, shows how the mores of the patriarchal family are yielding.

Though the "joint family" is a legal term, all Indian families have to date been socially "joint". That is to say, the woman was in a manner married to the entire family, including cognates and agnates of three generations up and down, besides her husband. In fact, the husband was the last to be served. After feeding everybody in the house and ministering to the last-minute comforts of the lady of the household she would stealthily enter her husband's room. She would leave before the cock crowed. It was as much sex-shame as the idea of graded service that would make her do so. She could not appear before her husband's male elders, sometimes female also, without the proper veil. The husband's younger relatives, however, were sufficient consolation. There was plenty of social intercourse inside the huge joint families, and certain relations were marked out for persiflage, even obscene innuendoes. An extraordinary number of relational taboos obtained. The circle included cousins by blood and location. That was 30 or 50 years ago.

Today, the veil is often dropped before elders; at any rate it is now a very short one. Daughters-in-law now dare to argue with their mothers-in-law;



they speak to their husbands loudly enough to have their voices heard. The husband's sisters, the eternal source of conflict, stay with their husbands. If they are poor widows, they live and serve.

The husband's brothers' wives still create trouble if the brothers do not earn enough, but nowadays they are beginning to separate, and the husband is at long last getting a chance. But there is not much room for optimism here. Social obligations and the economic difficulties of the middle class sometimes make the husband long for the social safety and pressure of the joint family. In the villages, of course, the older families still keep the taboos. But luckily for women, many of the big landowners are absentee landlords, and the drift towards the cities has emancipated the minor ranees (wives of feudal landlords) to a considerable degree. But the change has touched others in the villages as well, and the family relationships, though not broken have become a little freer and less authoritarian. It is very likely that with the enactment of the Hindu Code Bill and by the time the next election takes place, consciousness of women's rights will spread and will indirectly aggravate these symptoms of change. The vote will combine with economic forces to widen the wedge in the structure of the Indian family.

### III

We have so far described the vague, pervasive unrest among modern Indian women and the manner in which it has influenced the structure of the family. Let us now examine in detail the nuclear institution, i.e. marriage. Trends towards uniformity are apparent. For example, Hindu laws are making for an improvement of status similar to that guaranteed by the Moslem personal law of property, while modern Moslem marriage customs and attitudes are coming closer to the Hindu ones. Certain innovations in Hindu marriages are a curious combination of Vedic, Moslem, Christian and other untraceable rites and customs.

The most important tendency is in the realm of ideas. Indian women, it was held in the past, were born for marriage. The only women who were not married were those for whom no bridegroom of equivalent status inside the sub-caste could be found. Even these *Kulin* (the highest among the Brahmins) unmarried women were married to sacred trees at the time of dying. Mothers would inculcate virtues of wifehood in their girls from the age of three, when they were sometimes betrothed. Little girls' play activities were modelled accordingly. They served an intensive vocational apprenticeship, for girls, according to the *Shastras*, had to be married at about nine. In practice, however, they were married at 12 or 13, and actual consummation was postponed for another three or four years. Today, however, many Indian women do not consider marriage as the chief goal of existence and many prefer not to marry. In the villages old notions still prevail, but even there the symptoms of change can be observed.

The best evidence is the rise of the age at marriage of males and females alike. To go back no further than the early twenties, only 3 boys in the post-graduate class of 30 students in a department of a university in Northern India were unmarried. Their average age was 22. In 1949, in the same class only 3 out of 108 males and 2 out of 10 girls were married, one of the latter being a widow. An enquiry into the marital and fertility conditions of the middle class was conducted in 1947-48 by the Statistical Laboratory of the Lucknow University. "Middle class" in this case meant university teachers,

doctors, lawyers, editors and gazetted officers of the Uttar Pradesh Government Post. Three grades of the middle class with incomes of Rupees 200-500, 501-1,000 and 1,001-3,000 were taken. The average age of the husband at the time of marriage was found to be 23.5 years and that of the wife 18 years. Again, 73.5 per cent of wives were married before the age of 20 and 20.8 per cent before 15 years, corresponding percentages of husbands being 23.7 and 2.3, respectively. Of the husbands 40 per cent were married between 20-25 years and 29 per cent between 25-30 years. This last figure is most interesting. As no previous comparable records existed, no foolproof evidence of change could be offered. But when these figures were published the general comment was that the trend was borne out by experience. Among cases of second marriages among the males—18 out of 175 noted—only one occurred during the life-time of the first wife. The average age of the husband at the time of the second marriage was worked out at 30.5 years, and of the second wife as that of the first. The age distribution at the time of marriage did not differ from grade to grade: which demonstrates the uniformity of the social pattern of the middle class based on marriage. Leaving out other interesting facts about reproduction and fertility rates, we may mention that out of a total of 173 husbands, as many as 93 were practising birth control, 111 husbands would have liked to restrict the number of children, and 62 were indifferent to the size of the family. It may be repeated that no rigorously scientific generalization can be built on the above analysis. But in the present state of ignorance and opposition to sociometric methods, verification by experience is the only way. After all, experience of trained observers is not discounted in support of scientific analysis.

A more elaborate study of marital conditions of Hindu women comes from the University of Bombay, from Mrs. Chandrakala Hate. Owing to the freer social conditions and greater freedom of women in the state of Bombay, the resistance to such enquiries is less than in the U.P. What follows is a bare summary of the author's findings.<sup>1</sup> In 1929 the average age of educated unmarried women was 22. In 1948 it had risen to 29. The average age of marriage was found to be 24, which is higher than in the Lucknow study. More important is the fact that the bases of selection of the mate were also ascertained through the questionnaires. Formerly all marriages were arranged except among the wholly emancipated, whose number was insignificant. In Mrs. Hate's survey, out of 542 marriages, 82 were marriages of choice. Of these, 16 women selected their partners because they were educated, 15 because of common ideals and views. Others looked to good position and income while a small number, five, were attracted by health.<sup>2</sup> Of the 460 marriages of arrangement, 71 cases showed that the approval of the woman concerned was obtained. No proper study of matrimonial advertisements has been made so far to discover the expectation of families in regard to qualities of prospective sons and daughters-in-law. The figures quoted above are not "actuals" but "estimates" in budget parlance, because there are few institutions in which opportunities of applying the test exist. Only colleges, clubs and family acquaintances might serve the purpose. The replies, according to Mrs. Hate, indicate that a high proportion—63 per cent—would like to have a religious ceremony, with only 28 per cent preferring registration to any sacramental form. The advantages of civil marriage in the way of lower cost, better status, and the possibility of divorce are only theoretically recognized. The enquiry further reveals the absence of cordial

<sup>1</sup> Hate, C. A., *Hindu Woman and Her Future*, Bombay, 1948.

<sup>2</sup> Hate, op. cit., pp. 43-4.

relations between husband and wife and between the wife and members of the family, particularly the proverbial sister-in-law. Sources of conflict are the usual ones of the real or imaginary loss of the husband's affection, financial stringency or the absence of control over the purse, drudgery, etc. The condition of widows is often pitiable, except in the case of those who have money and property of their own. Even there, management is by the male relatives, who more often than not cheat the widow. It is not a pleasant picture; its usefulness lies in the fact that it controverts the orthodox Hindu and the amiable sociologists who wax eloquent over the virtues of Hindu culture, Hindu marriage and family. The widespread unrest, mentioned at the beginning of this article, is sufficient proof that these values are changing, a process which may be further hastened by other social factors.

In conclusion, mention must be made of the women's movements in India which have existed for some time. Women hold annual conferences, with regional associations and a local network. The ever-widening range of their demands as exemplified in resolutions they have passed is indicative of the process of transvaluation. Demands began with women's education. Then they centred in social legislation to raise the age of consent, abolish polygamy and *purdah*, and to equalize property rights. Birth control in connexion with family planning came at a much later stage. The political demands were the same as those of the Indian National Congress. In fact, the resolution on the abolition of separate electorates showed Indian women to advantage. In social matters, demands related to the abolition of traffic in women, the abolition of untouchability, and the spread of cottage industries for supplementing income. Those who know what untouchability meant for the Indian Hindu woman would appreciate the courage of this demand for its removal. It was not a mere resolution: Indian women began to work among the untouchables and without their example of active assistance, untouchability could not have been abolished. Women have urged the extension and improvement of maternity benefit schemes, regulation of hours of work, and provision of crèches. A recent resolution concerns a scientific and cheap diet, and their noblest demand is for peace.

Certainly the Women's Movement is not all that it should be or could have been. Its great quality, however, is its sanity. It is not a feminist movement, and it is non-party; it has worked with the national movement and sometimes sought to correct it. It is non-communal and has worked against great indifference. Yet it has not got rid of the Lady Bountiful approach; nor has it penetrated into the villages. Essentially urban and middle class—it shares all the psychological limitations of that class. As such, it has not yet been able to formulate the ideal of a positive role for the Indian woman. It is not for any lack of energy or purpose but probably owing to the situation which prevents a clear understanding of the dynamics of the social process that India is undergoing.

# TRIBAL REHABILITATION IN INDIA

D. N. MAJUMDAR

## I

The various categories into which the people of India are ethnographically classified, for census purposes and also in sociological literature, are "tribe", "caste", "sect", and "class". The first two were originally mutually exclusive, while caste, sect and class do not represent rigid "water-tight" compartments. Generally speaking, a tribe is a socio-political organization, territorially integrated, while caste is a social group without political function. In recent years, however, a political complexion can be traced in the various All-India caste *sabhas* or associations in their demand for political rights and their feverish activities to secure them. A sect is often a segment of a caste regrouped on a new religious basis, as represented by the Ramayats, Lingayats, and Vaishnavites, while a class has a political character emerging as it does, as a direct result of industrialization.

The minimum definition of a tribe is an ethnic group speaking a common dialect and inhabiting a common territory. Some anthropologists do not regard a tribe as a territorial unit, as all tribes were originally nomadic, but admit its political character—inter-tribal warfare and vendetta being common methods of settling disputes and satisfying aggressive designs, found even today among the tribes of the north-western frontier of India before partition. Nomadism, particularly in the earlier stages, was certainly a distinct trait of tribal life, but since nomadism has been superseded by settled life, a territorial affiliation can be admitted. Nomadism is also limited by regional ties and ecological considerations. A more plausible definition of a tribe given by the *Imperial Gazetteer* is commonly adopted in ethnographical literature on India. A tribe, according to this definition, is a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is ordinarily, but not necessarily, endogamous. Here we need to distinguish "caste" from "tribe". A caste in its simple form, is a collection of families, bearing a common name, following or professing to follow a particular occupation, observing a standard code of rules and taboos regarding marriage, food and ceremonial purification. Although a caste is merely a social group, the territorial affiliations of the castes have placed them in regional groups. When the same caste, speaking different languages, is found in two states or geographical areas, there is no social relationship or inter-marriage, and each caste is a distinct social unit in its own territory. Endogamy is vital to a caste, as for a territorial group, though in the case of the former, endogamy may have been dictated by the desire for ceremonial purity, racial pride, cultural homogeneity, or even isolation. In the case of a tribe, endogamy is probably a consequence of cultural and dialectical differences, beliefs in *mana* and taboos. A caste is split up into smaller sections or sub-castes, the latter also observing endogamy, as for example, among the Kayasthas of Uttar Pradesh, of whom there are 12 divisions, each endogamous

and, for practical purposes, independent castes. Similar is the case among the various sections of the Brahmins, and even the agricultural Kurmis are split up into *Biyahuts* and *Sagahuts*—originally mutually hypergamous, but now endogamous; the former prohibit widow marriage, the latter still practise it. As we pass from the higher to lower castes in an area, the solidarity of the caste increases and is maintained by a caste organization, caste *panchayat*, which is now being replaced in northern India, for the present, by the *Gaan Hukumat*, or village self-government.

The numerical strength of the tribal people in India approximated to 25 millions, according to the census of 1941. Since then, the total population of India has increased by nearly 13 per cent. As the various tribes in India represent many levels of progress and decay, we are not sure whether this increase may be credited to the tribal people as well. Tribal demography in India, today, as before, is characterized by three trends: (1) a progressive decline of many tribal groups; (2) a slow increase among many tribes; and (3) a rapid increase among tribes living in certain parts of the country, specially protected by legislation and catered for by the administration. In the decade 1941-51, there has been a good deal of assimilation of the tribal groups into Hinduism, so that the figures of tribal strength in the different states may not be accurate. The Uttar Pradesh has had to liquidate all tribes, except the criminal groups, owing to rapid change and the claims of the tribes for higher cultural status. In many parts contacts with civilization have undermined tribal solidarity, have invaded tribal security, introduced discomforts, diseases and vices. Many have failed to maintain their tribal structures, and have been partially or wholly assimilated into the lower strata of the Hindu caste system. Some have left their settlements and are scattered over wider areas. Where the tribes live in a compact territory, as do the Santhal Parganas or the Chota Nagpur in Bihar, the tribal cultures have not faced much disorganization and there is not so much detribalization. However, tribes which live in the neighbourhood of organized and more advanced groups have either become assimilated with the castes or have developed a symbiotic relationship, or "acculturated" to the advanced cultures, though in some areas, a process of contra-acculturation is manifest.

The tribal returns as recorded in the census, decade to decade, reveal a heterogeneous category including Moslem tribes of Pathans, Baluchis, Brahuis, Afghans, Mapillas, comparatively primitive tribes like the Todas and the Kotas who still worship their own tribal deities, those who have become partially Hinduized—like most of the Bhils and Gonds among whom the tribal name is on the way to becoming a caste name; those largely Christianized, like the Oraons, the Mundas, and the Khasis; and others who are wholly Hinduized, like the Bhumij of Bihar, the Rajhwar of Sarguja, the Patela of the Panchmahals, or the Manipuris of Assam. All these tribes can be territorially grouped into: (1) tribes of the north-western frontier; (2) those of the north-eastern frontier; and (3) of interior India; the last can be subdivided into: (i) Munda group; (ii) Dravidian speaking. The former speak dialects of the Munda group of the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family of languages, the latter, i.e. the peninsular tribes, speak the various Dravidian languages or their patois. The Mongoloid tribes speak Tibeto-Burmese, though the Indo-Aryan languages have influenced the vocabulary and pattern of all tribal languages.

## II

Racially, the tribal population of India, both of interior India and of the north-eastern frontier, belongs either to the Indo-Australoid (Pre-Dravidian) or the Mongoloid stock. The Nagas and the Kukis of Assam are of Mongoloid origin, and other tribes, like the Garo and the Rajbanshi, have a mixed Mongoloid-Australoid descent. The Mongolian strain has entered Assam and outlying parts of eastern Bengal (eastern Pakistan), and even high-caste people in these parts show unmistakable Mongolian traits. The Indo-Australoids are scattered over the whole country. In peninsular India they have mixed with the Mediterranean type, and in central India they have been assimilated here and there by an Alpine element which forms the apex of the racial structure in Gujarat and Bengal. In one or two tribes of the south there is evidence of a "negrito" strain, which some anthropologists claim to be the "basic racial stratum" in the Indian population, but the "negrito" has never been indigenous to India, though the woolly hair, short stature and a mesocephalic head (not broad) among the Kadirs may be due to "negroid" mixture. In fact there is ample evidence of infiltration in coastal parts of India of western "negroids", and some anthropologists think that the Mediterranean race has had a "negroid" association before they spread out. Even if there was a "negrito" element in the Indian population, its contribution to the making of Indian ethnic types must have been negligible. The Mongolian race has not influenced the population of interior India, though the Scythian branch of this race has left its impression on the Kathis of cultural Gujarat and probably among the Mehars, Rajputs and Oswal Jains of Cutch. From the evidence of blood-groups, it appears that the Indo-Australoids show more of O and A than B, the A percentage, 60 per cent, among the Paniyans of Malabar being the highest.

Briefly, the majority of the tribes belong to the Indo-Australoid ethnic type, which probably represents the substratum of the Indian population today. There is plenty of support for this view, as the Austric language has had a very wide distribution in India. Even the tribes of the south, who speak the dialects of the Dravidian family of languages, were once speakers of the Austric family of languages. The general features of the Indo-Australoids are a dark skin, a longish head, a broad flat nose, coarse features and short stature. These tribes were probably assimilated by a race who must have spoken Dravidian languages, and the Indus Valley civilisation was probably Dravidian in origin, according to competent prehistorians. Of course, waves of immigration have disturbed the ethnic structure of the Indian population and it is difficult to say with any degree of certainty what constitutes the race elements in any particular type, tribe or caste.

In a racial and serological survey of the Uttar Pradesh which was undertaken in 1941 in connexion with the census operations, a gradual transition was found of ethnic types among the 22 castes and tribes measured. They could be divided into three basic *groups*: (1) the Brahmins, both of the eastern and western districts; (2) the artisan castes; and (3) the tribal group—with many intermediate types. The tribal groups of the U.P., both Mongoloid and Indo-Australoid, can be readily differentiated from the Brahmins and the artisans on anthropometric evidence, while the serological status of the castes and tribes follow more or less the accepted social precedence. This is significant, indicating ethnic differences; the Brahmins are at the apex of the ethnic pyramid of the province, then follow the Chattriyas and the Khatris, then the Artisans, ending with the Kahars, a menial caste whose affiliation with the

tribes is more intimate than that of the other artisan castes, while the tribes behave as distinct units with varying degrees of relationship among them. When we compare the somatology and serology of specific castes like the Chamar or the Dom we find a good deal of intermixture, so that, in some anthropometric characters, the Dom resemble the higher castes, in others, they affiliate themselves with the tribes, indicating the extent of miscegenation among the lower castes, all or most of them having had originally tribal, particularly Indo-Australoid, origin. The results of the U.P. anthropometric survey which have been put forward in a joint publication by P. C. Mahalanobis, D. N. Majumdar and C. R. Rao (*Sankhya*, Vol. IX, parts 2 and 3, 1949), throw light on the question of tribal dynamics and cultural change. The same kind of results were obtained in the Gujarat anthropometric survey,<sup>1</sup> in which we found a grouping of tribes and a hierarchy based on ethnic considerations, with the Brahmins at one end of the racial scale and the tribal Kolis and the Bhils at the other. It is, therefore, a fact that the tribes of a particular region are more intimate ethnically to the lower castes of the region, and in one province, viz., the Uttar Pradesh, the differences are such as to support the view of their ethnic homogeneity, the basis on which earlier ethnographers have treated the castes of the U.P. as racially similar but functionally distinct. Thus the functional theory of caste is a plausible and minimum explanation of caste origins in the province.

The kaleidoscopic account of race origins given above indicates, very superficially, the extent of fusion and fission of races in India, and everywhere in tribal India we find institutions and practices which have resulted from culture contacts. It is not possible to map out the zonal distribution of a specific culture or cultures—as may still be possible in Africa and the Oceanic areas inhabited by “native peoples”—except perhaps in the outlying parts, for example, in the Naga hills in Assam or in the Agency tracts of Orissa and Madras, in Bastar, Hyderabad, and in tribal Mysore. From the tribe to caste, social distance has followed the order of racial precedence.

### III

Culturally, the tribes have distinct patterns of life; some matriarchal, like the Garos and the Khasis of Assam, others patriarchal, while many show signs of transition or have a matriarchal matrix. A tribe is ordinarily split up into sections, septs or clans—these clans in some cases were organized on the basis of a dual structure, divided into two distinct moieties or marriage-classes, as among the Gonds of the Satpura hills and the Garos of Assam. A tribe may have a number of clans, which are named after animals, plants or material objects found within the common area owned by the tribe. Totemic ties, territorial contiguity, or mythical origin from a common ancestor, determine inter-group and intra-group affiliations, every clan being a kinship group, though the political role exercised by the clan, as evidenced in the *Parha* organization of the Mundas, may be a function of common residence within a territorial limit. In the majority of cases, clans and tribes recognize both territorial and kinship ties. Where political ties are more important, as among the Naga *khels*, exogamy is patterned on the territorial frame. Where totemic beliefs and practices underlie bonds of kinship, as among the Munda-speaking tribes, exogamy is determined on the totemic principle. Where

<sup>1</sup> *Race Realities in Moha Gujarat* (Genj., Rec. Soc. Publication, 1950).

feudal ties exist, they may also ban intra-clan or even intra-village marriages, as among the Indo-Aryan Khasis of the Cis-Himalayan region.

The tribal people of India are both aristocratically and democratically organized. The Naga chiefs represent a predominantly aristocratic organization, the *Parha* system of the Munda tribes, a democratic organization where annual *yatras* or festivals cement bonds of territorial kinship. Each tribe or section of it, besides its hereditary or elected chief, has a council of elders who assist the headman or the chief in the maintenance of the tribal code, law and morality, and there is a spontaneous conformity to traditional ways of life with only occasional lapses, owing to contacts with civilization or disintegration forced either from within or without.

Of all the factors that impinge on and influence cultural progress, economy is probably the major one, and in any scheme of tribal rehabilitation, an emphasis on tribal economy is natural. The various methods by which the primitive people of India eke out their subsistence can be understood only in the context of their environment, for it is the natural resources of their habitat that provide the bulwark of defence against starvation, squalor, and destitution, particularly so as technological aids are so limited and crude, if available. The economic activities of the primitive tribes are the collection of edible fruits and roots, herbs, and plants from the forests; hunting; fishing; bird-catching; honey-gathering; domestication of sheep and cattle; crude cultivation, such as shifting, terraced, or semi-permanent agriculture; spinning; weaving; basket-making and minor arts and crafts. Even today, the primitive tribes spend the major part of their working hours in the procurement of food, and they are constantly faced with the food problem. The scope for their food supply has been considerably narrowed owing to non-availability of fruits and roots, restriction on the use of forests, lack of knowledge about efficient agriculture, and changed ideas about their diet, the last resulting entirely from their cultural contacts with the plains' people.

Hunting is no longer a major occupation of the tribes, and *jhum* cultivation and terraced farming are no longer efficient substitutes for hunting. The fertility of the fields was in the past believed to be secured by sacrifices and prayers based on the belief in "soul-substance" and the observance of fertility cults. Today, however, there is a disintegration of tribal life, and beliefs and practices which aided the struggle for adaptation and secured the food supply have been dropped, while the phenomenal increase of population among certain tribes has made heavy inroads into their primitive economy. Where the tribes live near the plains' people, they have learnt permanent agriculture—the Khond, the Munda, the Santhal, the Garo, the Khasi, and the Angami Naga cultivate their lands in the same way as the plains' people, and irrigation and use of manure as a fertilizer have become essential aids to agriculture. The use of the plough has become popular, if not universal, and cattle have replaced human labour, which often used to be yoked to the plough to make the field yield a bumper harvest; artificial irrigation is now resorted to by most of the tribes mentioned above, but the vagaries of rainfall, the inefficient and crude tools and equipment, lack of foresight and lazy habits impede their economic efforts. Some of the tribes have little artistic taste; their arts and crafts are crude, and in no way serve to help them to earn a living, while there are tribes like the Angami Naga and the Lushai whose artistic enterprises can yield a rich dividend if properly handled.

On the basis of tribal economy, the tribes can be grouped into several clusters or categories. There are tribes who live in the hills and fastnesses and cling to their simple collection or hunting economy. In some parts,



they live by shifting or *jhum* cultivation, supplementing the meagre produce from their fields by lumbering, simple barter of forest products, and occasional or permanent labour in mines, factories and plantations. Some settled tribes live on permanent agriculture, but with only rudimentary knowledge of the farming practices that give security to the agricultural communities of the plains; they keep poultry and cattle, know weaving, spinning and pottery. Terraced farming, associated with *jhum* or independent of it, is practised by various tribes, such as the Khasi, the Khond and the Saora, who use every available slope whose declivity is not too steep for agriculture, and sow seeds broadcast, sacrifice animals, raise menhirs or stone structures in their fields (perhaps as the source of "soul-substance"), and even drench themselves in the monsoon rains to make a bargain with nature for their food; their needs can be met only if all dances are danced, all rites performed and none omitted, and if the gods are satisfied by the prayers and sacrifices traditionally prescribed.<sup>1</sup>

#### IV

From time to time, the primitive and backward conditions of the aboriginal population of India had received some attention from the British administration, but they followed, as far as practicable, a policy of *laissez faire* with regard to these people, with the result that occasional but violent revolts were reported from tribal areas, caused by expropriation of the tribes from their tribal lands, exploitation of tribal labour, and exactions of the money-lenders and the alien vendors of toys and trinkets. It is not possible here to deal at any length with the various efforts of the administration to give relief and work out schemes for the rehabilitation of the primitive hill and jungle tribes, but a few instances might be put forward to illustrate the solicitude of the administration for tribal welfare. It must be pointed out, however, that the absence of a definite policy with regard to the tribal people left them at the mercy of the advanced cultural groups, economically more organized. Missionary activities received the full approval and active support of the then administration of the country, and the Government was lulled to a sense of security on the assumption that what was necessary was being done through missionary activities. It was thought that the long-range policy of converting the tribes to Christianity should be viewed with tolerance on the part of the administration.

Yet, some legislation had to be passed to reduce the discomforts of the aboriginal people. The Paharia came into conflict with the Hindu zemindars quite early, and British interference took the form of attempts at pacification and military operations, while the leaders of the revolt were granted land and *sanads*. To neutralize such violent outbursts the Paharia were surrounded by a ring of disabled and retired soldiers, who were encouraged to settle in and

The first group includes tribes like the Rajis of Ascot, Almora district, U.P., the jungle Birhor and the Kharia of the Ranchi district of Bihar, the Darlung Kuki of Tripura state, the hill Maria of Bastar, Madhya Pradesh, the Koya, the Kadar, the hill Pantanam of Hyderabad and Mysore states, and probably the Juang of Orissa state. The second group includes the Korwa of Mirzapur in U.P., the Garo, and the Malpaharia of Assam and Bengal, respectively, the Naga tribes, the Mura and the Dandami Maria of Bastar, the Khond and the Saora of the Ganjam Agency tracts in Orissa, and the Kamar of Chhattisgarh. The advanced tribes who can be ill-distinguished from the lower agricultural castes of the plains, except in the social structure and tribal beliefs and practices, are the Tharus of Tarai, U.P., the Munda-speaking tribes of Bihar, the Oraon of the Ranchi district, the Khasi of Assam, the Parja, the Bhatra and the Gond tribes of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the Badaga, and probably the Kota of Madras, the Bhils and the Kolf of Gujarat.

around the Paharia tract to keep the peace. Gradually the leaders of the tribe had to be vested with civil and criminal jurisdiction in the villages, till the improved state of law and order earned for them special treatment and the withdrawal in 1782 of the Rajmahal hills from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. In 1796, the code drafted for the administration of the Daman-i-Koh, the new name for the Paharia tract, became Regulation I, and the tract was thenceforth administered by the collector without regard to any of the laws in force in British India, according to his own rules.

Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas were seething with tribal discontent, and armed intervention by the Government was frequently sought by the *zemindars* to restore peace. The 1855 Santhal revolt made necessary the creation of Daman-i-Koh, and the Santhal Parganas, as a separate district, was declared a non-regulated area by Regulation XXXVII of 1855. All this was done on the ground that the complicated machinery of "civilized" laws was unsuited to the genius of the aboriginals, a subject on which S. C. Roy, the pioneer anthropologist of India, had made pertinent observations. Several bits of legislation were passed under the authority of the Executive Council of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay. By the Indian Councils Act of 1861, the British Parliament validated rules and regulations made by the Governor-General-in-Council and by certain local authorities for non-regulated tracts. The Government of India Act of 1870 further empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to issue laws and regulations for the administration of areas where the operation of the civil and criminal Procedure Acts in force in British India was restricted. In 1874, the Indian Legislature passed the Scheduled Districts Act or Act XIV of 1874, whereby the "local" government was empowered to declare in respect of the tracts specified in the Act what enactments were or were not in force, and to notify the extension, with modifications or restrictions if necessary, of any enactments in force at that time in any part of British India.

(The scheduled tracts which were created to give effect to the Government of India Act of 1870 were as follows: in Assam—Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, Andaman Islands; in Bengal—Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Chittagong Hill tracts, the Santhal Parganas, Chota Nagpur division, and Angul Mahal; in Bombay—Aden, Sindh, Panchmahal and estates of Mewasi chiefs in West Khandesh; in the C.P.—Chanda Zamindaris, Chindwara Jagirdaris; in Madras—14 Mallhas in Vizagapatam, some areas in Godawari district, and Laccadive including Minicoy; in the Punjab—Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail-Khan, Dera Ghazi-Khan, Lahaul and Spiti; in the U.P.—Jhansi division, Kumaon and Gardhwal, Tarai Pargana, few areas in the Mirzapur district, family domains of the Maharaja of Benaras, Jaunsar-Bawar in Dehradun district, and Manpur Pargana of the Central India Agency. The last was removed from the list in 1938. Most of these areas were exempt in revenue and civil matters from the ordinary laws, except where operation was extended to their territories by special notification.)

Despite the protective measures for these areas, many hardships had been felt by the primitive and aboriginal inhabitants of the tracts, particularly as a result of the alienation of their tribal lands and the exactions and exploitation of the people by the *mahajans* and alien landlords. In 1917, Madras enacted a law by which it sought to regulate the rate of interest that could be charged on loans advanced to members of hill tribes, and to check expropriation from their lands by the Uriyas, and other money-lending classes, in the Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godawari. As early as 1876, in the Santhal Parganas, the Government had prohibited the

sale and transfer of land, either privately or by the orders of the Court. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms accepted the position with regard to the backward tribes, and these areas, the list of which was occasionally revised, were to be administered by the Governors of Provinces. But the Government of India, in their proposals under section 52-A of the Act of 1919, proposed a division of the backward and scheduled areas into areas (1) wholly excluded, and (2) partially excluded, though "opinions were not unanimous with regard to the demarcation of areas under the latter category", and the advisability of treating areas as partially excluded. The tracts declared backward for the purpose of the Government of India Act of 1919 were as follows: (1) Laccadive Islands and Minicoy; (2) Chittagong Hill tracts; (3) Spitti; (4) Angul district; (5) Darjeeling district; (6) Lahaul; (7) Ganjam Agency; (8) Vizagapatam Agency; (9) Godawari Agency; (10) Chota Nagpur division; (11) Sambalpur district; (12) Santhal Parganas district; (13) Garo Hills district; (14) British Pulia of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, excluding Shillong municipality and cantonment; (15) Mikir Hills; (16) North Cachher Hills; (17) Naga Hills; (18) Lushai Hills and Sadiya, Balupari and Lakhimpur frontier tracts.

Protective measures were also adopted in 1935 when the list of areas to be considered as excluded and partially excluded was revised and regulations were drawn up to give relief to the aboriginal population and save them from exploitation and alienation of their lands. The reports submitted by the various provincial governments on the subject of tribal welfare and rehabilitation leave the impression that even if the desire to ameliorate the condition of the tribals existed, nothing significant could be done by the administration because the resources at its disposal were not sufficient. The missionary activities, the only real rehabilitation measures in many parts of tribal India, became suspect as the contacts of the tribal people with the plains increased owing to a phenomenal increase of population in the plains and the need for opening up the areas inhabited by backward and primitive peoples. At the same time expanded communications and the need to exploit the natural resources of the tribal areas brought the problems of the tribal peoples to the fore, and anthropological studies of the remote, inaccessible people described the woes of tribal life. As the demographic facts of tribal areas came to be known, as the knowledge of tribal depopulation and distress increased, opinions began to be crystallized on the need for a new policy with regard to the tribal areas. Nevertheless a policy of segregation was still the watchword of some missionaries and British administrative officers.

With the transfer of power and the formation of the Indian Republic, a greater awareness of tribal distress forced the tribal problems into the open and the avowed policy of the Indian Government has become one of contact and understanding rather than *laissez faire* and segregation. The Constitution of the Indian Union, therefore, has adopted articles expressing the solicitude of the people for the tribal elements and, if the provisions are observed, this will constitute a great step forward for the tribes. In the short period of to years, it has been proposed to bring the tribal peoples into line with the rural population of the countryside, and to make them feel that they belong to the land they live in, with common goals, common ideologies and national aspirations. To effect this transition of tribes, the Constitution of India has specifically provided safeguards and directions for tribal rehabilitation. Article 46 of the Constitution, for example, lays down that states shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections

of the people, and shall protect them from social injustice and exploitation. Schemes of development are to be financed out of the Consolidated Fund of India, by grants-in-aid from the revenues of the state, for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes (a. 275-i). Under articles 330 and 332, seats for scheduled castes and tribes have been reserved both in the House of the People, and on the Legislative Assembly of the state in which the tribes live. Article 335 provides for special consideration of members of the scheduled castes and tribes for appointment to posts in the Union and the states. Article 338 provides for appointment of a special officer for scheduled castes and tribes, and article 340 envisages the appointment of a Commission for the welfare of the backward section of the people. The fifth and sixth schedules specifically refer to the administration of tribal areas in Parts A and B states and in Assam, respectively. In view of the fact that the special treatment of the backward peoples has been contested in the courts as "discrimination", it has been found necessary to incorporate some amendments to the Constitution validating such treatment, which are now on the legislative anvil.

## V

The various states with tribal and backward population have recognized the urgent need of social service and welfare activities, but most of the measures so far adopted have been on the economic plane, and are therefore in a sense half-measures. The need for a total approach has not yet been fully recognized and much effort is being wasted on publicity and propaganda which have a limited function and are of doubtful expediency. A brief résumé of the activities of the various states is given below.

A five-year plan of tribal welfare work for nearly 50 lakhs of tribal population in Madhya Pradesh (C.P.) was drawn up by the late A. V. Thakkar as early as 1946, and the state government has initiated a number of welfare schemes. Stress has been laid on education, economic improvement, medical relief, water supply and extension of communications, and both state and private enterprises are taking part in the work. Some of the state-aided welfare societies own vans, cinema and radio equipment, and popular lectures and entertainments figure prominently in their rehabilitation efforts. An equal number of the tribal population in Bihar, concentrated in Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas, are being catered for by the state and private organizations. The initiative that was in the hands of the missionaries seems to have passed into those of the administration, and a number of benefit schemes with regard to education, sanitation, health, irrigation, cottage industries, co-operative societies of the multi-purpose type, have been launched. The system of indirect rule is being slowly replaced by direct administration, for example by the *Thana* system which has as its ostensible object welfare work, but which is gradually being vested with other responsibilities. The tribal attitude to the *Thana* system has, however, been more misinformed than hostile, for suspicion and distrust of aliens are on the increase among the tribal peoples, and tribal leadership appears to have passed to the Christians among them whose education and awareness have put them in the vanguard of tribal movements. In Orissa tribal welfare is under a Minister, in view of the political unrest of the tribal elements and the need for a positive approach to tribal problems.

Bombay has a record of tribal welfare work initiated by the former

government. A Backward Classes Department had introduced a number of measures for relief among the Bhils, the Katkaris and the Warlis. Madras had a large tribal population, at various levels of progress, a large section of which has already been assimilated into the caste structure of the Province. A Backward Classes Advisory Committee is now looking after the interests of the tribes, and state and private organization are working to rehabilitate them. In Andhra, Kerala and Tamilnad, a good deal of activity is reported and the Malabar centre of the Servants of India Society has put forward a scheme to help the dying Todas to recover lost ground. The state of Hyderabad has had a long start in tribal welfare activities, thanks to numerous sympathetic and competent administrative officers, mostly British, and today a Social Service Department is initiating large and costly schemes to ameliorate the conditions of the tribals with particular emphasis on educational, medical and economic benefits. Tribal lands have been protected, money lending has been controlled, agricultural loans are provided free of interest, co-operative societies function for multi-purpose benefits, irrigation works have brought large acreage under the plough, and tribal dialects have found a place in the educational curricula.

Assam has a unique status, with 28 lakhs of tribal people fringing the north-eastern frontier of India. The tribal people were allies of the British army in the war, and their sufferings as a result of the Japanese invasion have earned them a priority in matters of redress and relocation. Assam's problems being different and the tribal population of strategic importance, the responsibility for rehabilitation is being shared by the central government, and a three-crore plan has been drawn up by the Central Planning Commission, with particular reference to Assam's specific needs.

The Rajasthan government which has a strong tribal element, there being eight lakhs of Bhils alone, has organized a Backward Class Welfare Department, and tribal problems have received adequate attention as indicated by provisions already announced. The Bhil Seva Mandal, founded by Shri A. V. Thakkar, has done much valuable work among the Bhils and is now a key organization for social welfare in the Bombay state and other parts of the country. A significant achievement of the Mandal has been the successful reorientation of the Bhil's attitude to his tribal culture. In spite of contacts with civilization and the forces impinging on the Bhil culture, there is hardly any detribalization, and even educated boys and girls take to their indigenous culture pattern without misgivings or suspicion. In this way the Bhil dances and songs have been preserved and are inspiring the Bhils to greater activity. Western Bengal, which even after partition has a significant tribal population—nearly two millions—has created a separate ministry for aboriginal and backward classes, and a cadre of special officers has been trained to tackle tribal problems on the administrative level. From a recent report of a speech by I. I. Chundrigar, Governor of North West Frontier province in Pakistan (W), it appears that a scheme to make the tribal areas self-sufficient is being worked out. The Assistant Director of Public Instruction of the State and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North West Frontier province, have, in fact, been asked to give a detailed report on the educational and medical facilities to be provided for the tribal people.

All these measures are good so far as they go, but a total approach to tribal problems is perhaps the greatest present need. After centuries of apathy and neglect, a *malaise* has set in among many tribes and backward groups, and mere economic improvement may not be the solution for tribal ills today. The Munda tribes are passing through a difficult period of change, and their

contacts with civilization have introduced problems. The bride-price, which formerly was paid in kind—particularly cattle—is now demanded in cash and—the cost of marriage has increased so much that it has become impossible for an average man to secure a wife. With an excess of female population and a social etiquette that forbids parents to settle the marriage of their daughters without being approached by the parents of the bridegroom or by the latter himself, marriage is a distant prospect for the young women. Marriage by capture, celibacy, late marriage, pre-marital and extra-marital licence have brought the Munda tribes to the verge of a major cultural crisis. The conflict of ideologies brought about by missionary activities has put the matriarchal Garos in a desperate position in which all the tribal values are being challenged. The potato cultivation among the Khasis has precipitated an economic crisis; the self-sufficient social economy of the Khasis is being replaced by a dependent economy, in which the Khasis are subject to the whims and caprices of alien traders and their neighbours, while the contacts with soldiers have disorganized family life. The shifting or *Podu* cultivation of the Saoras and the Khonds of the Agency tracts, Orissa, no longer secure them against starvation and squalor; sexual promiscuity and disease are on the increase and are hastening the complete cultural collapse of the Bhotiyas. Contacts with aliens have affected the culture-pattern of the polyandrous Khasis of the Cis-Himalayas, and the traditional ways of life are no longer sacrosanct. The status of joint marriage is on the decline, divorce is on the increase, and wealthy families indulge in polygamy so that the acute shortage of women is widening the gulf between the rich and the poor. These problems which the tribal societies are facing today cannot be solved by mere economic rehabilitation.

The problems of tribal rehabilitation must be viewed in the context of tribal dynamics. Under the prevailing economic conditions, disintegration of tribal life is as real today as the lack of social solidarity in community life in the villages. The war brought the tribes in many parts of the country into close contact with the fighting forces, and war economy forced the tribes into the arms of alien agencies so suddenly that there was no time for adjustment. The process of disintegration has set in and, often, the material conditions of tribal life have rapidly changed without corresponding changes in the cultural life. The pattern of tribal life everywhere has been disturbed, and unless tribal cultures can be readapted to tribal dynamics, the future of the tribal people cannot be assured.

Vigilant administration has at no time been more needed than it is today, for the very centres of tribal life have been infected and, in some cases, even atrophied. The lack of patience on the part of tribal leaders has contributed to upsetting the balance of tribal life. However, planned rehabilitation must take into account the hopes and aspirations of the people, misconceived though they may be. The two axioms of cultural rehabilitation should be: (1) we cannot be civilized unless everyone of us is civilized, and (2) every people, however primitive or civilized, has a right to its own way of life, and to the development of its traditional culture. To reconcile these two requires a complete grasp of the details, and a sympathetic understanding of the realities of tribal aims and aspirations.

#### SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- AIYAPPAN, A. *Socio-Economic Survey of Tribal and Backward Classes in Madras State* (Madras).  
ELWIN, V. *The Aborigines* (O.U.P.).

- FURER-HAIMENDORF, C. von. *Tribal Hyderabad* (Hyderabad Deccan).  
 GHUREY, G. S. *The Aborigines, So-called and their Future* (Gokhale Institute, Poona).  
 GRIGSON, W. V. *The Challenge of Backwardness* (Hyderabad Deccan).  
 HUTTON, T. H. *Census Report of India*, Vol. I, Pt. I, 1931.  
 MAJUMDAR, D. N. (i) *Fortunes of Primitive Tribes*; (ii) *Matrix of Indian Culture* (Lucknow).  
 THAKKAR, A. V. *Adim Jati* (Hindi); (Delhi).

## THE ECONOMICS OF THE INDIAN VILLAGE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

B. K. MADAN

The converse of the above, "The social structure of the Indian village and its economic implications", might form an equally appropriate theme of discussion in studying the role and significance of the Indian village in the developing economic pattern of the country. But perhaps the social structure of the village represents the static element, and its economics—or broadly speaking the amalgam of influences that go to make modern material development, viz. the spirit of change—represents dynamics of village economy, and is at present the more instructive subject to pursue. Indeed, the interaction of economic and social factors in the complex and varied life of the Indian village is everywhere evident.

### THE TYPICAL VILLAGE

The village is the pivot of the old economic order, the unit of the economy, and it is to the village that we must go to study the conditions in which the vast majority of Indians live and work. Six out of seven Indians live in villages, and they had acquired at an early stage a fullness of life, a vitality and continuity which have helped their survival through the ages. The persistence of the village organization in the face of successive political vicissitudes has time and again attracted notice by foreign observers, and the following passage from Sir Charles Malcafe's minute of 1830 is often recalled: "The village communities are little republics having nearly everything they want within themselves; and almost independent of foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds revolution . . . but the village communities remain the same."

The typical Indian village is an aggregate of cultivated holdings, without fence or enclosure, with or without some waste area attached to it, and usually there is a central site where the dwelling houses are clustered together; in some cases small homesteads and farm buildings are found separately located on the holdings. It is this characteristic of a common dwelling area centrally located amidst the open village lands which gives the Indian rural landscape a somewhat unique physical appearance.

The village was traditionally a predominantly self-sufficient economic unit containing within its bounds all the labour, capital and skill necessary

for its agricultural and industrial activities. The village inhabitants may be divided broadly into three groups: (a) the agriculturists; (b) the village officers; and (c) the village artisans and menials. In India caste and occupation have traditionally been closely allied, and the alliance has produced a division of labour which is seen at its simplest in the village. Broadly, the *zamindars*, or village "masters", own and cultivate the land, and the *kamin*, or menials, do everything else. The agriculturists themselves may consist of peasant proprietors (owner-cultivators), landowners or tenants of various grades, the relative importance of any class of agriculturist varying according to the system of land tenure; together they form the most important section of the village community. The small capital required for agriculture—chiefly on a small-scale and using the most elementary tools and implements—is provided from the savings of the agriculturist or the landlord, if the cultivator is a tenant, supplemented by borrowing from the village money-lender. The agriculturists "are themselves the managers, organizers and experts of their petty farms".

Each village has its own officers and, in fact, the village was and remains the unit of administration in India. The first village officer is the headman, or *patel*, or *zaildar*, a hereditary office combining responsibility for peace and order with the collection of revenue and petty magisterial duties. The *patwari*, or village accountant, is the official in most intimate touch with the agriculturists, who maintains land records, makes reports on the state of crops on which remissions of land revenue are partly based, as well actually receives the revenues. These village officials are given plots of land in payment for their services.

The village servants—artisans and menials—constitute the third group of village inhabitants. They are an integral part of the village community and form a considerable proportion of the population. The artisan group is composed of the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, shoemaker, oil-presser, weaver, tailor, dyer and, perhaps, the goldsmith. The servants are the barber, waterman, washerman, drummer or bard, leather-worker or tanner, watchman and sweeper. Finally there is the holy man—mullah, astrologer or temple priest. All who serve the village and its needs from Brahmin (highest in the caste hierarchy) to Chamar (reckoned as one of the "lowest" castes) have their regular clients. Indeed, such is the respect for equity in the village community that, when any servant dies, his clients are divided amongst his sons as surely as is a zamindar's land amongst his sons. The number and type of servants depend upon the size and situation of a village. To quote the Census Report of 1901, "the feature of Indian rural life is the way in which each village is provided with a complete equipment of artisans and menials, so that, until the recent introduction of Western commodities . . . it was almost self-supporting and independent excepting in the matter of salt and a few other luxuries purchased at the village fair or brought in by the lamans or caravans".

Village custom is so variable that generalizations about village servants can have only the broadest application and this applies particularly to their remuneration. Technically the true (attached) servant is one who performs certain fixed services periodically in return for a share of the patron's harvest. The share is a matter of custom and record, and is either a specific measure of grain or a fixed proportion of the harvest, or a combination of both. There are various perquisites, and more recently even cash payments in addition, in combinations differing according to place—wage payments in cash have become more and more common—time and class of servant. Owing to the



various methods of late payment for service of this kind, it is more open to exploitation than labour paid for in cash. Relationships between the *zamindar* and the servant are, however, far different from those of employer and employee in an urban commercial establishment or factory. "If the *zamindar* is master, he is also patron, and if he stands above, he also stands behind his servant. He will help him when he comes into conflict with others and may even make his cause his own . . . as a rule there is a friendly spirit of give and take."<sup>1</sup> "There is an underlying equity in unsophisticated village life which the modern industrial town might envy."<sup>2</sup>

#### CASTE

The economic aspects of the caste system are an important feature of the old Indian society. The chief basis of the caste system, though by no means its sole one, is traced to function or occupation. At one time or another, professions in most countries were hereditary in practice, if not in theory. There were obvious advantages attaching to the hereditary system under which the son naturally learned the secrets of the family occupation and acquired proficiency in it with the minimum of effort in the congenial atmosphere of home, and under the affectionate care of the father. This was especially important when there was no organized system of public instruction and when a high premium was placed on manual dexterity. So long as this principle worked naturally and rationally it was open to no objection. But this ceased to be the case and, with time, the comparative fluidity of the caste system in the earlier stages gave place to rigidity.

#### PANCHAYAT

The *panchayat*, an ancient and once vital village institution the survival of which in its indigenous form in parts of the country is at once a testimony to the enduring quality of the village community and of hope for the future of democratic institutions. The *panchayat* was a council, not formally elected, but appointed by the general assent of the community, which ran the affairs of the village. In olden days, it collected the land revenue and represented the villages in their dealings with the royal tax-collectors (and occasionally even refused to pay revenue to government); it settles village disputes (except those concerning a breach of caste rules), supervises communal activities, such as the building of roads, the repair of tanks, etc., and performs many of the functions of government.

A noted observer, Sir Malcolm Darling, records his conversation on the role of the *panchayat* with a *zaildar*:

"Do people always tell the truth before the *panchayat*?" I asked. "Always" said the *zaildar* (headman) with immense emphasis.

"And do they in *kachhery* (court)?"

"No, there falsehood is spoken."

<sup>1</sup> "The exchange of services, which is the condition of all friendly human relationships, is most evident at a wedding. If the wedding is in a patron's house, the servant may have to work hard in ministering to a large gathering of guests, but there will be generous feasting, in which he has his part, though (like the women) he must wait until the *zamindars* have had their fill. And if the wedding is in his own house, his patron will lend him beds and gear; possibly, too, money without interest." *Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village*, 1934, Sir Malcolm Darling, p. 272.

<sup>2</sup> op. cit. p. 274.

“And when you go to *kachhery*, do you speak falsehood too?”

“When I am an assessor, never”, he exclaimed proudly, throwing back a solemn face.

“But what if you have to give evidence?”

“Oh then”, and the wrinkled face broke into a beaming smile, “I make the lower the higher (*niche upar karlen*)”. There was general laughter at this, broken by a Brahmin saying in earnest tones: “In the *panchayat* there is justice, but in the court there is none”—a sentiment which won general assent.

“But why do men fear to speak falsehood in the *panchayat* and not in court?”

“In court it is an affair of parties, but in the *panchayat* two lines are drawn on the ground, one for the Ganjes and the other for the Jamna, and no one dare speak falsehood in the presence of the holy water.”

All I ask agree that the truth is as surely told before the *panchayat* as the contrary in *kachhery*. “How could a man venture to tell a lie before his brotherhood?” said one of yesterday’s *jats* (peasants); and another added: “It is a Hindu belief that where five sit together God himself is present and no one would dare to lie in His presence.”<sup>1</sup> Here was an indigenous institution “in miniature the ideal form of Government, democracy at the base and aristocracy at the head.”

#### JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM

Another institution, the joint and undivided family system, characteristic of Hindu society and its social structure, has greatly influenced the economics of the village, and has in turn been modified under the impact of new economic influences. Under this, as many as three generations may live together at any time in the same hive. It is a kind of patriarchal organization where the eldest male member of the family is invested with supreme authority in the conduct of family affairs. Correspondingly; the senior female member, the mother or wife of the male head, is the female head, with corresponding authority in matters of internal household management, and often with a considerable influence in general family matters as well. The earnings of every member flow into the common pool, on which drafts to meet the needs of all are regulated by the family head—everyone earning according to his capacity and receiving according to need. The joint family has its merits as well as defects. It takes the place of national social insurance, guaranteeing bare subsistence to all, to orphans, the disabled, the infirm, the aged, the unfortunate widows as well as the temporarily unemployed. It makes possible the most economical use of the limited resources of the family, avoiding reduplication of household equipment and establishment as well as the economic consequences of excessive sub-division and fragmentation of land which result from the laws of inheritance. The system, however, discourages individuality, initiative and enterprise and tends to act as a drag on economic progress.

#### LAWS OF INHERITANCE

It is difficult to dissociate the economics of the village, again, from the laws of inheritance of property which are themselves largely governed by the insti-

<sup>1</sup> op. cit. p. 141.

tution of the joint family. Under these laws, every male child is entitled to an equal share of the property, in contrast to the law of primogeniture. The most important economic effect of the laws of inheritance is the widespread distribution of property which results in the sub-division and extreme fragmentation of agricultural holdings and is an obstacle to efficient and economical agriculture. The laws conform to the principle of equality and distributive justice and, like the joint family system, met the requirements of an order of society where the emphasis was on status and economic stability. They are not conducive, however, to that spirit of fierce endeavour which underlay the Industrial Revolution.

#### CHANGE

All this has been changing. With the growth of international commerce and the rise of internal markets, assisted by the extension of railways and roads, the old self-sufficiency of the village has been progressively worn down; the rigidity of the old village division of labour has been softening; the old caste barriers to economic mobility are slowly yielding and cash increasingly replaces kind or barter in the village. At the same time, the expansion of towns and the diversification of employment opportunities, the rise of new trades and the decline of old ones, have been breaking the hold of the joint family system. The spread of education and the general trend of the times works in the same direction. Two world wars in which hundreds of thousands of soldiers were exposed to a new outlook in distant theatres have added a new ferment to the countryside. The advent of freedom, with accelerated economic and social reform in the abolition of large landed estates and the increase of the rights of the tenants, with elections and adult suffrage, further widens the village horizon and complicates the problems of adjustment and of devising a new stable order in place of the old.

Significant among the effects on the social order already manifest are the rise in the age of marriage, the improved status of woman, the decline in the despotism of the joint family ruler as well as the mother-in-law, and the lesser vogue of purdah or the veil and, in general, the increasing reorientation of the alignment of family relations from mother and son to husband and wife.

#### LAND TENURE

Fundamental to an understanding of the shifting economics of the Indian village is some knowledge of the land tenure and taxation systems. The extent of village communism before British rule is a matter for controversy, but "either in a feudal or an imperial scheme there never was any notion of the ownership of the land vesting in anybody excepting the peasantry".<sup>1</sup> When the British first drew up their land settlements in Bengal they placed the *zamindars* and *jagirdars*, the revenue farmers and the territorial chiefs, on an equal footing and, partly as a matter of convenience, partly because of a misunderstanding of their status, recognized them as owners of the land with all the rights of selling the land, etc., of the English landlord. The cultivator was thus dispossessed of his land and deprived of nearly all his old rights. The system failed in its original intention of producing a class of educated

<sup>1</sup> *Land Problems of India*, Radhakamal Mukherjee, 1937.

landlords who would utilize their wealth and education to improve the land (and who would also be loyal to the government). Instead, sub-infeudation—which has even been known to reach the fantastic length of over 50 intermediaries between land owner and cultivator—has prevented the *zamindars* from fulfilling the functions which provide the economic justification for a landlord and tenant system. “The land is nobody’s concern.” It has now been decided to abolish *zamindari* and, in most of the states of India where the system prevails (Madras, Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Assam), the state legislatures have passed laws under which the land is to be taken over from the landlords by the government on payment of compensation. If the *Zamindari* Abolition Acts become effective, over 170 million acres of land (out of over 180 million acres under *zamindari*) will be taken over from the landlords, and the peasant will hold them directly from government.<sup>1</sup> The cost of compensating the *zamindars* is estimated at several hundred crores and presents a difficult financial problem to the states governments.<sup>2</sup>

#### “RURALIZATION” AND PRESSURE OF POPULATION

The position of the village artisans has undergone the greatest change. With the ousting of custom by commerce, they have lost several of their old rights—thus, the tanner no longer obtains as a right the hides of dead animals, for the farmer has discovered that these have a lucrative market. And as a result of the improvement of transport and the competition of cheap machine-made goods they have often lost, not only their former perquisites, but their actual employment. Since industrialization in the cities did not proceed rapidly enough to absorb those deprived of their customary occupations, they were driven to agricultural work. From 1891 to 1921 there was a steady increase in the proportion of persons engaged in agriculture and a corresponding decline in the proportion of industrial workers. Unfortunately the rapid growth of population has been accompanied neither by a corresponding increase in industrialization nor by a sufficient extension of the land under cultivation. In consequence, as seen in the following table, there has been a steady decline in the *per capita* area sown.

*Net per capita area sown (British India)*

Year	Population (millions)	Average net area sown* (million acres)	Per capita area sown (acres)
1911 . . . . .	231.6	208	0.90
1921 . . . . .	233.6	205	0.88
1931 . . . . .	256.3	211	0.82
1941 . . . . .	295.8	215	0.72

\* Represents the average for five years with the census year as the central one. (Famine Enquiry Commission Report, page 78).  
These trends have continued since 1941: an increase in the absolute acreage sown, with a greater increase in the population.

<sup>1</sup> Over 70 per cent of the assessed land is under various forms of the *zamindari* or *mahawari* (joint-ownership) systems; in the remaining 30 per cent the *ryotwari* system prevails under which the individual *ryot* or peasant is separately assessed for revenue and is held directly responsible to the state for it. He has the right to sell or transfer his land, a right which has, as we shall see later, often worked to his disadvantage in his dealings with the money-lender.

<sup>2</sup> The increase in land revenue is expected to bring in about Rs.200 million per annum, about five per cent of the costs of compensation.

The decline of rural handicrafts has also impoverished the farmer to the extent that he and his family have abandoned many of the occupations subsidiary to agriculture and have not found substitutes.

As a result of the growth of population, the increase in the proportion dependent on agriculture, and the laws of inheritance, the average holding grew steadily smaller. The Famine Enquiry Commission found in 1945 that, in most of the provinces investigated (Bengal, U.P., Punjab, Bombay and Madras), the average holding could produce roughly two tons of cereals, the size of the average holding varying from 4.4 acres in Bengal to 11.7 acres in Bombay. These figures conceal the fact that the majority of holdings are much smaller than the averages suggest. The unit of cultivation in India is often too small to be operated with efficiency or to occupy fully either the cultivator or his bullocks. His efficiency is further reduced by the fragmentation of his holding into strips separated from each other. Attempts have been made in some provinces to induce the farmers to consolidate their holdings by exchanging their strips of land, but progress is slow and only in the Punjab has some success been achieved.

The minute and scattered nature of the average holding is only one cause of the inefficiency of Indian agriculture. Other causes of these miserable yields include the poverty of the soil; the inadequacy of good seed, livestock and other equipment; irregular rainfall and insufficient irrigation; and the ill-health, ignorance and apathy of the cultivator. The Indian farmer is not inherently inefficient; but, in general, the inefficiency and lack of initiative of the farmer proceed from his poverty and bondage to the landlord or the money-lender.

#### THE MONEY-LENDER

The money-lender provides a neat illustration of the vicious circle of the peasant's poverty. His indigence forces him to borrow from the money-lender—whether for the purchase of equipment or land or for the expenses of marriages, funerals or other social needs—and the exorbitant charges coupled with his own miserable income make him increasingly unable to repay the loan. With the commercialization of agriculture his needs for cash increased, while his ignorance of market conditions and ineptness at selling prevented him from realizing the full cash value of his crops. The village money-lender found himself, upon the advent of Western ideas and law, free from the old customary restraints, such as the rule of *Damdapat* by which he was prohibited from receiving as repayment more than double the sum lent. Under the new laws of contract and transfer of property his loans (which were now issued on the security of land and not, as formerly, on personal security) could be recorded, his claims were backed by the law, and in case of default the debtor's possession could be attached and the debtor himself arrested or imprisoned. Small wonder, then, that from 1880 onwards the money-lender flourished as the green bay tree. Not only were thousands of farmers dispossessed of their land, but several rural classes borrowed themselves into virtual serfdom.

The problem of reducing this burden has engaged the attention of the provincial governments. Numerous laws have been passed restraining the money-lender from alienating the peasant's land, regulating his accounts, forcing him to register and obtain a licence, limiting his rates of interest, setting up Debt Conciliation Boards to bring about voluntary adjustments

of debt, providing for the compulsory scaling down of debts, etc. A better remedy was the provision of alternative and controlled sources of credit. The Government provides loans, both for emergencies such as floods or famines, and for the permanent improvement of agriculture, and a number of agricultural credit societies, co-operative banks, etc., have been set up. These agencies together are still not an adequate substitute for the money-lender.

#### LANDLESS LABOUR

The small peasant dispossessed of his land and the artisan deprived of his occupation have both become agricultural labourers. The 1882 census recorded 7.5 million "landless day labourers"; the 1931 census showed over 33 millions or about one-third of those engaged in agriculture and about one-fifth of the total working population. The proportion does not appear to have changed much since. The rise of this enormous class has naturally brought about a great change in the social structure and not one for the better.

#### THE DECLINE AND REVIVAL OF THE PANCHAYAT

The impairment of the self-sufficiency of the Indian village has been accompanied by the decay of the age-old institutions which satisfied the social and human needs of the village in a hundred ways and have not been adequately replaced. Mention has been made above of the village *panchayat*. It did not merely narrow its sphere of activities—in many, perhaps most, parts of India it vanished altogether. This was partly because of the introduction of the zamindari system, partly because the government took over many of its functions, partly because of the gradual and partial commercialization of society. Once again an attempt was made to rebuild this institution—from 1904 onwards laws were passed in most provinces and states establishing *panchayats* and conferring on them limited judicial powers (in Bengal the *panchayats* also have some police powers), granting sources of finance (e.g. a portion of the land tax), and providing for their control by government agencies. But once again legislation was not enough: by 1941 hardly nine per cent of the villages had *panchayats*. The existing *panchayats*, emasculated or artificial though they often are, perform useful services, but it will take a long time for them to regain anything like their former organic place in the village community.

#### SOME CONCLUSIONS

Since the advent of independence, indeed since the setting up of Congress Governments in the provinces (now states) in 1937, there has been considerable increase in expenditure for the encouragement of village handicrafts, the expansion of large-scale industries, the starting of large multi-purpose river projects as well as the intensification of agricultural improvements. There is hope that a successful stand will be made against the forces that are exerting relentless pressure on an already low standard of living. A slow advance would, however, seem to be the best that is possible. Talk of a rapid rise in the standard of living is wide of the mark, unless the rapid growth of population can be checked. The whole question of controlling the increase in population

needs to be carefully considered by experts and a positive policy evolved.

In the organization of the economics of the village, the biggest problem is to find a new principle to meet the requirements of organization in an age when commercial society is breaking down the isolation of the village and old customs and modes of organization are suffering disintegration and decay. "The disintegration of the village community, once the peasant's strongest bulwark, is the greatest disservice that the modern world has done him, and the spread of education is doing nothing to arrest the process. The education we have introduced into the country is too individualistic for that. It tends to make people more conscious of their rights than of their obligations, and of what separates them from their neighbours than of what binds them together. It encourages the competitive, if not the acquisitive spirit, and where comparatively few are educated, it tempts them to scorn and even exploit those who are not. These tendencies may be accepted features of town life, but in the village they are like white ants eating their way unseen into the fabric of village life, for men live so closely together there that they cannot live happily without a strong sense of mutual obligation".<sup>1</sup> The answer to the challenge of organization is furnished by the co-operative principle which, even more than the *panchayat*, offers the best hope of the future. Wherever agriculture is the predominant industry, co-operation is coming to be regarded as the natural basis for economic, social and educational development, and India is no exception. Co-operation is, indeed, a method of approach, a form of organization and a technique; as such it is capable of much wider application than merely in the field of credit. It is a powerful means of solving many of the problems of the rural population. The great difficulty is how to substitute for what is often the inspiration of modern business: "Each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost", the motto of co-operation: "Each for all and all for each".

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

- BADEN-POWELL, B. H., *Land Systems of British India*, 1892.  
KEATINGE, G., *Rural Economy in Bombay Deccan*, 1912.  
MATHAI, John, *Village Government in British India*, 1915.  
MANN, Harold, *Land and Labour in a Deccan Village—Pipla Saudagar*, 1917.  
MANN, Harold, and KANITKAR, *Land and Labour in a Deccan Village—Jategaon Budruk*, 1921.  
KEATINGE, G., *Agricultural Progress in Western India*, 1921.  
*Royal Commission on Agriculture in India*, 1928.  
DARLING, M. L., *Rusticus Loquitur—The Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village*, 1930.  
MUKHERJEE, R. K., *Land Problems of India*, 1933.  
BRAYNE, F. L., *Rural Reconstruction*, 1934.  
DARLING, M. L., *Wisdom and Waste in the Punjab Village*, 1934.  
CALVERT, H., *Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab*, 1936.  
*Report of the Land Revenue Commission, Bengal*, 1940.  
*Report of the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee*, 1945.  
TARLOK SINGH, *Poverty and Social Change*, 1945.  
*The Famine Enquiry Commission*, Vols. I and II, 1945.  
*Report of the Co-operative Planning Committee*, 1946.  
NANAVATI, M. B., and ANJARIA, J. J., *The Indian Rural Problem*, 1947.

<sup>1</sup> *The Indian Peasant and the Modern World*, Sir Malcolm Darling (Asiatic Review, January 1942).

PUNJAB BOARD OF ECONOMIC ENQUIRY, *Economic and Village Surveys and Farm Accounts and Family Budgets of Cultivators.*

INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, *Socio-Economic Survey of a Village—Bhuvel, 1949.*

*Report of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, 1949.*

*Report of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, 1950.*

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, *Bulletins and Reviews of Co-operative Movement in India.*



P A R T I I

ORGANIZATION IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

# SOCIAL SCIENCE IN PAKISTAN

CLAUDE LÉVI-STRAUSS

Teaching and research in the social sciences in Pakistan today are closely governed by two factors, the one long-term, the other short-term.

The former is the outcome of the special conditions affecting the social sciences in an Islamic country. It is impossible in such a country to dissociate teaching and research from religion. In 1950, Mr. Zahid Husain, President of the Pakistan State Bank and of the Pakistan Economic Association, announced that Pakistan was the only state in the world which proposed to build its society on a religious structure. This close relationship between science and religion must be regarded as a fact.

From the angle with which we are here concerned, it has two consequences. First, the connexion between theory and practice. — Islam has always maintained that the various levels at which human activity is expressed, namely the social, political, economic and spiritual, are closely linked. In the widest sense of the term, the Moslem way of life is one in which all aspects are closely interdependent.

In this respect, the outlook of modern social science is strangely close to the Islamic point of view. In contrast to the analytical trend of the nineteenth century, to which Marxism was the first reaction, social psychology, sociology and, above all, social anthropology have taught us during the past 30 years that human society, with its beliefs, customs and institutions, is not—as has been alleged—“a thing of shreds and patches”, but that its components are all parts of a whole. We now realize that economic life, technology, legal and political institutions, the arts, morals and religion all belong together, and that we can know nothing of any one of them unless we have discovered in what way it combines with the others to form a pattern. These views, which until recently would still have seemed very bold, accord with certain fundamental concepts of Moslem thought, and might serve as a particularly happy basis for co-operation between science and religion.

At the same time, it must not be overlooked that such an attitude tends to imply a preference for the normative over the objective. The unity which, according to Islam, exists between the various aspects of human activity is due not so much to their interdependence, as to the subordination of some aspects to others. From the point of view of social science, this means that two groups of disciplines are dissociated and receive very unequal attention. On the one hand, there are the older social sciences, originally established on the basis of deduction and speculation, i.e. political science, economics and social philosophy. These are treated with every consideration and are effectively represented in both teaching and research in Pakistan. The younger social sciences, on the other hand, such as social psychology, ethnology and sociology, which derive from the observational sciences and use inductive methods, are less in favour and their importance is less clearly recognized.

The second factor, whose influence, as we indicated at the beginning, will no doubt be shorter-lived, has resulted from the upheavals in educational and research institutions, following the acquisition of independence. In both of these, Indian influence was predominant until the moment of partition. Not only was the teaching staff largely Indian, but those members of the middle classes who enjoyed sufficient leisure and culture to send their children to school and to pay the costs of their education also belonged for the most part to the Indian community. Overnight the teaching institutions found themselves deprived of teachers, and, up to a point, also of pupils. An inverse process made it necessary either to set up new universities, such as that at Sind, or considerably to extend the responsibilities and functions of existing universities. This was done in the case of the Universities of Dacca and Eastern Bengal, the latter being the only one available for the needs of a province of 46,000,000 inhabitants, the number of persons coming under its administrative control having increased from 2,000 to 60,000. Even in Lahore, where the Punjab administration automatically restricted the academic area under the aegis of the University, the staff crisis has not yet been overcome. This situation, which affects all aspects of teaching and research, threatens the development of the social sciences, at least for the time being. The more so, since, just as in many other countries, the natural sciences are the first to benefit from the attention of the public authorities.

As regards social science teaching, similar conditions prevail in the four big University centres of Pakistan—Sind, Bengal, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier province. With few exceptions, to which we shall revert, it may be said that law is taught in all the specialized colleges up to the degree of M.A., and political and economic science up to the degree of B.A. or even M.A. Social psychology, social and cultural anthropology and observational and analytical sociology, on the other hand, appear in the curricula only in subordinate and incidental capacities. Thus educational psychology is sometimes found in the curricula of training colleges; anthropology may be given as part of the geography syllabus, and sociology as part of political science or economics.

The most important law schools include the Law College, which forms part of the University of the Punjab and is heir to a four century old tradition, for law has been taught at Lahore since the time of the Emperor Akbar. The present director is Dr. Abdul Qayyum Malik. The College publishes a review, the *Lahore College Journal*, and organizes legal discussions and a learned society, the Law Society Lectures. The law department of Dacca University should also be mentioned; it is directed by Professor N. U. A. Siddiqui, who last year received an Egyptian visiting professor, Dr. S. Asfur. Finally, the Sind Moslem Law College at Karachi, belonging to Sind University and directed by Professor Hasanally R. Rahmab, gives mostly afternoon and evening classes. The three aforementioned institutions prepare students for the various University degrees, including the doctorate at Lahore and Dacca.

There are two departments of economic science, one at Dacca University, under Professor S. U. Ayyar, an Indian, and the other at Lahore University, directed by Professor S. M. Akhtar, who has represented his country at various international conferences. Statistics may also be included as an ancillary branch of economics. Separate departments exist for this discipline in those same universities (either alone, as at Lahore, or together with commerce, as at Dacca), respectively directed by Professors Zia-Ud-Din and A. F. A. Husain. Centres of no less importance to economic science exist at

Lahore in the Hailey College of Commerce and in Government College, their importance deriving from the personality of their directors, who are themselves distinguished economists. They are Professors Muhamad Hassan and U. Kramat; the latter was appointed last year to direct public education in the province of the Punjab. The economics department at the Sind Moslem College at Karachi is directed by Professor Q. M. Fareed.

As regards the political sciences, there are three main teaching centres. At Dacca, the two departments of international relations and political science are combined under Professor K. J. Newman, author of a recent study on Simmel's social thought. At Lahore, political studies are particularly inspired by the head of the department himself, Mr. Mohammed Aziz Ahmad, who is assuredly one of the most active among young Pakistani intellectuals. He is also the leader of a United Nations Voluntary Speakers' Unit, with its headquarters at Lahore University. Professor Ilyas Ahmad of Sind Moslem College, who is considerably his senior in years, has published important works on the relationship between political thought in eighteenth-century Europe and in Islam. He teaches at Karachi, together with the Chancellor of Sind University, Mr. A. B. Haleem (who represented his country at the Lucknow Conference in 1950 and is very close to the Moslem League circles), and with the principal of Central Training College, Mr. O. H. Ansari.

Although Peshawar University is still in process of formation, there is no doubt that the three disciplines under consideration will be effectively taught there by such men as Messrs. Nafisud Din, M. Walli-ullah, S. M. Idris, S. A. Muttahil and Mohammed Raza Khan.

As regards psychology, which is already taught by Professor Fazal Ur Rahman at Sind University, an exception to the somewhat negative list so far drawn up exists in two institutions in the Punjab, both of which have set up important departments of psychology with an active interest in social psychology; these are Government College and Forman Christian College. At the former, Professor Kazi Mohammed Aslam is effectively carrying on a tradition of psychology based on philosophy, but with a bent towards laboratory work and experimentation. At Forman Christian College, the psychoanalytical aspect is emphasized under the keen and generous direction of Dr. I. Latif, who practises medicine, conducts a seminar of advanced psychological studies, presides over the Institute of Clinical and Applied Psychology, and publishes a review—the *Journal of Clinical Psychology*.

Educational psychology, moreover, enjoys a privileged place in the curricula of Pakistan's most important and oldest training college, the Central Training College at Lahore, which is directed by Professor B. A. Hashmi. The College review, the *Punjab Educational Review*, pays special attention to Unesco's work.

Anthropology, as has already been noted, is scarcely represented, except as a part of geography, inspired chiefly by Professors Manek Pithawalla at Sind University and Kazi Ahmad at the Punjab University. Both publish reviews—the *Bulletin of the Karachi Geographical Society* and the *Pakistan Geographical Review*.

Apart from the universities and colleges, and often in co-operation with them, private teaching and research institutions, as well as public authorities and large associations, contribute to the development of the social sciences.

Three such associations should be given first mention, the Pakistan Economic Society holds a congress every year, which may without exaggeration be considered a national event. The principal objective of these congresses

would appear to be the gradual formulation of an original economic doctrine, reconciling the requirements of modern life with the fundamental principles of Islam. Thus a third alternative would be found which would enable not only the Moslem states but perhaps other countries also, to escape the fatal dilemma which keeps them between the contradictory horns of capitalism and communism. At recent congresses, particular attention was given to such matters as the agricultural problem (with a view to discovering a happy mean between respect for private property and the inevitable eviction of the feudal lords, the *zamindari* and *jaggirdari*), and to loans at interest and time bargains, traditionally condemned by Islamic doctrine.

The activities of the Pakistani economists also find expression in the Society's review, the *Pakistan Economic Review*, and in research carried out by semi-private groups, such as the Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry, directed by Professor Muhamed Hassan (already mentioned) and to which we are indebted for remarkable studies on family budgets among the provincial peasantry.

A sensational development in economic studies in Islamic countries may be expected from the setting up of a Central College of Economic Science, which was decided upon last year at the International Islamic Conference at Teheran.

The All-Pakistan Political Science Association, whose Secretary-General is Professor Mohammed Aziz Ahmad, held a national conference at Lahore in 1950, and its proceedings form an impressive publication. This association is also concerned, although from a new angle, with the relationship between traditional Islamic thought and modern problems, but it is particularly active in all matters relating to the preparation of the country's future constitution.

Lastly, the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, with its headquarters at Karachi, and of which a branch was recently to have been set up in Dacca under Professor K. J. Newman, organizes conferences of which the proceedings are printed in its quarterly review, *Pakistan Horizon*.

At a more practical level, the work of societies such as the *Anjuman-e-Tanzeem*, or "Association for Raising the Masses", and the Pakistan Institute of Social Service must not be neglected. These associations mostly include young civil servants keenly aware of the problems of modern life, such as Messrs. Hatif S. Mohamed, Iqbal A. Quraishi, Masud and Mahkri. These civil servants, for the most part members of the Inspectorate of Labour and of the municipal authorities, frequently work together with the Friends' Service Units, of which there is a particularly active section at Dacca. Several of them were trained by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay. The Inspectorate of Labour also publishes a remarkable review in Dacca, the *Eastern Pakistan Labour Journal*. It contains the best sociological monographs published since Pakistan became independent.

There is no doubt that the setting up of a National Institute of Psychology at Karachi (alongside the future Federal University) and of a National Institute of Hygiene at Dacca, both of which were announced last year by the central government, will provide new centres of expansion in the social sciences. For there is no lack of tasks for them to do in Pakistan, and it is the most urgent of these that we should like briefly to survey in this final section.

In the first place, it is impossible to imagine that Pakistan would abandon its share in carrying out the admirable Anthropological Survey of India, which was conducted over more than half a century by the British administra-

tion. Its continuance is essential, not only for theoretical reasons, nor even on account of the moral responsibility incumbent on a young state whose frontiers include peoples as valuable for the history of mankind as the Red Kaffirs and the tribes of the Chittagong Hill tracts. Since the last war we have learnt that anthropology not only works out methods applicable to the study of strange or remote societies, but that it is better able than any other social science to define certain structures which are fundamental to every civilization, including our own. How could the future National Institute of Psychology succeed, without the help of social anthropology, in following variations in national sentiment, or the National Institute of Hygiene discover the causes—which themselves derive from the least conscious and most ancient of traditions—underlying the feeding habits of a given people? We know that Mr. S. M. Sharif, educational adviser to the central government and recently elected a member of Unesco's Executive Board, and Mr. M. A. Latif, Deputy Secretary for Education, are both concerned with these problems. Let us hope that they will soon succeed in having chairs of sociology and of social anthropology and psychology set up in the principal universities of Pakistan, to train specialists who will guide the Pakistan community in its rapid evolution, helping it to avoid the accidents so painfully and lastingly inflicted on the Western societies by the growing pains of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

There are in fact certain fields in which these studies would appear to be particularly urgent. This applies in the first place to the problem of the internal refugees, a matter with which, for technical reasons, the international organizations felt unable to deal, despite repeated appeals from Pakistan.

Since gaining its independence, Western Pakistan has received 8,000,000 refugees who had abandoned everything, their goods, their fortune, their ancestral land and their tombs, in order to join a spiritual community and to flee the tragic fate which, rightly or wrongly, they believed was reserved for them. Three years later, many of them are still living in indescribable conditions of misery and wretchedness. The way in which they are adapting themselves to a new life, and above all, in which their children have reacted to a particularly appalling experience, are matters of concern to the sociologist, the psychologist and the psychiatrist, not only at the national level, but also on the theoretical plane.

Another acute problem, which is chiefly illustrated by Eastern Bengal, is that of the rural craftsman. The large population of that area, which traditionally lives by weaving, by the manufacture of mother-of-pearl buttons and other similar activities, is today in a precarious position. Although their techniques are very primitive, these industries are none the less an important element in the international market, both because of the raw materials employed and because of the size of the markets required for their goods. That market, however, is gradually being closed to them for two reasons: the deterioration of the international situation, and in particular the bad economic relations between Pakistan and India, and the growing inability of these industries to compete with machine-made products, in view of their old-fashioned processes, and despite low wages. Thus there is here a serious problem which concerns cultural anthropologists, sociologists and economists, and on which depends the fate of several million persons.

The conditions in the Chittagong Hill tracts raise a different type of problem. This huge territory, covering more than 5,000 square miles, was given to Pakistan for economic and strategic reasons, rather than on ethical or religious grounds. Indeed, 97 per cent of its population of 300,000 is of Mongol race and, at least officially, Buddhist by religion. There are a

number of tribes, speaking various dialects, originating in Assam and Burma, and further back, no doubt, in regions of Tibet. These peoples, who are still very primitive, became peaceful and sedentary at the end of the nineteenth century, after a somewhat turbulent past. Today, their security is threatened by a number of factors. In the first place, by the deterioration of the agricultural situation, owing to the invasion of the hillside crops by a tenacious *saccharum*, the "sun grass"—and this ground has moreover to lie fallow four years out of five—and by the degeneration of the orange groves planted on the hill tops, owing to a specific disease of the plants or a chemical deficiency in the soil. In the second place, by the unhealthy state of the area which appears to be worsening. And lastly, and possibly most important, by infiltration into the area of doubtful elements, ill-adapted to the agricultural method of the *jums* (in itself insufficient to meet the needs of the local population), and who therefore inevitably practise unhealthy economic activities as shop-keepers and money-lenders.

The peoples of the Chittagong territories present a threefold interest—human, scientific and national. As human beings, generally speaking, they would appear to have exceptional moral and intellectual qualities. From the point of view of science, the Chittagong territories, which have never been studied by professional ethnologists, and in which, owing to their marginal situation, an immense variety of social structures and religious concepts have been admirably preserved, form a kind of anthropological sanctuary, imposing special obligations on whatever country is responsible for them. These obligations would incidentally be all the easier to fulfil on a large scale, inasmuch as, owing to their geographical position and their racial origins, the native populations form a bridge between Pakistan and the Far East. The *élite* which they may one day bring forth should without doubt have an important part to play.

Lastly, the accelerated transformation of Pakistan life in itself raises a large number of problems, all pertaining to the social sciences, but which can only be superficially touched upon here.

In the legal field, it is fortunate that lawyers, businessmen and politicians are spontaneously forming study groups, some of which might rapidly be made the nucleus of a Comparative Law Association, capable of entering into international relationships. The most important of these groups meets every Thursday at the Sind Moslem Law College of Karachi. It discusses questions such as that of the goods left behind by the refugees (refugee evacuee property); the transition from colonial law to national and metropolitan law; relations between Moslem law and other bodies of law: personal laws, such as the Hindu or Parsee, which exist within the country, and the great legal systems of Roman law and common law, with which Moslem law must increasingly co-operate in the international sphere.

It would be desirable for these manifestations to be closely followed from a more strictly psychological and sociological angle. In the first place, with a view to the maintenance of traditional values: as one gazes at the shocking sight of the old city of Lahore, at least half of which is now either in ruins or in process of demolition, one passionately wishes that some government intervention would enable at least the more impressive quarters to be saved and transformed them into a "Museum of Old Lahore", thereby preserving for future generations a memory of the customs, techniques and manner of life of the Indo-Moslem people and middle-classes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For those customs—and by no means all of them were fit to be condemned outright or even neglected—are being transformed

at a rate of which, as is usual, those affected are not really aware.

The city of Karachi has quadrupled its population in three years. Formerly a secondary sea-port, it has now become the federal capital of a country of 80 millions. By contrast, despite its increased population, Lahore has lost a considerable part of its administrative influence. These paradoxical situations result from tensions, and they engender further tensions. Traditional modes of existence, unchanged over long periods, are beginning to evolve with almost unbelievable speed. The study of tensions might therefore be extended to this new field. Hitherto, such studies have had a rather static character, but the rapid evolutionary processes just mentioned would enable a dynamic of tensions to be worked out, and in a particularly favourable experimental climate.

Eastern Bengal raises some of the most critical problems, because three worlds meet there, those of Islam, India and the Far East. It is, however, essential to establish harmonious relations between Hindus and Moslems in this province, where the former still amount to nearly more than one-third of the total population (13,000,000 out of 46,000,000), and where their economic rules renders them indispensable to the remainder of the population. It must also be assumed that industrialization, of which the centre will be some 10 miles from Dacca, in the Narrayanganj region, and the transformation of traditional forms of life, will engender other social and economic tensions.

The case of the town of Dacca, a small town which used to be almost a village, and now promoted to be the capital of a province with a population larger than that of France, is particularly valuable as an example. While the absolute figure of the population was increasing, its composition was altered by the simultaneous departure of the Hindu population and the influx of refugees from Western Bengal. These transformations have raised curious problems of urban morphology. The trading centre was formerly wholly Hindu, while the Moslem population was distributed in the surrounding quarters; after partition, however, there was a vacuum in the centre, and by a kind of suction, one population was replaced by another. Despite this, there remain enclaves, such as the "Street of Shells" (*Sakaripukti*), where, in the midst of Moslems, traditionally Hindu handicrafts are still practised.

Alongside these changes in the relationships between religious groups, antiquated social distinctions, which, in Indo-Moslem society, were a kind of reflection of the purely Hindu caste system, are also undergoing rapid modification. At Dacca, for instance, this applies to the hierarchy of the Subbaishes and the Kuttis. Lastly, the segregation of women (*purdah*), which used to be very strictly observed, seems to be disappearing at varying rates for each social class. All these processes, which are making themselves felt in Dacca in an exceptionally concentrated form, are in fact merely an image of the transformations which are gradually being extended to a large part of Asia.

There is no doubt that the teaching and research institutions of Pakistan can successfully undertake and carry out such studies, which are not merely of national interest and value, but whose results should, in the last resort, contribute to a better knowledge of man, and thereby promote peace among the nations.



# RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN CEYLON UNIVERSITY, COLOMBO<sup>1</sup>

T. L. GREEN

## INTRODUCTION

In order to understand the position of research in the social sciences in Ceylon, it is necessary to know something of the people, their history and their institutions. Here we can give but a few lines to a subject which would well repay sociological study as an example of the influence of Western culture and technology on an Asian people.

Ceylon has a population comprising Sinhalese, Tamils, Burghers (of Portuguese and Dutch ancestry, now mostly much inter-bred with Sinhalese), Ceylon Moors, Malays, Europeans and an immigrant Indian labour force. Education began with the Buddhist and Hindu temple schools. Western education was brought by Christian missionaries and developed under the Portuguese, Dutch and British who successively ruled the country until independence was won in 1948. The foundations of the State Educational System were laid by the British and have steadily expanded. Medical teaching and hospitalization were started early in the nineteenth century by the American Mission in the north of the island. The Ceylon medical school was founded in 1870 and the University College of Ceylon in 1921. The latter prepared students for the external degrees of the University of London. Jaffna College, an American foundation, prepared studies for the intermediate external degrees of London. A very large number of those not wealthy enough to study abroad have taken the external degrees of London as private students under the sponsorship of the State Education Department. Provision for post-graduate training and research, except in some branches of medicine, was for a long time non-existent and those seeking it went abroad.

The creation of the University of Ceylon in 1942 under the Vice-Chancellorship of Sir Ivor Jennings, K.C., was the first real step towards making any kind of research possible. The development of a research tradition, however, is a slow task requiring suitable staff, amenities, funds and library resources. As these are forthcoming research work increases, but against a social background which in some ways renders progress difficult.

The verbal traditions of the country, the caste system which gave a low status to practical work, the economic and employment patterns of society which set a premium on white collar jobs and government service, deterministic religious philosophies, the many ideological and ethnic divisions of society, together with certain aspects of basic personality, all contribute to a social pattern which inhibits empirical research. Ceylon, in spite of her favourable position as compared with other Asian countries, is a land of social problems.

Tied to a world economy, wanting to be progressive, yet undergoing a resurgence of faith in her own culture, this country faces the problems of vast

<sup>1</sup> The material in this paper has been contributed by the various departments of Ceylon University.

inequality in the distribution of wealth, and restricted social mobility among a growing population subject to the great evils of the East—poverty, hunger and disease.

The provision to meet these problems is inadequate; voluntary social service is little developed and the state social services (other than medicine and public health) are of but recent origin. There is, for example, no centre for social training, and the chairs of sociology, education, public health and pediatrics are all recent foundations. A report on social services was produced in 1947 under the Chairmanship of Sir Ivor Jennings, K.C., however, and, under the aegis of Unesco and the Colombo Plan many experts are now working in the island.

A Central Advisory Council for Education is being formed and a Central Bank with an Economic Research Section has been set up, but as yet the Ceylon Association of Science has no section devoted to the social sciences and there is no journal published in Ceylon on research in the social sciences. Academic qualifications have been a means of getting appointments and promotion is based on seniority. Owing to the lack of stimulus to research activity little has been done. The foundation of the university has, however, made research possible and a marked feature of university policy is to encourage it.

But, although some research in the social sciences has been published, this review is unavoidably concerned with plans rather than with accomplishments. The work done in the social sciences is of a wide range and there has been some overlapping owing to insufficient integration; furthermore, it is so various as to make it difficult for one reviewer to deal with all of it. However, the following section gives a fair picture and the future promises considerable development in this important field, upon which progress in Ceylon is directly dependent.

#### EDUCATION

Though the University Department of Education started work in September 1949, no research was begun until the second year. Work in connexion with intelligence and attainment is in progress and will have reference to the effects of sub-cultural factors, but only the more purely sociological work will be mentioned here. Full reports will appear in the usual journals as the work is completed.

#### INTER-GROUP ATTITUDES

Cleavages due to religious, ethnic and linguistic factors are a marked feature of Ceylon. The introduction of parallel teaching in Sinhalese, Tamil and English was, in the view of the teachers increasing communal tensions in the schools. A study of this problem has been initiated along three lines.

A modified form of the Bogardus social distance scale was used, but the results suggest the need for a less complex method as children in the East have little experience of questionnaire techniques.

Moreno's sociometric method has proved suitable and the results suggest that ethnic, linguistic and religious factors play a part in the social grouping of children. Not until the work has been carried on for longer periods will it be possible to assess changes of communal tensions.

A study of stereotypes has yielded interesting results. A free response form was chosen instead of a structured situation and the investigation was carried out among children in government schools, as being most representative. Three age groups, 12-13, 14-15 and 17-18, including boys and girls, the majority Sinhalese, were used. Their stereotypes of Sinhalese, Tamil, Burgher and English were analysed, and a first draft of some of the results was presented at the Indian Social Tensions Conference sponsored by Unesco and organized by Professor Gardner Murphy at Madras in January 1951.

As an indication of the results, three points might be mentioned here.

Firstly, it has been established that the principle of stereotype formation as known from studies in the West also operates in the East. Sinhalese children, though part of the Ceylonese people, have clearly differentiated stereotypes of the major ethnic groups, with whom they live in intimate contact and, as is usual, have a favourable view of their own group. An indication of this may be seen in the following list of the 12 highest ranking stereotypic characteristics in three Ceylonese ethnic groups, as seen by Sinhalese children.

<i>Sinhalese</i>		<i>Tamil</i>		<i>Burgher</i>	
<i>Character</i>	<i>Rank order</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Rank order</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Rank order</i>
Kind	1	Cruel	1	Kind	1
Brave	2	Clever	2	Rich	2
Clever	3	Poor	3	Cruel	3
Rich	4	Diligent	4	Clever	4
Jealous	5	Cunning	4	Arrogant	5
Good	5	Rich	4	Proud	5
Religious	7	Kind	7	Poor	7
Farmers	8	Black	8	Good	8
Proud	9	Intelligent	9	Brave	8
Poor	9	Thrifty	9	Honest	10
Lazy	11	Ugly	11	Greedy	11
Cruel	11	Arrogant	11	Intelligent	11

The second point worthy of comment is the remarkably favourable stereotype of the English. With the gaining of independence there has been frequent reference to "freedom from foreign domination and exploitation" and there is a strong drive towards Ceylonization coupled with a very proper flowering of national spirit. The danger of such a situation if carried to extremes is obvious, and it is of social, political and international significance that the English are still held in high regard by the youth of a section of Ceylonese society which is in no way over-privileged, and which might well have been expected to hold an unfavourable and even extreme stereotype of a people so often accused of domination and exploitation.

The third point of particular interest is the existence of a sex differentiation in the stereotypes. In view of the differences in the psychology of the sexes this might have been expected but it does not appear to have received much notice in Western studies of stereotypes. It is perhaps augmented by a sub-cultural factor, the difference in child rearing practices and status afforded to the two sexes—a difference which is less marked in Western society.

## VOCATIONAL AMBITIONS AND RATINGS

Tradition, caste, economics and the employment patterns of Ceylon cause competition for white collar jobs. Education is verbal and is regarded solely as a step towards the school certificate, the passport to desirable employment. A growing number are unable to find such employment and they are unfitted for and undesirous of agricultural or other practical work. Moreover, there appears to be a drift of population from rural to urban areas. While the cure must lie in the economic re-structuring of society and the reorganization of education in terms of social needs, there is place for a study of vocational ambitions in relation to vocational opportunity.

A study has been conducted—using rating scales and questionnaires—of both sexes, at all economic levels, in all types of school, all communities and rural and urban areas of each of the nine provinces. A full analysis is in progress and will be published elsewhere. A pilot survey of a sample of the material collected indicates the following:

- (1) The proportion seeking productive work (25 per cent) is far below the proportion (64 per cent of the working population) engaged in such work.
- (2) The proportion seeking work in distribution approximates to the needs for such work in Ceylon.
- (3) Over 52 per cent of the 1,375 cases in the cross section sample are seeking employment in services which, in fact, call for only about 15 per cent of the adults employed.

These findings are of considerable importance and suggest the need to reconsider the relationship between education and employment and to institute some kind of vocational orientation and guidance.

## THE SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN IN CEYLON

While studies of basic personality in relation to environmental factors are being increased elsewhere, they are only just beginning in Ceylon, where the murder rate is among the highest in the world and where personal jealousies (a feature marked throughout the island's history) impede social and other progress. Studies are in progress on several lines and the preliminary findings are noted below.

*Survey of the sociology of childhood in Ceylon.* By analysis of existing data, and local interviewing. Results indicate that childhood occupies a low prestige status in the public social conscience, that social provision for childhood is inadequate and that attitudes of parents and teachers leave much to be desired.

*Attitudes towards children's behaviour.* A study in which a rating device is used is in progress and the results so far obtained indicate a sex differentiation, a difference in relation to boys and girls, a sub-cultural communal differentiation and a tendency towards inhibitory and restrictive attitudes markedly different from Western tendencies towards greater freedom for youth.

*Child rearing practices.* The only clear trends in the results obtained so far are indications that the concept of the child as an individual with rights of his own is poorly developed and that the Burghers are more Western in child

rearing practices than other Ceylonese. In connexion with this work a voluntary nursery school was conducted on a working class housing estate by Mrs. T. L. Green, Hilda Obeysekera research fellow, for the purpose of acquiring through direct contact with mothers, homes and children, the understanding necessary for valid interpretation of studies in this field. A report is in preparation.

*Children's interests and activities.* In addition to linguistic difficulties, the possibility that the subjects may attempt to pattern their response suggests that direct studies of child rearing practices and related attitudes should be accompanied by attempts to estimate the effects of these on children. One such approach is by means of studies of interests and activities for which pilot surveys have been started. Preliminary results indicate the operation of sub-cultural factors and conditions which are very far removed from those of the West—except in highly Westernized families and among the Burghers. Adventure, constructive activity, travel and independence of action are obviously discounted, and there is a heavy premium on submissive behaviour which not merely channels interests and activities but may actively discourage them—except in relation to certain objectives. Among these latter, educational success ranks highest.

*Behaviour conformity.* As a further check a survey of conformity to imposed authoritarian patterns has been made in terms of Allport's J Curve hypothesis and the results are in agreement with the general evidence of a seeking for submissive conformity on the part both of parents and children in Ceylon.

#### OTHER RESEARCH PROJECTS IN EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

The following studies are in progress, but no analysis of results, even preliminary, is yet available.

*Juvenile delinquency in Ceylon.* A co-operative study which provides for intensive local surveys throughout the island over a one year period by the probation officers. The results will be analysed by the University Department of Education.

*Sociological studies of the teaching profession in Ceylon*—to cover the following: (a) Reasons for entering and leaving the profession; (b) The stereotype of the teacher in Ceylon; (c) The sociological background of Ceylon teachers.

#### NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

Linguistic and cultural factors render all work in these fields difficult and slow. Existing ideas about motivating factors in behaviour, children's emotional or other needs and family relationships, for example, are based very largely upon Western studies. Such ideas may be very misleading in the different culture patterns of Ceylon. Anthropological studies may offer a lead, but they tend to be centred in cultures which are less sophisticated and more homogeneous. These conditions suggest that the interpretation of research results should be undertaken with considerable caution.

Two other points are worth noting. The most careful sampling plans are often vitiated by those who ignore them and who use the "best" pupils in order to avoid "letting the school down". Those who fill up questionnaires and rating scales show a tendency to treat them like examination lists—and to rate everyone just above 40 per cent or its equivalent, which is, of course, the accepted "pass mark". This is a case where the exaggerated importance of the examination system acts as a sociological determinant of behaviour response.

In a country where research facilities and workers are few many helpers must be called upon and much of the material used in the work described here has been collected by graduate teachers, of several years experience, while working towards the diploma in education.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

*Economic Surveys.* From 1934, Dr. B. B. Das Gupta, professor of economics, acted as economic adviser to the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce in the carrying out and reporting on a series of economic surveys. The first of these reports was published in 1937 and the work continued up to 1946. Nine reports were published dealing with groups of villages in widely scattered regions of Ceylon. In addition to their intrinsic research value, these surveys laid a foundation which is of importance in other related studies. The main findings, still largely true today, are of interest to all concerned with social progress in the East because they are equally true for many places outside Ceylon. These surveys show that the average income of the Ceylon peasant is approximately Rs.15 to Rs.25 a month, which is far below the cost of living and has been so for a long time. The urban craftsman, whatever the appearances, is in fact no better off. The low economic status which prevents the accumulation of capital is allied with the fact that many are landless and many have insufficient land. The position is thus a vicious circle in which land cannot be developed through lack of capital and, because it is not developed, capital remains at a low level. This vicious circle, with its attendant low standard of living which results in ill health and disease, is a barrier to social progress and nullifies much of the work done in the provision of health, education and other services.

These surveys were published between 1937 and 1946 by the Ceylon Government Press as Bulletins 5 to 14 of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

*Middle Class Survey.* The Department of Economics is now engaged in a survey of the middle class in Ceylon to study social mobility, cost of living, proportional budget expenditure and other relevant question.

*Population Trends.* The department is also engaged in a study of population patterns and predictions in Ceylon based on statistical analysis of census material.

#### DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY (PROFESSOR BRYCE RYAN)

The chair of sociology was occupied in 1940 and the department is now operating the following research programme:

### 1. *Studies of Village Community Organization*

For the past two and a half years the Department of Sociology has been carrying on a continuing research project encompassing many phases of social organization in six villages representing regional contrasts in the island. During the years 1950 and 1951 this work has been supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, International Health Division, as well as by the University of Ceylon. A preliminary paper resulting from early phases of the work was published in 1950: Ryan, Bryce, "Socio-Cultural Regions of Ceylon", *Rural Sociology*, Vol. 15, No. 1, March 1950, pp. 3-19.

### 2. *The Sinhalese Caste System*

This project, carried on by Dr. Bryce Ryan, of the department is an attempt to describe the essential features of the Sinhalese caste structure and indicate the nature of the present transition of the system. A book-length manuscript is currently in preparation.

### 3. *The Woman Worker in Ceylon*

This project, involving several specific statistical inquiries, has been directed toward gaining some fundamental insights into the social backgrounds and selectivity of female factory workers in Ceylon. Later phases of the study will be directed toward other categories of workers. The work is being carried on jointly by Mrs. E. C. Fernando, Hilda Obeysekera research fellow, and Dr. Bryce Ryan, professor of sociology. One manuscript has been prepared covering the first phase of the project: Ryan, Bryce and Fernando, Sylvia; "The Female Factory Worker in Colombo".

### 4. *The Personality Structure of the Ceylonese (Mr. H. A. Straus)*

Much of the theoretical foundation of modern social science rests on the question of personality, its organization and development. Moreover, the central significance of culture variations lies in the differing patterns of human behaviour which result. Yet it is surprising how little inductive information is available. In the research outlined below it is therefore proposed that certain standard tests for measuring different aspects of personality be employed. Since the tests were developed and standardized in the West, the responses cannot at this stage be employed to distinguish "normal" and "abnormal" as in certain naïve attempts in the past. Rather the general objects of the research are to gain new insights into the culture of Ceylon through a study of the personality of individuals reared in that culture, and to test certain theories of personality. The specific objects are as follows:

- (1) Obtain a deeper understanding of Ceylonese culture through study of the personality patterns which it produces.
- (2) Compare the personality of Ceylonese with that of individuals reared in Western cultures.
- (3) Compare the personality of Sinhalese, Tamil, Moslem, and Burgher.
- (4) Test the theory of "basic personality type" as proposed by Linton, Kardinar and others.
- (5) Provide tentative personality test norms for the Ceylon population so as to enable the use of these instruments in clinical practice.

- (6) Investigate the relation between personality and certain "personal-social" factors in the individual's background.
- (7) Investigate the relation between personality and certain aspects of the individual's health and body measurements.
- (8) Obtain objective information on child rearing practices in Ceylon.
- (9) Obtain more detailed knowledge of the social background of university students in Ceylon.

Ceylon is a natural laboratory ideally suited to research of the type proposed. In few other places in the world are there such clear-cut cultural differences which are so easily available to the researcher. And in few other places in the world is it so important to understand the significance of cultural differences to human behaviour. Hardly a day goes by without some mention of "community" differences. The need for scientifically valid knowledge of the behavioural significance of these differences is apparent. Not only will the findings of the proposed research be of immediate significance to Ceylon, but in as much as very little inter-cultural personality research has yet been done by means of standardized tests, the findings will also be of considerable scientific importance to workers in the fields of sociology, anthropology, education and psychology.

*Hypotheses.* The major hypothesis to be tested is that if cultural differences have the effect of producing personality differences, then such differences should result in a differential pattern of response in respect to standard tests of personality (to the extent that these instruments do in fact measure areas of personality subject to cultural conditioning). This hypothesis will be tested by comparing the U.S. norms for the two tests of personality which I am using with the pattern of response which occurs when the tests are administered to comparable groups of Ceylonese. In addition, examination of the extent and nature of any such differences will provide valuable insights into the specific behavioural effects of rearing in this culture.

Analysis will also be made of group and individual differences within this society for the purpose of testing the related hypothesis that within any one culture, sub-cultural differences, and differences in the "personal-social" experience of individuals, result in personality variations equal to or greater than those existing between the major cultures. If this is correct, then there should be a variation in the personality test response of such individuals equal to or greater than the differences in response between individuals of differing major culture.

*Scope and Method.* The investigation is being conducted in two overlapping phases, as follows:

PHASE A (1950 and 1951 long vacation). "A Study of University of Ceylon Entering Students." The work planned for 1950 on Phase A has been completed, and is as follows. A 50 per cent interval sample of all university entrants was examined (in groups of 10 to 15) at the time they reported for their medical examination. The sample N is 212, which includes all but one of the students in the original sample list. Each student completed the following:

- (1) A questionnaire covering the variables with which the other data is being tested for association, e.g. ethnic group, religion, age, sex, socio-economic status, family composition, etc. These schedules are practically 100 per cent complete since any subject, not answering a question, was interviewed personally.



- (2) "The California Test of Mental Maturity, advanced 1947 Short Form."
- (3) "Thematic Apperception Test." This was represented as another kind of intelligence test, and was given in group form by projecting the pictures on a large screen.
- (4) "The California Test of Personality", Secondary Series. Great care was taken to establish good rapport with the subjects, and to motivate them to do their best on the tests and schedules. The subjects were most co-operative and the fullness of the data secured leaves little to be desired. A paper entitled "Mental Ability and Cultural Needs" was read before the Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, on 3 January 1951, and has been published in the June 1951 issue of *American Sociological Review*. Another paper entitled "Family Characteristics of University Entrants as Clues to the Social Structure of Ceylon" appeared in the *University of Ceylon Review* of May 1951.

During the 1951 long vacation, this study was continued but the Rorschach Test was used instead of the TAT and the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory was used instead of the California Test of Personality. In addition, 5-10 of the students in the original sample will be chosen for more intensive case studies to supplement the statistical data.

PHASE B (1951 and 1952 long vacation). "A Study of Village Children." A study of village children was felt to be essential for the following reasons: (a) Except for the case studies mentioned above, the data for Phase A are restricted to the type of information which can be obtained from a questionnaire—obviously limited. (b) It was felt to be futile to attempt to obtain (by any technique) from subjects having reached the age of 21, information concerning the child rearing practices used in respect to them. (c) Ceylon is predominantly a peasant society, and in view of the very narrow segment of the total population from which the university students are drawn, it was felt essential to study some representatives of the predominant peasant group.

During the 1951 long vacation, all 10-year-olds in the village of Pelpola, Raigam Korale, were studied by means of the following techniques (a) California Test of Mental Maturity, primary short form; (b) Thematic Apperception Test (individually administered); (c) California Test of Personality, Primary Series; (d) Personal interviews with the mothers to obtain data about the child's family background, and about the specific rearing practices employed in the case of the child under study.

During the 1952 long vacation, this study will be repeated in three other villages, possibly with the substitution of a semi-structured doll play situation for the TAT, and of some of the Hartshorne and May Character Inquiry Tests for the California Test of Personality.

##### 5. *The Relation of Selected Social Factors to Behaviour Pathology: A Study of Patients at the Government Mental Hospital, Angoda (Mr. H. A. Straus).*

In this study, a number of variables are being tested for possible relationship to: (a) frequency of mental disorder; (b) type of mental disorder. The work is potentially of considerable practical importance in that should definite relationships be found, knowledge of these will enable specific remedial measures to be investigated. However, the main interest of the department in undertaking this project lies in the utility of such data for testing certain basic hypotheses about the dynamics of human behaviour and in the potential contribution to knowledge of "national character".

The data have been coded and most of the tabulations completed, but further statistical analysis has not yet been started, nor is any manuscript in preparation. It is hoped to complete the work within the next six months.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY (PROFESSOR H. CULLUMBINE AND COLLEAGUES)

Although physiology may not ordinarily be thought of as a social science there is an obvious connexion between the two. Health, diet and food habits for example (influenced by social factors) are inter-related. The Department of Physiology has carried out a number of investigations in social medicine which are of direct interest to the sociologist. These investigations and the major publications in each are given below. They were carried out by the professor of physiology and members of his staff.

*Fitness Surveys*

- (a) General fitness. "Survey of Physical Fitness in Ceylon". *The Lancet*, 10 December 1949, p. 1067.
- (b) Dynamic fitness. "The Influence of Race and Environment on Physical Fitness". *Ceylon Journal of Medical Science*. Sec. D., Vol. 6, Part II, 1949. "The Influence of Age, Sex, Physique and Muscular Development on Physical Fitness". *Journal of Applied Physiology*. March 1950. Related papers appear in the *Journal of Applied Physiology*, 1949 and 1950, and the *Ceylon Journal of Medical Science*. Section D., 1949.
- (c) Static fitness. "The Height of Ceylon People". "The Physique of the Peoples of Ceylon". "The Muscular Development of the Peoples of Ceylon". *Ceylon Journal of Science*. Section G., Part I, 1949. "The Influence of Environment on Certain Anthropometric Characters". *Ceylon Journal of Medical Science*. Section D., Part III, 1949.
- (d) Physiological Variations. "The Health of University Students in the Tropics". *Ceylon Journal of Medical Science*. Section D., Vol. 6, Part III, 1949. "Some Health Statistics of the Ceylonese". *Ibid.*, Part IV, 1949.
- (e) Nutrition. "The Food Available to Feed the People of Ceylon". "A Nutritional Survey of Various Ceylon Communities". *Ceylon Journal of Medical Science*. Section D., Vol. 6, Part I, 1949. "The Diets of Various Ceylonese Communities". *Ibid.*, Part IV, 1949. "A Study of Individual Ceylonese Children's Diets". *Ibid.* "A Study of Diets Consumed by European Subjects in Ceylon". *Ibid.*

The department carried out in December 1950 an island-wide survey of morbidity and disability the results of which are now being analysed. A further project, which shows very clearly the close link between physiology and sociology, is a study of fertility in Ceylon.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS (PROFESSOR C. C. DE SILVA)

Although working with different techniques and on apparently different problems, the pediatrician, sociologist and educationist are often concerned either with the same basic problem or with closely inter-related problems. The close relationship between their problems is particularly evident in Ceylon where, for example, child-rearing practices are related to parasitic intestinal

infection and dietetics, and where these last two link up with general health, with specific physical conditions (e.g. visual defect) and with personality and functional efficiency in terms of attainment.

Pediatric studies which are of particular interest in these respects have been made in two fields:

#### *Blood Conditions*

A survey of nearly 500 cases has shown that the average red blood cell count for Ceylonese children is 2.6 million per c.mm., compared with an average normal count of 4.5 to 5 million. Similarly it was found that the average haemoglobin content was 8.2 gms. per 100 cc. compared with an average of 12.8 gms. for children 0-10 years old. This survey showed that in 99.4 per cent of Ceylonese children the red blood cell count is below normal standard and in 67.4 per cent (roughly two out of every three children) it is severely deficient. Similarly, the haemoglobin content is below the normal standard in 91.7 per cent of Ceylonese children and severely deficient in 42.7 per cent.

#### *Intestinal Parasites*

A survey of 1,148 children showed that 62 per cent were infected with intestinal parasites, among which tape worm is most frequent (48 per cent of cases) followed by hookworm (18.7 per cent of cases).

In a continuing study it is proposed to investigate the correlation between blood conditions and intestinal parasitic infection with the aim of deciding whether severe anaemia is related to intestinal infection or to malnutrition and other infections.

#### CONCLUSION

These notes indicate the main lines of research in the social sciences at the University of Ceylon. Various Government Departments are engaged in research work and the evidence suggests that this work is increasing. A happy feature has been the co-operation between the University and the Government Departments, which has made work more effective. Some of the financial support for research has come from outside the country, but, with the passage of time, the University has become more able and more willing to meet such costs. The start made in this kind of work, though it may appear small by some standards, is promising and the University of Ceylon, under the able guidance of Sir Ivor Jennings, has made, and will continue to make, an important contribution in a field where the need is urgent.

# SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN INDIA

Social work and social science research in India are under the aegis of various private agencies and institutes, and schools affiliated to universities. In fact, social science research is carried on in almost all the post-graduate departments of the leading universities in India.

In this respect the Universities of Calcutta, Lucknow, Patna, Delhi and Bombay may be mentioned. These universities may be said to be organizing research in economics and allied social sciences in so far as they prepare students for their doctorate and masters' degree dissertations. They also make investigations and researches on subjects relating to the present problems of the community, the country and the nation.

Another set of institutions, the schools of social work or social sciences, are concerned with the study and solution of practical problems arising in the every-day-life of the individual, the group, the community and the nation. The Government of India has made an attempt to bring these institutions up to a high professional level and has standardized the courses, allowing each institution latitude to develop its own particular character. The diploma or degree course must be of at least two years duration. A brief description of these courses follows.

*Pre-Professional or Orientation Course.* Brief introduction to sociology; social origins; general psychology; social psychology; social economics; social pathology; child psychology; medical information and fields of social work.

*Basic Course.* Indian social problems; Indian working classes; applied psychology; psychiatry for social workers; social case work; social group work, community organization; administration of social work; social legislation; public relations; family living studies; and social statistics and research.

*Concentration Areas.* Our schools concentrate in the following areas: industrial relations and personnel management; family and child welfare; social work in medical hospitals and psychiatric institutions; public welfare administration; criminology and correctional administration; rural and tribal welfare.

Some of the important institutes are named below, with some details of their special features:

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 105-9 Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay.

This, the oldest institute of social sciences was founded in 1936, by a private agency, and it is not affiliated to any university. It is thought that, as a private undertaking, it will have better opportunities for development. (Fuller details of this Institute are given on page 847.)

Delhi School of Social Work, 3 University Road, Delhi.

First founded as the National YWCA School of Social Work at Lucknow in August 1946, under the auspices of the National YWCA of India, Burma and Ceylon. Has now been affiliated to the University of Delhi as a post-graduate institution.

Baroda School of Social Work, Station Road, Baroda.

Founded in 1950 and affiliated to the University of Baroda. Gives an M.A. degree in social work and follows the same course of studies as the two institutions mentioned above.

The School of Social Work, Calcutta University, Calcutta.

A special school giving a one year's course for training labour officers. It specializes in personnel management and social work. The Government of India is also interested in this institute.

Another type of school of social work exists for under-graduates whose work will be directly connected with local bodies. These students cannot aspire to high administrative positions, but in India a larger number of this type of social workers are needed and action is being taken in different states by the government and private agencies to set up other training institutes for such social workers. Only the best-known and the most important ones have been mentioned above. Agencies such as the Bharat Seva Sangh, Servants of India Society, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Ramakrishna Mission, YMCAs and YWCAs have not been mentioned as details are not readily available.

## SOCIAL SCIENCES IN SARAWAK

### THE SARAWAK MUSEUM

The Sarawak museum has two principal functions in the social science field—the display of exhibits to the public, and the conduct of research both within the colony of Sarawak and in the related areas of the island of Borneo generally.

The activities of the museum are largely focussed on anthropological and ethnological aspects of the country, which offers fascinating potentialities in the human field. The curator's (Mr. Tom Harrison, D. S. O.) own previous experience in sociology—he founded Mass-Observation, the well-known social research unit in Britain—has naturally influenced the trend of the work. The principal lines of social research have been four in number: the Kelabits of the far interior; group contacts and conflicts; native legend, with particular relation to migrations and geography; archaeological.

Briefly, taking these in turn:

#### *The Kelabits of the Far Interior*

This study was commenced in 1945 and is being continued. The social life, individual behaviour, group and personal belief of Kelabit people living in long-houses in the uplands of the far interior have been studied in the most intimate detail. It is hoped in due course to produce a series of monographs not only describing the social anthropology of these remote people, who still have an active megalithic culture, but also giving detailed life histories of about 100 individuals, some of them old men when the survey started, others born during the course of the survey. It is believed that (if successfully continued) this may be one of the closest studies of an Asian community yet undertaken.

#### *Group Contacts and Conflicts*

In Borneo the movements of expanding groups, such as the Land and Sea Dayaks, have dominated the cultural and economic development of the island for many centuries. Some groups have been overwhelmed by larger groups. Other smaller groups have by various means actually taken over power and control from much larger groups. The series of studies in this field aims at measuring this process, with particular reference to the extinction of groups and the numerical decline of a number of major units. As well as research undertaken through the museum, it is anticipated that

much use will be made of the field studies undertaken since 1947 by four anthropologists from the London School of Economics.

#### *Native Legend with Particular Relation to Migrations and Geography*

A considerable amount of time is being spent in recording legends in the original native text. It is being found that this legendary material contains an enormous amount of fact, particularly in relation to the origins and movements of peoples (not only within Borneo but from other areas). In several cases, it has been possible to check the reality of legends relating to a homeland in the far interior of the Rejang River by means of the recent exploration of this area undertaken by the museum staff—during which unquestionable archaeological proof of the reality of legendary statements was obtained. But apart from this, the material itself is of interest, especially from a sociological point of view. A particular study has been made of legends on petrification, which play a large part in Borneo mythology, and indeed among certain ethnic groups amount to an obsession.

#### *Archaeological Research*

The first systematic archaeological work in Borneo has been begun, with excavations in caves near Kuching and of a Hindu type site in the delta. Preliminary reports of the former are being published in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society* and other reports are to follow.

#### *Publications*

The *Sarawak Museum Journal* is published once or twice a year and is largely devoted to papers in the social sciences. It is also proposed in the near future to begin publishing special monographs, including a full study of the nearly extinct Seru group, a memoir of petrification legends, one or more dialect dictionaries, probably a study of the Malay fishing communities, and so on.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE, SINGAPORE

The Social Welfare Department, Singapore, is a post-war creation, still in the stages of rapid initial development. A survey was undertaken in 1947 within the municipal area of Singapore with the primary purpose of making a scientific study of housing conditions, and this survey was published in 1948 as the "Social Survey of Singapore". Since then, departmental research has been dormant, pending the training of officers of the department in social statistics at the London School of Economics and elsewhere. However, facilities have been afforded to visiting sociologists in the last two or three years in the form of subordinate staff, office space and equipment, etc.

The "Social Survey of Singapore" was regarded as only a preliminary study of conditions in the municipal area of Singapore and was planned by a special committee set up for the purpose. The interviewing for the survey was undertaken by local students. The design was based on a simple form of cluster sampling. Singapore was divided for census purposes into 54 wards and selected "houses" numbered 1,883, being every thirteenth house in each ward. The definition of a "house" was broad and included accommodation varying from space under a staircase to a large block of

artisan quarters. Of the 700,000 persons in the municipal area of Singapore, the circumstances of 19,380 were investigated. The findings of the survey included demographic details of the housing and education of children and adults, and the relation of immigrants with their native countries.

It is hoped that in 1952 it will be possible to form the nucleus of a permanent research organization within the Social Welfare Department. A research programme and the future relation between the Social Welfare Department Research Section and the Research Section of the University of Malaya are at present under discussion.

## THE DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

The Delhi School of Economics is an All-India institution for advanced studies and research in economics established by the University of Delhi. Using as its nucleus the existing Department of Economics, the University instituted the school as an autonomous but integral unit under the University, and has been housed in the new faculty building, and provided it with the basis of a research library. According to its constitution the Vice-Chancellor is Chairman, a majority of the representatives are from the University, and a few are distinguished experts from outside the University, the Hon. Dr. John Mathai, Finance Minister, Government of India, Sir C. D. Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.

In the first place, the school performs the normal functions of a university department, and organizes the teaching of economics at the University of Delhi, in particular, post-graduate instruction in economics is given by the staff and by teachers selected from the various colleges of the university. It also provides guidance in research for its students who are studying for the Ph.D. degree.

The school provides specialized teaching in different branches of economics studies with a view to training specialists in these fields: advanced economic theory, monetary theory and practice, rural economics, industrial economics, labour economics, transport economics, public finance, public utility economics, economics of planning, Asian economic relations, international economics, economic statistics, economic administration.

Thanks to a grant made to the School of Economics by the Government of India, the lectureship in industrial economics has been made permanent and a lectureship in labour economics has been established.

The school was able to begin systematic work on research projects of its own, operated by its own teaching and research staff. Thus a joint study was undertaken by the members of the staff of the school on "India's Economy since Independence"; a study is in progress on "Direct Taxation and Economic Development in India", undertaken by the public finance section under the guidance of the director. Under his guidance in the rural survey section a survey is also being made of selected villages with a view to obtaining material for the compilation of rural social statistics. A study is being carried out by Dr. Ganguli on "The Economic Relations of India with the Far Eastern and Pacific Countries" for the Institute of Pacific Relations of New York and the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, while another study by the director on "The Structure of Asian Economy" for the same institutions is also in progress. The school is preparing data on the important subject of "India's Trade Relations with the Commonwealth, with Special Reference to the European Union", in response to a request from the European League for Economic Co-operation.

Professor J. B. Condliffe, of California University, joined the school as visiting professor from 24 November to 24 December 1950, and gave a course of lectures on international trade as well as conducting a weekly seminar on economic development. He gave, in addition, a course of three public lectures which were published by the school as its occasional paper No. II under the title "Technological Progress and Economic Development". Mr. Maurice Dobb, lecturer in economics and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, perhaps the most outstanding authority on Russian economic development in the English-speaking world, joined the school as visiting professor from 8 January to 8 March 1951. Mr. Dobb gave two courses of lectures, one on "The Classical Economists from Adam Smith to Karl Marx" and the other on "Some Aspects of the Theory of a Socialist Economy". He also conducted a weekly seminar on "Economic Planning". In addition, he gave a course of three public lectures, which have been published by the school as its occasional paper No. III, under the title "Some Aspects of Economic Development".

The school is issuing its own economic journal, entitled *Indian Economic Review*, twice yearly, in April and October. It is edited jointly by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao and Dr. B. N. Ganguli.

The school is conducting negotiations with Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, of the Indian Statistical Institute for assistance to be given by the institute in the setting up and administration of a statistical section in the school.

In one year, more than 2,800 books and periodicals were received from different parts of the world as gifts to the school's library.

The school has been recognized by the United Nations Organization as a depository library for the United Nations, while the Director of the school has been an Indian delegate to a number of FAO conferences and has acted as Chairman of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Economic Development for four consecutive sessions, from 1947 to 1950. In addition, he is also a member of the Governing Council of the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth, a Corresponding Member of the Institute of Applied Economics of France, and an elected member of the International Statistical Institute. His colleague, who is a specialist in international trade, was an Indian delegate to all the three ITO conferences at London, Geneva and Havana.

## THE TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, BOMBAY

(105-109, Chodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay)

The Tata Institute of Social Sciences was founded in June 1936 by the trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. It was first known as the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work.

*Objectives.* To provide professional education in social work as a preparation for employment in public and private social service agencies; to develop social thinkers and prepare competent leaders in the social field; and to train students in the methodology of social research.

Graduates of the institute are employed throughout India as personnel officers, labour welfare officers, factory inspectors, medical social workers, psychiatric social workers, family case workers, research assistants, emergency relief organizers, probation and parole officers, prison superintendents, etc.

*Finance.* Special grant from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, supplemented by student fees and grants made available by the central and state governments.

*Teaching Staff.* In 1951, eight full-time faculty members, five part-time special



lecturers and one full-time field work assistant. All the faculty members hold advanced degrees in social work or in related subjects.

*Length of Course and Qualification Awarded.* The two year course leads to the diploma in social service administration, awarded on the recommendation of the faculty.

*Admission Requirements.* Admission is open to men and women graduates or recognized universities, who hold bachelor of arts degree in such subjects as psychology, economics, sociology or political science. Age qualification: 21-35 years.

*Cost of Training.* Tuition fees and other necessary expenses average 1,200-1,400 rupees per academic year. A limited number of free bursaries is available to necessitous students and training grants are awarded to promising students by the state governments.

*Course.* Subjects for specialization are industrial relations and personnel management, family and child welfare, social work in medical and psychiatric settings and criminology and correctional administration and the courses of instruction includes: sociology, social pathology, child psychology, social psychology, psychiatry, social economics, family living studies, social research and legislation, social case work and social group work.

*Practical Training.* The institute regards field work experience in selected departments of social work as essential. From the beginning of the first term, a student is therefore placed in a field work agency or centre for gaining experience by direct contact with social problems. During the period of training, a candidate works on an average at four different centres that have a bearing on his field of specialization.

In addition to the teaching programme, the institute maintains a bureau of research and publications, which promotes research in social problems and publishes literature on social work and related subjects. Under its auspices, *The Indian Journal of Social Work* is published every quarter and edited by the faculty of the institute.

The Institute also conducts a child guidance clinic which, besides providing guidance to parents and treatment to children with personality difficulties, serves as a laboratory for the students of the institute to gain practical experience in handling, diagnosing and treating problem children and to practise case work techniques.

## THE "ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'EXTRÊME-ORIENT"

(26, boulevard Carreau, Hanoi)

Set up in 1898 as the *Commission Archéologique de l'Indochine*, this institution took final shape as the *École française d'Extrême-Orient* in 1901. It was the subject, in 1949-50, of a series of conventions between France and the Associated States of Indochina which, without modifying its aims or prescribed scope, made it a joint institution for the four states, responsible for promoting research in the human sciences in the Indochinese peninsula and neighbouring countries. The school is furthermore under the scientific supervision of the *Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres* of the *Institut de France*.

Its work is concerned with philology, archaeology and ethnology. Its headquarters is at Hanoi (26, boulevard Carreau), and it has local representatives in the capital of the associated states (Saigon, Pnom-Penh and Vientiane) and at Angkor, as well as permanent or temporary research offices in various localities. It has two museums of its own—a general museum at Hanoi and a specialized museum at Tourane (Cham art)—and also has in its possession part of the collections of the museums of Hue, Saigon and Pnom-Penh, which are registered national institutions. Its library at Hanoi contains some 85,000 volumes, divided among European, Chinese, Vietnamese,

Japanese, Cambodian, Thai, etc., sections; it also has a section for European and Oriental manuscripts, and a collection of some 25,000 photographs and 24,000 impressions of stone inscriptions.

The School's main publications have been the following series: Biannual *Bulletin* (43 volumes), *Publications* (32 volumes), *Mémoires archéologiques* (eight volumes), *Textes et documents* (five volumes), and *Inventaire du fonds Chinois* (five volumes), making a total of some 100 volumes, including the *Inscriptions du Cambodge* and various other works. The school also founded, in 1938, an Anatomical Institute in the Faculty of Medicine of Hanoi, which has published a periodical *Bulletin* (nine issues) and a volume of *Mémoires*.

Publication of the school's *Bulletin*, which was suspended in 1946, is being resumed in 1951 with the printing of the two numbers of Volume XLV and two other numbers, devoted to the celebration of the institution's fiftieth anniversary, which will form Volume XLIV (1947-50). Three other volumes now being printed will form parts of the series *Publications*, *Inventaire du fonds Chinois* and *Textes et documents* respectively. Lastly, Volume XXIII of *Publications*, which recently went to press, will contain, in over 800 pages, a comprehensive account of the customs of an important ethnic group from the plateaux of central Indochina.

Apart from the work of reconstruction, clearing or consolidation on which 200 workers in 10 groups are permanently employed in Angkor, the school undertook a number of research missions in 1951, some in the Angkor region, another in the northern part of Laos, and a third in the Mekong delta, the latter for the purpose of preparing a general survey of ancient hydraulic networks by means of aerial observation and photography. An ethnological mission which began work in 1950 will, after the 1951 rains, resume its investigations among the Meo tribe inhabiting the Tran-ninh plateau. Other research is now being carried out in the fishing communities of the China Sea coast in the vicinity of Nhatrang.

Lastly, the school maintains exchanges and scientific correspondence with 229 universities or scientific organizations throughout the world. One of its members is to proceed on a mission to Hong Kong, and the school will be represented at the Twenty-Second International Congress of Orientalists at Istanbul in September 1951.

## THE EYKMAN INSTITUTE

(Djalan Diponegoro 69, Jakarta)

PROFESSOR R. ABDOELRACHMAN

When in 1888 at Jakarta, formerly Batavia, the Government of the Netherlands-Indies established a laboratory for pathological anatomy and bacteriology, Christiaan Eykman was appointed as its first director.

He first investigated "polyneuritis by fowls" because of the incidence of "beriberi" among the Indonesian people and the soldiers of the former Netherlands-Indies army.

Eykman reached the conclusion that both "beriberi" and "polyneuritis gallinasum" were caused by lack of "silver-skin" in rice, which was the daily principal diet, being supplemented by no other foods.

He also carried out physiological, histological and bacteriological investigations for practical-hygienic and scientific purposes.

With the march of medical science and the technique of medical hygiene in the Western countries, medical activities in Indonesia expanded and at the same time the standard of the scientific work at Jakarta rose.

Similarly medical education in Indonesia gradually improved and finally the establishment of the medical college intensified and extended scientific research.

The activities of the medical service increased, so that it was necessary to set up regional bacteriological and hygiene laboratories in other large towns.

Private companies in Sumatra also decided to set up a medical laboratory for routine scientific researches for their hospitals.

Studies of malaria and nutrition were made on a large scale, and eventually it became necessary to found separate institutes for these.

The Queen Wilhelmina Institute was established at Jakarta, where lectures were given in bacteriology and hygiene and experimental work was carried out.

The laboratory set up by Eykman, first called the Central Medical Laboratory, was later named the Eykman Institute. The laboratory set up by the Union of Deli Planters at Medan was called the pathological laboratory and the smaller laboratories at Surabaya, Semarang and Makassar were referred to as the regional laboratories.

Though the Eykman Institute was in the first place a bacteriological-hygiene-chemical laboratory in the service of public health, it had enough scientific staff, who could combine their routine work with scientific experiments.

The activities of the Eykman Institute were somewhat limited, however, when the malaria institute and the institute for the people's food were established independently.

This was the position of the institute up to the Second World War and the Japanese occupation.

It is not surprising that the activities of the Eykman Institute decreased during the years of occupation and afterwards during our struggle for freedom owing to uncertain and changing conditions and lack of scientific workers and laboratory materials.

The lack of graduate workers and assistants became more serious owing to the departure of many Dutch workers after the transfer of the sovereignty of the Netherlands-Indies Government to the Republic of Indonesia at the end of 1949.

In 1888 the institute began with two doctors, Eykman as director and van Ecke as his sub-director. In its prosperous years (about 1935) it had a staff of 15 university educated workers, bacteriologists, parasitologists, malaria-specialists, food-specialists, pathology-anatomists and chemists.

Today the Institute consists of a bacteriological section, divided into sub-sections for the examination of: a serological section, a chemical section, a library, and a course for bacteriological, clinical and chemical assistants.

The total number of examinations made in 1950 was as follows: Bacteriological-serological section, 64,353; Chemical section, 2,328; a total of 66,781.

Owing to the lack of workers and laboratory materials scientific work can be carried out only on a limited scale.

## THE "COLLÈGE LIBRE EUROPÉEN DES SCIENCES SOCIALES ET ÉCONOMIQUES"

(28, rue Serpente, Paris)

### PURPOSE OF THE COLLEGE

The College is a non-governmental, higher educational establishment, which has taken over the work of the College of Social Sciences founded in 1895. The President of the College is Mr. André François-Poncet, French Ambassador, and its Director is Mr. Lucien de Sainte-Lorette, Secretary-General of the European League of Economic Co-operation (France). Its purpose is to complete the training of those who wish to take up various economic and social duties in their country, whether as employers, engineers, supervisory and managerial grades, trade unionists, or even politicians or journalists. Its primary purpose, however, is to train social scientists.

#### PROGRAMME OF STUDIES

In view of the kind of candidates for whom the college is designed, classes are organized either in the evening or by correspondence. A certain amount of written work has to be done during the year and, at the end of their second year, candidates for the certificate have to write two theses, each consisting of a monograph on an industrial service or on some social or economic undertaking.

The fees are 4,000 francs per annum; a 50 per cent reduction is granted to all categories of students and teachers; scholarships may also be awarded.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE

There is no competitive entrance examination, but as a university standard is required, candidates must have taken the school-leaving certificate (*baccalauréat*) or have graduated, or else they must have professional or trade union experience equivalent to a university degree. Candidates' qualifications are examined by a joint Committee, whose judgment is final.

#### SYLLABUS

Classes are given in French and are divided into three different sections:

*Economic Section.* This is a general section, particularly suitable for foreign students. The following subjects, among others, are taught: statistics and market conditions, productivity, international trade, professional organization, public relations, role of supervisory and managerial grades, etc.

*Social Section.* This section is more specialized and is intended for the training of social scientists. The main subjects are: psychology of the worker, vocational training, labour conditions, labour disputes, industrial committees, social security, etc.

*Overseas Section.* This is a special section where the following subjects, among others, are studied: the Moslem world, Indo-China today, industrial planning for overseas territories, international organizations concerned with under-developed territories, etc.

*Extra lectures.* Extra lectures are given on topical subjects, such as: the social consequences of the war, the economic integration of Europe, etc.

#### TEACHING STAFF

The teaching staff consists of university professors, business men, trade unionists, politicians, doctors and journalists. The various doctrines are explained and each class is followed by a discussion.

## THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

During the first half of 1951, the International Sociological Association continued its activities along the lines laid down at the World Congress of Sociologists held at Zürich in September 1950, and endeavoured to expand its work in the service

of sociologists of all countries, particularly by the development of plans for a periodical bibliography of current sociological publications, by the preparation of a cross-national programme of comparative research on social stratification and social mobility, and by participation in the Unesco enquiry into the teaching of the social sciences. Two important meetings were convened in Paris in June to consider problems raised by this expansion of activities and are reported on in the following:

#### FIRST INTERNATIONAL WORKING CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

At the initiative of the Managing Sub-Committee of the Research Committee of the Association, a Working Conference was convened in Paris from 25-27 June to consider possible plans for the launching of comparative research in a number of countries on social stratification and social mobility.

The Conference was attended by the following sociologists: Professor Morris Ginsberg (London), *Chairman*; Professor Louis Wirth (Chicago); Professor Th. Geiger (Aarhus); Professor David Glass (London); Mr. Torben Agersnap (Aarhus); Professor Charles Bettelheim (Paris); Professor Gunnar Boalt (Stockholm); Professor Arvid Brodersen (New York); Professor Pierre de Bie (Louvain); Professor G. S. Ghurye (Bombay); Professor René König (Zürich); Professor Kunio Odaka (Tokyo); Professor Helmut Schelsky (Hamburg); Professor F. van Heek (Leiden); Mr. Erik Rinde (Executive Secretary of the ISA); Mr. Stein Rokkan (ISA Secretariat), *Rapporteur*.

The Conference took its point of departure from a discussion paper prepared by Professor Th. Geiger and Professor David Glass on the basis of a number of preliminary national reports collected in Western Europe and the United States on the current status of stratification-mobility research and on the data and facilities available for further work in this field on a cross-national and comparative level.

The Conference was mainly concerned with the discussion and elaboration of detailed plans for the implementation on a cross-national and comparative basis of (a) exhaustive surveys of work done and research undertaken on particularly important aspects of stratification and mobility in each participating country, and (b) sample enquiries in each country into the socio-economic status and origins of the existing populations in their totality and on the extent of consensus within each population as to hierarchies of social prestige and rankings of occupational status. The Conference considered theoretical as well as practical—organizational and financial—problems raised by these plans and discussed in detail such questions as comparative terminology, the utilization of census data, and the construction of national samples. The participants in the Conference agreed in principle to take charge of the promotion in their respective countries of the national research work to be undertaken in implementation of the over-all programme and were prepared to report on their further explorations in this direction at a Second Working Conference scheduled to take place by January 1952.

The further development of the cross-national research programme thus launched was envisaged as follows:

- (1) On the basis of detailed agreements to be reached at the Second Working Conference, exhaustive surveys of existing material are to be completed in each participating country during 1952 and a number of pilot enquiries on a sample basis to be launched to provide data on the social origins of the population in their totality.
- (2) A Third Working Conference will take place by January 1953, to consider the national surveys thus completed, to discuss reports on the progress of the sample enquiries undertaken, and to designate three or four rapporteurs to be in charge of the preparation along topical lines of comparative reports on the basis of the surveys and reports collected.
- (3) The comparative reports thus to be prepared will finally be presented, along with a number of papers on specific aspects of stratification-mobility research, at the World Congress of Sociologists to be organized in August 1953, and will

provide the basis for detailed discussion among sociologists from all parts of the world.

A collection of the documents prepared for or based on the Working Conference (doss. ISA/SSM/Conf.1/1-8) is being edited in the Secretariat of the ISA and will be available for restricted distribution.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee<sup>1</sup> of the International Sociological Association held its Annual Meeting for 1951 at the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques in Paris from 28-30 June.

The following members of the Committee were present: Professor Louis Wirth, President; Professor Georges Davy, Vice-President; Professor Morris Ginsberg, Vice-President; Professor Th. Geiger, Chairman of the Research Committee; Professor Pierre de Bie; Professor G. S. Ghurye; Professor René König; Professor Kunio Odaka.

The Annual Meeting was also attended by Professors David Glass and Georges Friedmann of the Managing Sub-Committee of the Research Committee, Professor Gabriel Le Bras of the Committee on Teaching and Training, Professor Arvid Brodersen of the Membership Committee, and Professor Georges Smets of the Co-ordinating Committee on Social Science Documentation. The Social Sciences Department of Unesco was represented at one of the sessions of the Meeting by its Director, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, and at two others by Dr. K. Szczerba-Likiernik.

Besides routine administrative matters the Annual Meeting carefully considered a number of problems of importance for the further development of the programme and activities of the Association and for the international promotion of the science of sociology in general.

Following is a brief synopsis of discussions and decisions relating to the major items of the agenda of the Meeting.

#### *The Research Programme of the Association*

The Executive Committee considered a report on the conclusions reached by the First International Working Conference on Social Stratification and Social Mobility and agreed to the outline programme and time schedule developed. The Executive Secretary was authorized to take measures to ensure broader participation in the international research programme thus launched and to make every possible effort to enlist organization and financial support for its implementation.

A report was also submitted on the preparatory arrangements for the International Conference and Seminar on Comparative Social Research to be organized under ISA auspices at Oslo from 20 September to 20 October 1951.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Relation to Unesco's Social Science Programme*

The Meeting considered a request from the Social Sciences Department of Unesco for recommendations relating to the social sciences programme resolutions for the two-year period 1953-54, and agreed to emphasize the need for a closer link between Unesco's activities in the social sciences and the international programme of comparative research on social stratification and social mobility developed by the ISA. The Executive Secretary was authorized to present a detailed memorandum on the matter to Unesco for consideration in connexion with the elaboration of the Draft Programme for 1953-54.

#### *Proposed Establishment of an International Social Science Research Council*

The Executive Committee examined the question of the functions of the proposed International Social Science Research Council and decided to submit to Unesco's

<sup>1</sup> See *Proceedings of the International Seminar*. "I. The Preliminary Conference". Ed. B. Christiansen, Institute for Social Research, Oslo, June 1951.

General Conference, to the Executive Board and to the Secretariat its observations on the subject.

*Resolution on the German Institute for the Social Sciences*

The Meeting heard a report by Professor Georges Friedmann on the development of the plans for the social science institute established in Germany under the auspices of Unesco. The Executive Committee in a resolution on this question expressed its appreciation of the development that had thus taken place and called for close co-operation with the ISA in the further elaboration and implementation of the research programme of the German institute.

*Resolution on the Proposed Research Centre on the Social Implications of Technological Change*

The Executive Committee considered in great detail the plans developed by consultative meetings of experts convened by Unesco for the establishment of international centres for social science research (cf. particularly docs. Unesco/SS/SSI/Conf. 3 and 6C/PRG/24) and passed a resolution on the plan given highest priority by the consultative meeting held at Unesco House in April 1951, and earmarked for early elaboration and implementation in the Social Sciences Programme of Unesco in 1952: the plan for the establishment of an international social science research centre for study of social implications of technological changes (Unesco Resolution 3.17 for the year 1952).

The Executive Committee agreed to the extreme importance of the field of research thus given highest priority and pointed out the need for close co-operation with international social science associations in the further elaboration of the plans for the centre and in the implementation of its programme. The Committee was particularly anxious to emphasize the urgency of careful consideration of four points it considered to be of paramount importance:

- (1) The need to keep all plans for the development or establishment of international research centres tentative and flexible.
- (2) The importance of relying, to the greatest possible extent, on the active collaboration of social scientists in universities and existing research institutions, as well as of the international associations in each of the social disciplines.
- (3) The danger of developing an elaborate organizational superstructure involving a far larger expenditure on administration than on research itself.
- (4) The importance of keeping the training function of social scientists, in whatever field of specialization they may be, closely connected with the balanced resources available at established universities.

The Executive Committee finally expressed its wholehearted determination to provide whatever aid the Association could give to the further consideration of the problems raised by the plan for the centre, "including: the need for, the feasibility and functions of the centres under consideration, the form of its organization, the relationship to established centre and universities, the resources required and the selection and scope of research tasks to be undertaken".

*The Enquiry into the Teaching of Sociology and Related Disciplines*

The Executive Committee heard a report by Professor Pierre de Bie, the General Rapporteur appointed for the survey undertaken by the association of the teaching of sociology, social psychology and social anthropology in implementation of the Unesco enquiry into the teaching of the social sciences.

Preliminary reports prepared in conformity with a detailed report guide had been received from six of the seven countries (Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States) to be covered jointly by the five international associations co-operating in the Unesco enquiry, and supplementary reports, some of them very detailed, had been forthcoming from other countries (such as Argentina, Israel, Japan, New Zealand and Turkey). The General Rapporteur raised a number of questions concerning the further implementation of the enquiry and was advised (a) to request additional data, particularly on existing

conceptions of the scopes of the disciplines, from the different national rapporteurs in order to increase the comparability of their reports; (b) to prepare a small conference of members of the ISA Committee on Teaching and Training and some of the national rapporteurs during the winter of 1951-52 to consider the drafting of a general report to be based on the data made available through the enquiry; (c) to undertake further explorations with regard to the possibilities of publication of the reports collected.

#### *Membership Developments*

The Executive Committee admitted to regular membership in the Association seven associations and institutions that had presented their applications after the World Congress held in Zürich.

With these admissions, the total membership of the ISA reached 38 regular members, eight associate members, and 51 individual members from 43 different countries and territories: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Eire, Finland, France, Germany, Gold Coast, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Executive Secretary was instructed to take steps to ensure formal notifications from all these countries for the designations of national representatives to the Council of the Association.

#### *Plans for an International Bibliography of Sociology*

The Committee heard a report by Professor Georges Smets, ISA delegate to the Co-ordinating Committee on Social Sciences Documentation, on the progress of the plans for a periodical bibliography of sociological publications.

The Co-ordinating Committee had given its full endorsement to the plans developed by the ISA and had allocated \$750 for the preparation of the manuscript of the first issue of the bibliography covering the first half of 1951. The preparation of this manuscript was already well under way. The main question to be settled was the choice of the location for the printing and publication of the bibliography.

The Executive Committee authorized the Executive Secretary to negotiate a contract for the printing of the periodical bibliography and passed a resolution containing an appeal to member organizations to co-operate in the production of the bibliography and to support it by providing for collective subscriptions at a reduced price.

#### *Preparations for the World Congress of Sociologists to be held in 1953*

The Executive Committee considered in detail problems involved in the planning, preparation and organization of a World Congress of Sociologists to be held by August-September 1953.

Among the many themes suggested for the discussions of the Congress the Committee agreed that the Association had a definite obligation to include special sections on social stratification and social mobility, and the teaching of sociology as well as an "open" section of reports on recent developments in sociological research. In addition, a fourth section dealing with sociological *v.* psychological approaches to intergroup conflict, mediation and co-operation was discussed at some length but was left for further consideration to the Secretariat and the Programme Committee.

The Committee discussed at great length the relative merits of several Western European cities as possible sites for the Congress, but did not find it justifiable to make a final decision before the Executive Secretary in co-operation with the Programme Committee had made more detailed explorations of the organizational and financial facilities available for each locality.

The Executive Committee finally set up a Programme Committee for the Congress, composed of Professor de Bie (Louvain), Professor Friedmann (Paris), and Professor



den Hollander (Amsterdam). The Secretariat subsequently prepared a detailed memorandum on the organization of the Congress and has submitted this to the Programme Committee to serve as a basis for its work. The Programme Committee will meet during the autumn of 1951 to draw up a detailed plan of action and will co-operate very closely with the Secretariat and the Research Committee in the preparation and organization of the World Congress of Sociologists to be held in 1953.

## MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

The International Economic Association held its second and third<sup>1</sup> Round Table at the end of August and beginning of September at the Hôtel de l'Abbaye, Talloires (Haute-Savoie). The Executive Committee and the Programme Committee for the 1952 Round Table met between the two Round Tables. The meetings were attended by 45 economists from 19 countries. Unesco was represented by Mrs. Alva Myrdal, Director of the Social Science Department, Doctor K. Szczërba-Likiernik and Mr. P. W. Martin. New international contacts were established and existing ones strengthened by informal discussions between the meetings.

### ROUND TABLE ON THE TEACHING OF ECONOMICS—27-30 AUGUST

This Round Table constitutes part of the International Economic Association's contribution to Unesco's enquiry into the teaching of social sciences. It was presided by C. W. Guillebaud, who will also act as Rapporteur-General.

The following papers on individual countries formed the background of the discussion: Belgium by René Clemens, Egypt by Wahib Messiha, France by Emile James, Germany by Erich Preiser (the paper was written by Professor F. Lütge who could not attend the meeting), India by C. N. Vakil, Italy by Celestino Arena, Mexico by A. Kozlik, Sweden by Tord Palander, United Kingdom by C. W. Guillebaud, United States by Horace Taylor, Yugoslavia by Radivoj Uvalic.

Professors J. M. Clark, G. Haberler, E. A. G. Robinson and R. S. Suvla also attended or part of the meetings.

The Rapporteur-General had advised the Rapporteurs on the different countries to keep in mind the following guiding lines whilst writing their reports: (1) Structure and general importance of the teaching of economics, and of economics as a subject; (2) The organization and aims of teaching; (3) Analysis of curricula of economic studies; (4) Methods of teaching; (5) Formation and recruitment of teachers; (6) Research—relations between teaching and research; (7) Conclusions, giving (a) an appraisal of the general features of the teaching of economics, taken broadly, as characteristic of the position in the country as a whole, with special reference to the role of economics as a separate and independent discipline and to the important issues involved in the distinction between the width and depth of economic teaching, i.e. the ever-present dilemma of under versus over-specialization; (b) tendencies observable in any direction for the modification of the structure, methods, aims, etc., of the teaching of economics; (c) tendencies observable towards an increase or decrease in the range of other social studies associated with the teaching of economics; (d) strength and weakness of the

<sup>1</sup> For an account of the first Round Table on Problems of Long Term International Balance see *International Social Science Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 4, p. 537, and Vol. III, p. 3, etc.

position as revealed above, together with any suggestions by the Rapporteur for changes which may appear to him to be desirable.

Statistical and documentary appendices were recommended to illustrate more fully the points raised.

The discussion proceeded on the following lines:

The Position of Economics as a University Discipline.

- (a) How much general education should the student of economics receive, and at what stage of his studies should it be imparted to him?
- (b) The problem of balancing the advantages of broad knowledge in many fields against profound knowledge in one field.
- (c) The question of specialization within the science of economics itself.
- (d) The question of autonomy in teaching.

The System of Examinations in the Teaching of Economics.

The Use of Textbooks and Literature.

The Relation of Economics to other Social Sciences.

The Role of the History of Economic Thought.

The Role of Statistics and Mathematics in the Teaching of Economics.

In summing up the results of the Round Table discussions, the Chairman made a number of points:

- (1) There was a great diversity in the structure and organization of the teaching of economics in the various countries, due partly to differences in the level of secondary education, in the educational system generally, and to different national traditions. These diversities could not be ironed out, and no attempt should be made to iron them out and to talk in terms of a universally applicable model. In particular, the very existence of these diversities made it quite impossible to talk of an equivalence of the various academic degrees awarded to students.
- (2) There was general agreement that economics should be an autonomous discipline in the sense that it should not be a subsidiary part of any other science.
- (3) There was general agreement that it was essential, in the teaching of economics, to specialize to the degree that the subject be pursued to the very limit of knowledge. No doctrine or dogma should be taught, but students should learn to use tools of economic analysis and to apply them to the problems which confronted them.
- (4) There was agreement that, in so far as a combination of the study of economics with the study of any other discipline was concerned, political science was closest to economics, but, here again, there was great virtue in experiment and variety, and no model could or should be drawn up.
- (5) There was agreement on the growing importance of quantitative measurement for all the social sciences.
- (6) There was agreement that, in so far as practicable, instruction by lecture courses should be supplemented by seminars and classes, that close contact between teacher and student was highly desirable, and that written work was of great value.

Students' reading should not be confined to textbooks and manuals, and the abuse of mimeographed lecture notes was deplorable, as was the attitude of many students in concentrating on how to pass their examinations.

The aim of academic teaching should be to train the student's mind, to give him an understanding of the meaning of words, and to develop an attitude of critical evaluation of what he saw in print.

- (7) There was agreement that examinations should test the ability to think and should be so designed that no amount of mere memorizing would enable a student to pass. From this point of view, too detailed a syllabus was a disadvantage.
- (8) There was a need for a close alliance between teaching and research. To this end, it was desirable that the teaching load should never be so great as to leave the teacher no time for research.

A report by the Rapporteur-General based upon the country papers<sup>1</sup> and the discussions will be published by Unesco together with the reports on the teaching of political

<sup>1</sup> On Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

science, sociology, comparative law and international relations in a volume on the teaching of social sciences.

The International Economic Association intends to publish a volume on the teaching of economics containing all the above-mentioned 11 country papers. An introduction by the Rapporteur-General will give a summary of problems and opinions and show the highlights and the contrasts between the different countries.

ROUND TABLE ON MONOPOLY, COMPETITION AND THEIR REGULATION—3-8 SEPTEMBER

A European Programme Committee consisting of Jean Marchal, Joan Robinson and Ingvar Svennilson, with Edward H. Chamberlin as Chairman, and Corwin D. Edwards and Fritz Machlup, acting as a U.S. Sub-Committee, had prepared the programme.

The discussion was introduced by Corwin D. Edwards giving "A Comparative Analysis of the Problem of Monopoly and Competition in Different Countries". This paper was based on the following papers circulated, but not read at the meeting: United States by R. Heflebower, Canada by V. Bladen, Great Britain by C. C. Allen, France by R. Gøetz-Giery, Germany by F. Böhm, Scandinavian Countries by H. Brems,<sup>1</sup> Italy by F. Vito, South Africa by W. F. Steenkamp.

In order to make these papers more useful and to facilitate comparison between countries, authors were asked to follow a rough outline as follows:

- (1) Market Structure: The size and concentration of industry and the forces which make prices—recent trends. Primary reference should be to the manufacturing and retailing area, but possibly also to raw materials, including the extractive industries and agriculture.
- (2) Government regulation: The types of Government control exercised over monopoly and competition, over what area and with what success.
- (3) General public attitude towards (1) the desirability and (2) the possibility of "preserving competition".
- (4) Research currently being done in this area.
- (5) Comment on any features of the problem special to the country in question.
- (6) Bibliography (suggestions for further reading).

The following papers were discussed subsequently:

"Forces making for and against Monopoly". Real Economics of Integration and Large-Scale Production *v.* Advantages of Domination (E. Schneider); Problems of Entry and Exit (J. S. Bain).<sup>2</sup>

"The Nature of Competition and Monopoly". The Impossibility of Competition (Joan Robinson); Measuring Degrees of Monopoly and Competition (E. H. Chamberlin).

"Competition, Monopoly and Welfare". Monopoly and the Structure of Industry (I. Svennilson); Wastes of Competition (K. Rothschild);<sup>2</sup> Monopolistic and Imperfect Competition in Retail Trade, a case study (Jane Aubert Krier).

"Can Competition be made to Work?" Competition and the Objectives of Government Policy (J. M. Clark); Regulation of Competition (W. Jøehr).

"Techniques of Control". Preventing Monopoly (F. A. McGregor).

"Nationalization as an Alternative to Private Monopoly". Recent Problems in England (W. A. Lewis); Recent Problems in France (J. M. Jeanneney).

"Monopoly in Relation to other Economic Problems." Monopoly and the Problems of Stabilization (F. Machlup); Monopoly: Impediment or Stimulus to Economic Progress? (P. Hennipman); Monopoly and Rigidities in the Economic System (S. Lombardini).

"Problems of Research: Subjects and Methods."

The following attended the discussion but did not present a paper: Léon Dupriez, Gottfried Haberler, Wilhelm Keilhau, F. Knight, H. Winding Pedersen, E. A. G. Robinson, P. Rousseaux, U. af Trolle, F. Zeuthen.

A report on the discussion together with all the background papers and an introduction by E. H. Chamberlin will be published by Macmillan (London).

<sup>1</sup> Professor Brems was unable to attend the meeting.

<sup>2</sup> Unable to attend.

Between the two Round Tables, the Executive Committee<sup>1</sup> held its Second Meeting in 1951. After transacting current business, the Committee discussed the following subjects:

*Future Round Tables.* Definite arrangements were made for the Round Table on "Business Cycle Problems" to be held in England in the first week of September 1952.

Professor Léon Dupriez was asked to prepare a definite programme for a Round Table on "Determinants of Economic Progress" to be held in 1953.

Professor Little (Oxford) will be asked to prepare a tentative programme for a Round Table on the "Philosophical Foundations of Economics" to be held in 1954.

*Council Meeting in 1953.* It was decided that the Council Meeting should not only transact business but should also include a discussion on an economic subject, the choice of which would be left to a later meeting of the Executive Committee.

*International Economic Papers.* The first volume of this annual publication will be published by Macmillan (London) at the end of November 1951. It will contain translations into English of the following articles previously published in less accessible languages with an introduction by Professor Haberler: Gabriel Dessus, "The General Principles of Rate-Fixing in Public Utilities"; Ragnar Frisch, "Monopoly—Polypoly—The Concept of Force in the Economy"; Georges Th. Guilbaud, "The Theory of Games"; Bent Hansen, "Fiscal Policy and Wage Policy"; Erich Schneider, "Saving and Investment in a Closed Economy"; Heinrich von Stackelberg, "The Theory of Exchange Rates under Perfect Competition"; S. G. Strumilin, "The Time Factor in Capital Investment Projects"; Jan Tinbergen; "The Significance of Wage Policy for Employment"; Jan Tinbergen, "Some Remarks on the Distribution of Labour Incomes"; Emilio Zaccagnini, "Simultaneous Maxima in Pure Economics".

Preparations for the second volume are well under way.

A French edition, with contents adapted to the needs of French-speaking economists, is contemplated for the near future.

<sup>1</sup> Professors Gottfried Haberler (President), Léon Dupriez (Vice-President), E. A. G. Robinson (Treasurer), Wilhelm Keilhau, Emile James (replacing Mr. Jacques Rueff, who was unable to attend), Xenophon Zolotas.

P A R T   I I I

THE UNITED NATIONS, THE SPECIALIZED  
AGENCIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

# THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

ALEXANDER LOVEDAY

In the early summer of 1919 I was asked to go to Paris to prepare a bulletin of statistics for the Supreme Economic Council. The first issue of this bulletin appeared in July. It has been published without a break ever since, having been taken over by the League of Nations in 1920 and by the United Nations in 1947. The first issue contained 37 pages and 324 columns of figures; the most recent copy, which I have before me, 205 pages and over 2,000 series. This comparison affords a rough measure of the progress made during the last 30 years in the compilation and publication of national economic statistics throughout the world.

Apart from the excellent pioneer work in one field carried out by the International Institute of Agriculture before the first world war, this *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* was the first attempt to furnish an international economic statistical service. During the inter-war period the League of Nations supplemented the bulletin by a steadily increasing number of annual publications—on money and banking, production and trade, balances of payment, public finance, etc.—and in 1932 the facts and findings contained in these specialized memoranda, as they were called, were brought together and summarized in a world economic survey. The League published about a dozen such surveys and they have been succeeded by a crop of regional surveys in addition to world summaries issued by the United Nations. Of these regional surveys the most complete, most informative and most valuable is that published by the Economic Commission for Europe. Indeed its annual *Survey of the Economic Situation and Prospects of Europe* is the centre piece of its scientific work. It is a remarkable achievement, because, unlike the League, ECE publishes no periodic memoranda on which the authors of its survey can draw, and until recently relatively little other background material. The survey is thus not a by-product but the major product of its work. Behind it must lie in fact an enormous collection of collated and digested basic material and statistical analysis. I shall revert to this characteristic of the ECE's survey later. It differs from the League survey also in another way, as its title suggests.<sup>1</sup> Not content with tracing the developments of the preceding 12 months ECE boldly concerns itself also with future prospects, an enterprise which may prove of great value and may, as more than one economic organization has learnt to its regret, lead to disaster. Indeed on occasion it goes further and advises governments from time to time about the policies that they should pursue.

No lengthy discussion of the nature of the ECE's survey or of its other publications is necessary here; my purpose is rather to consider the value of those publications to the social scientist. But I should at least call to mind the present scope of the work done today in Geneva.

<sup>1</sup> "Prospects" was dropped from the title after the first issue but not from the contents.

The survey is primarily a record of the economic developments within the year covered and an analysis of the outstanding problems based on an examination of the available statistics and of official utterances. One great change has taken place in national statistics since the war, namely that most governments are concerned today to obtain a general picture of their economic situation and for that purpose prepare and publish, not only more detailed and reasonably accurate statistics of all their diverse national and international transactions than heretofore, but also estimates of national income. These national income estimates have proved of great value owing to the indication they give of the contribution made by different types of activity to total income, and to the help they afford when estimating changes in not only production but productivity. Full advantage has been taken of them in the analysis of the European situation made in these surveys. In this analysis the ECE has attempted to show both the year-to-year changes and the long-term trends. The appendices contain notes on sources employed and the methods by which certain of the calculations in the main body of the report are made.

Like all other groups whose task it is to record the course of economic events at regular intervals, the ECE has clearly become increasingly impressed by the importance of penetrating below the immediate situation and laying bare what in one survey are described as the "magnitudes of potentialities"; and indeed failure to appreciate the force of the basic trends may well lead to a disastrous misinterpretation of the events of the moment. It is, however, frequently difficult to fit the scientific analysis required for the disclosure of these trends into descriptive annals. ECE has met this difficulty in its day-to-day work in part by relegating a good deal of its explanation of methods to the appendices of the surveys and in part by the issue of a quarterly bulletin, which, after an opening review of developments during the preceding three months, affords space for the publication of special articles on subjects felt to require special study if the European situation and developments are to be fully understood.

In addition it has a small group of research workers devoting the whole of its time to a special inquiry into long-term trends in the European economy. This inquiry, which covers the period 1913-50 with occasional reference for purposes of comparison to earlier experiences, is wide in its scope and deals with trends in population, production and trade, with perhaps special emphasis on the effects of economic nationalism in the inter-war period. When, or indeed whether, wide range inductive analysis of this sort will lead to conclusions of direct significance for the formulation of policy it is naturally as impossible to foresee as it is for an experimental scientist to foresee when or whether his experiments will lead to a new discovery of practical importance. But the inquiry, when completed, should in any case help to throw into perspective the passing phenomena and shorter term trends treated in the annual surveys.

ECE also makes public from time to time one or another of the pamphlets prepared for its committees, and these pamphlets may deal with long-term tendencies, as did for instance those on steel trends and selected European energy statistics, and the survey of the European engineering industry.

To complete the picture I should mention that ECE also publishes a monthly bulletin of coal statistics, a quarterly bulletin of steel statistics and another quarterly bulletin, in conjunction with FAO, on timber statistics. This last is not the sole co-operative effort, for the secretariat of ECE was recently called upon by the Economic Commission for Latin America

to co-operate with its secretariat in making "a study of ways and means to expand trade between Latin America and Europe. . . ."

As stated above, the purpose of this article is to consider the value of this work to the social scientist and specifically to the economist. How useful can work of this sort ever be to the scholar? About one fact we should be quite clear. Its major purpose is to help the policy maker. Its success or failure in fulfilling this purpose is the major criterion on which it will be and should be judged by those responsible for providing the funds on which it is dependent. The ECE and similar institutions are not created to add to knowledge for the sake of knowledge, but for the sake of the use to which that knowledge can be put. The value of the work to the scientist is incidental.

What then can the scientist legitimately expect from these international bodies?

First he is justified in looking to them for the provision of basic economic statistics set out in such a form that they are rendered as comparable as the facts which they measure permit. This implies that the statistics must be accompanied by notes and definitions explaining as exactly as possible what the phenomena measured are. The major source for monthly international data is of course the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, in a most valuable supplement to which detailed definitions have been given. No useful purpose would be served by ECE simply repeating the European data. It does publish, however, in its quarterly bulletin a series of tables which for the most part are a continuation of those published in the economic survey of Europe. This procedure presents two advantages; it enables the student to follow quarter by quarter the major developments since the publication of the last survey; it gives to the surveys a quasi-permanent statistical backbone and thus a continuity which adds greatly to their value. In addition, as already mentioned, more detailed figures are published, annually for transport, quarterly for timber and steel and monthly for coal. These are all valuable. They would be more valuable if they were compiled on some uniform system. At present there is no sort of uniformity. The timber bulletin gives figures for one quarter of two years only, the steel bulletin—also quarterly—gives monthly figures for two years and averages for three pre-war and four post-war years, the coal bulletin gives only one pre-war year, 1937, while the economic bulletin gives only 1938. The student endeavouring to make a comparative table of a number of commodities could not do so from the ECE publications. The same lack of uniformity is observable in the notes, which as a whole, however, are clear. Those in the coal bulletin—perhaps the best of this group of publications—are the least adequate, and nowhere, unfortunately, is reference made to the United Nations summary of definitions. This oversight is regrettable, since, when the figures are identical with those published by the United Nations, such reference may save the student much time; when they are different an explanation of that fact is required. I have the impression that these various bulletins are prepared by different divisions of ECE without any adequate central co-ordination and control.

ECE meets the general demand for basic economic data also in another way, namely by the publication of occasional surveys of selected industries—energy production, steel, engineering, etc. These studies are primarily intended for its various sub-committees; but they are of more than passing interest, because their object is to give in the form of a general picture of the development of these industries the essential factual background for the consideration of specific problems as they arise. To the realistic economist they are a most useful source of information.



The review of the European housing problem published in the autumn of 1949 falls into rather a different category, as it deals not with trends of development but with the losses suffered during the war and the measures adopted by European governments to make good those losses.

The second expectation that the student may legitimately hope will be realized is that the international organizations will make an analytical survey of current trends throughout the world or large areas, and that, with the object of revealing such trends, group figures for the world or for continents or other appropriate combinations of countries will be calculated. This work of collation, combination into world totals and breaking down those totals into smaller sections, is both laborious and important. It is time-consuming and expensive. The individual scholar is necessarily dependent on the international organizations for making these calculations in exactly the same way as he is dependent on national governments for calculating national trade or population. In performing this service the ECE is faced with the difficulty that it is a European and not a world organization. It is compelled therefore either to rely on the United Nations or on other regional commissions for the calculation of world and non-European continental aggregates or to duplicate work by making its own calculations for the world and these other continents for comparative purposes. In fact, the United Nations calculates few such aggregates, and ECE compromises by making a limited number of world estimates, which do not appear to agree completely with those that the United Nations does make public. This is disconcerting to the student of international economics, and indeed lack of adequate bases for international and intercontinental comparisons limits the value of all the United Nations work today. But the compromise solution of this difficulty which the ECE has adopted is probably the best possible in the circumstances, and the aggregate figures it publishes for Europe of total industrial production, the production of selected industries and materials, international trade, etc., are extremely valuable.

The economist is likely to make a different use of these surveys of economic conditions from that of the politician and to attach primary importance to somewhat different characteristics. The politician naturally desires his attention to be drawn to the crucial events and vital factors in the situation, so that he may frame policies with these events and factors in mind. The economist, naturally inclined to formulate his own theories, attaches special importance to the continuity of the data, to the adequacy of the explanation given concerning the methods employed in the calculations published and, when changes are introduced, to the precise significance of those changes and the methods by which new series may be linked to old.

The ECE has been in existence for less than five years and its work must therefore be still in a considerable degree experimental. It would be unreasonable to expect that the series with which it began could be continued unmodified year by year or quarter by quarter, and, in fact, if we examine the tables in the four surveys and the quarterly bulletins we shall find that they are undergoing a constant process of change and perfection. The changes are in part due to revisions of the national statistics on which they are based, in part to increasing coverage; but they are frequently due also to what appear to be rather arbitrary changes in the form of presentation and method of calculation. Thus the tables giving the geographic distribution of trade vary widely from year to year. For the index of industrial production the surveys give different base periods and anyone wishing to trace the index quarter by quarter over the whole period covered must refer to the economic

bulletin. A most useful purpose of this bulletin is indeed to furnish continuous data. Unfortunately, however, it does not give the weights upon which this index is calculated, so that whenever a change is made in the number of countries included it is necessary to wait for the next issue of the survey before the true significance of that change, and therefore of the index itself, can be gauged.

These examples will suffice to show that continuous data are not given in the body of the surveys, though certain tables are supplied year by year in their annexes. These tables, which in fact, as is natural in the early period of organizing the work, vary a good deal from year to year, are confined for the most part to annual data. The quarterly bulletins are intended to give quarterly figures for the intervening periods and in the quarter in which the survey is published the bulletin is dropped. In fact, however, only a limited number of the tables in the bulletins are comparable with those in the surveys, and it is in the surveys, not the bulletins, that the detailed explanatory notes are given.

Adequate notes regarding the manner in which the calculations are made was the second of the three criteria likely to be employed by the economist which I mentioned above. To the preparation of such explanatory notes the authors of the survey have obviously devoted great care, a fact for which all serious students should be profoundly grateful. These notes, moreover, contain most useful information about sources. Perhaps one day ECE in co-operation with the United Nations and its other Agencies may prepare, as I had once intended to do myself, an international dictionary of national and international sources of economic statistics. It would be a large undertaking, but well worth while.

The third criterion was the degree in which revised series can be linked to earlier figures when those earlier figures are not themselves revised. Up to the present little attempt has been made to satisfy this criterion, and it would be impossible to extract from the bulletin or the survey any uniform multi-country series quarter by quarter for the period covered. The annual indices from 1947 are, however, all revised as occasion arises and will, of course, prove of increasing value as years pass.

I have digressed from the economist's legitimate expectations to consider certain of the criteria on which he will judge how fully his expectations are realized, because these criteria will influence his judgment regarding more than one of his expectations. The global and regional statistics to which I referred above are of value to the economist not only for the purpose of comparing the progress achieved in different parts of the world or different sectors of economic life, but as an instrument of analytical research into causes and trends. Analysis of the forces at play is the main purpose of the economic surveys and to find such an analysis ready-made for him—as clear and as concise as the mass of data and manifold happenings permit—is the major hope and expectation of the economist. This hope and expectation is admirably satisfied by the surveys. All that have been published up to now are informative, penetrating and lucid.

Another expectation closely allied to the foregoing is that evidence, either global, regional or derived from the experience of more than one country, will be furnished regarding the success or failure of policies pursued by governments. In so far as economics is an experimental science at all, it is peculiar on account of the fact that the experiments are conducted by persons other than the scientists. They are conducted therefore, as a rule, in an imperfect manner from the scientist's point of view and the difficulty of interpreting

results is thereby enhanced. This fact increases the need for obtaining evidence from the maximum possible number of cases, and such evidence can only be successfully collated by an official international organization with adequate funds at its disposal, possessing a personnel drawn from a number of countries and in close touch with experts from other countries. ECE is particularly well placed to collect and sift evidence for Europe (and the United States), for through its associates its membership covers almost the whole continent, and Geneva remains the centre to which experts in almost all aspects of economic life come in the normal course of their work. With regard to most of the lines of policy pursued by governments since the war on which the economist is likely to seek evidence he will find the essential data and a lucid exposition of it in the pages of the surveys.

So far as the reader can judge, the authors have adopted the system of beginning each survey with a straightforward account of the progress achieved or regress suffered in production and trade, and following this record by a discussion of what seemed to them the major economic issues in the year in question. Thus the 1947 volume is devoted largely to the problems of reconstruction—bottle-necks in production, inflation, obstructions to trade; the 1948 volume to the inter-related problems of capital formation, terms of trade and the dollar shortage; the 1949 volume, following up the line of thought from its predecessor, to the allocation both of capital resources for production and of the goods produced to different classes of consumers and to the new problems posed by devaluation. The effects of devaluation and of the shortage of raw materials caused by the rearmament programme and the persistent post-war industrial progress are the major subjects discussed in the most recent survey.

In this discussion of crucial problems, which is always able and sometimes brilliant, the authors are inclined to go a good deal further than has been customary in similar publications in the past or indeed is customary to-day. They deal boldly not only with the past, but with the future; they criticize government policies, not by implication but directly; they propound policies.

Their discussions of the future take two forms, a consideration of the possible or a forecast of the probable. Thus we find in the survey for 1949 an extremely interesting chapter on long-term trends, which ends with an estimate of the possible rate of industrial development in the next decade. This unbaring of long-term trends is the last and by no means the least in my list of legitimate expectations of the scientific consumer of this type of international publication, and it is greatly to the credit of ECE that they should have turned so promptly to this type of analysis and insisted so early on the importance of tendencies whose roots are deeply imbedded in the past in determining the course of the vacillating development of today. It is always difficult in fact to fit this long-term analysis into an annual survey, and the solution found of leaving space in the *quarterly bulletin for occasional special articles* on selected trends—on population changes, on the structure of taxation, on changes in labour costs—is one which adds appreciably to the scientific value of the whole body of work.

It is useful to the economist to have in mind rough magnitudes regarding rates of growth in the past and some appreciation of the forces at play which may influence that rate of growth in the future. There is value therefore in finding in the chapter of the 1949 survey just mentioned that: "Combining on the one hand all the unfavourable and, on the other hand all the favourable alternatives which have been discussed, a range of increase in production of from 40 to 60 per cent can be derived. . . . The higher alternative assumes

a large-scale mobilization of labour reserves, combined with an increase of productivity by three per cent per annum."<sup>1</sup> There is, perhaps, less value in the bald asseveration in the preface to this volume that "European industrial production could be increased by about 50 per cent during the next 10 years, provided that employment and investment are maintained at high levels."<sup>2</sup> For the latter statement seems to imply that there is nothing, and nothing is likely to occur, to prevent the goal being reached if governments are efficient and sensible. About such an implication the economist may well feel sceptical. Unforeseen events have a nasty habit of occurring. To forecast the probable is a much more perilous undertaking than to calculate the possible, as may be illustrated by the example of one of the excursions of ECE onto the high seas of prophecy and policy making.

In the 1947 survey the conclusion is drawn that "if Europe is ultimately to balance its oversea accounts and yet restore its pre-war standards of living, there will need to be an expansion in the production of heavy industries in the order of \$2,000 million (in pre-war prices). . . ."<sup>3</sup>

A year later the Steel Division of ECE wrote in its report on European steel trends: "It would seem . . . that on the basis of present plans, not only for steel production but for general economic development, some 8,000,000 tons will not find a market" by 1953.<sup>4</sup> These two findings are not necessarily in contradiction, or at least in contradiction so direct as would appear at first sight; but as joint guides to the policy maker they are not helpful and in the mind of the economist they arouse a scepticism which is enhanced by an examination of the year to year forecasts in which the surveys sometimes indulge. Thus in the survey for 1947 just quoted it is estimated that the output of steel in European countries excluding Russia and Germany would fall short of the targets by about 5,000,000 tons. In the following survey it is shown that the difference was in fact less than 1,500,000 tons. In the 1949 survey the view is expressed that the present expansion of capacity may lead to a considerable surplus within the next few years. A year later the situation had radically changed: "At the end of 1950 European demand for steel was running ahead of supply, prices were hardening and order books lengthening. . . . The prospects are not favourable: a shortage of coke was already limiting Western German steel output at the beginning of 1951, and the shortage of scrap has now become universal. . . ."<sup>5</sup> An important event—the Korean war—had occurred. A major factor in the situation today had not been foreseen and could not have been foreseen. The high seas of prophecy are dangerous seas. The forecasts made by ECE are, in fact, as a rule based on a very thorough analysis of the available data and are closely reasoned and well expounded. But even in the most stable world events have a habit of taking an unexpected turn and today . . .

To the academic economist the presence or absence of more or less definite forecasts concerning what is likely to happen in the immediate future is of little import. He is likely to form his own opinion on the data furnished. He may, however, well be concerned at the thought that an institution of no small value to himself should run unnecessary risks.

Governments, however, have today the habit of planning for the future more deliberately than they did before the war and for this planning need

<sup>1</sup> op. cit. p. 215.

<sup>2</sup> op. cit. p. IV.

<sup>3</sup> op. cit. p. 73.

<sup>4</sup> op. cit. p. 67.

<sup>5</sup> op. cit. p. 75.

some working hypothesis regarding prospects, and those furnished by ECE may well be as good as their own. In any case the reasoning behind ECE's conclusions, based as they are on a careful analysis of global figures not available to most governments, must be of value to them. The risk of forecasting today is therefore less than it once was; less, moreover, because we have all acquired the habit of discounting forecasts in advance. More serious, in my opinion, is the practice adopted by ECE of criticizing governments for the policies they have pursued, explaining their motives for their actions, and advising them regarding the policies they should pursue in the future. The monetary policies pursued by Belgium, Italy and Germany have been continuously subjected to overt or implied criticism—a criticism supplemented by advice about how they should amend their ways.<sup>1</sup> Thus in the survey for 1949 it is remarked that it might be desirable for the Belgian Government to subsidize the purchase of new equipment and that “in Belgium the existence of unemployment provides considerable additional justification” for such a policy.<sup>2</sup> A few pages later in the same volume much more emphatic advice is given to Italy regarding her unemployment problem: “The solution must lie in the industrial development of the country and particularly of Southern Italy. . . . In the process of this development, public authorities would have to play an active and directing role.”<sup>3</sup> This may all be sound advice—into its merits or demerits there is no need to enter. What is of much greater practical importance is whether it is acceptable to the governments in power or likely to cause embarrassment to them. Dr. Myrdal observes in his preface to this volume: “The collation of . . . statistics and their analysis and interpretation have . . . been undertaken by the secretariat on its own responsibility. The survey cannot, therefore, be taken as representing the views of the commission or of its member governments. Its purpose is rather to provide an independent appraisal of the European economic situation.”<sup>4</sup> Appraisal is one thing; advice to governments, especially individual governments, another. The two cases I have quoted may well have passed without comment and emboldened the secretariat in its latest survey to take a further step forward and make, or at least very forcibly imply, a recommendation which has led to widespread comment. Here the recent devaluations of European currencies are subjected to severe criticism—“the premature fixing of exchange rates has played quite unnecessarily into the hands of speculative forces”<sup>5</sup>—and the greater part of a chapter is devoted to arguing that certain of the devalued currencies, especially sterling, should be allowed immediately to appreciate and a flexible exchange policy pursued. The immediate effect of the publication of this contention in London was to reduce the value of equities on the Stock Exchange and raise the price of gilt-edged securities. As *The Times*<sup>6</sup> observed: “The recommendation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe that sterling should be revalued in an effort to check inflation was primarily responsible yesterday for a brisk rally in British Funds, a reaction in mining shares and a slackening in the demand for industrial equities.”

The danger of overstepping the frontiers of discretion lies in the fact that governments may be tempted to insist on a direct control over the research

<sup>1</sup> The judicious reader will no doubt compare this criticism with the analysis of the situation of these countries given in the annual reports of the Bank for International Settlements.

<sup>2</sup> *op. cit.* p. 65.

<sup>3</sup> *op. cit.* p. 69.

<sup>4</sup> *op. cit.* p. 111.

<sup>5</sup> *op. cit.* p. 163.

<sup>6</sup> 29 May, p. 8.

work undertaken and all hope or expectation of objectivity thus disappear.

No similar risk arises of course when the secretariat receives a definite mandate to advise, as it did from the Economic Commission for Latin America, in session at Montevideo. On that occasion, as stated above, the secretariats of the European and Latin American commissions were formally requested to study ways and means to expand trade between Latin America and Europe and their report when completed will be read with those instructions in mind.

To determine the line between analysis and reasoned exposition on the one hand and advocacy on the other in preparing a report on economic conditions is, however, no easy task. In fact the chapter of the last survey dealing with exchange rates takes the form of a closely and emphatically reasoned argument rather than that of formal advice. But it was quite generally interpreted as giving formal counsel and it is the general impression conveyed that matters.<sup>1</sup>

I have devoted so much—perhaps too much—space to these points of criticism partly because I believe very serious issues are involved and partly because the tendency for the secretariat to propound policies for individual governments or for the continent of Europe as a whole or its two parts seems to be growing in strength. The usefulness of the whole work to the scientific consumer is of course liable to be seriously affected by any such tendency. He will tend, possibly quite unduly, to discount the value of the scientific analysis and straightforward reporting of facts and forces in the belief that such analysis and reporting is likely to be coloured by the policies preached, that they may not be more than a build-up for propagating a gospel. Such a belief with regard to the work of ECE would in my opinion be unjustified and in this connexion it is well to remember that the surveys are collective undertakings and that there is no reason for supposing that the more descriptive chapters are written by the same persons as the more hortative. With regard to the latter, however, it remains true that, however objective an advocate may endeavour to be, he is compelled, if he is to give any force to his argument, to select and marshal his facts with that argument constantly in mind.

The amount of literature dealing with international economic affairs published by the United Nations and its Agencies today is enormous and, whatever view may be held regarding the points I have just discussed, all economists would, I think, agree that the European surveys rank very high indeed in that literature or on any basis of comparison. They are indeed probably the best general official economic surveys that have yet been published. The research work as a whole is still in an experimental and fluid stage of development, as is only natural in view of the fact that ECE has been in existence for so short a period of time; but the publication of regular economic series for Europe with a fairly wide coverage has begun, and gradually the various bulletins in which those series appear will no doubt be co-ordinated and systematized. Possibly too the surveys will achieve a somewhat greater degree of continuity, so as to enable a comparison over time of the more detailed analyses they contain. But the leading idea which has inspired them—of searching for and concentrating on the vital issues in each year—though it involves more work both for the writer and for the reader, has the merit of avoiding the risk of adhering closely to a traditional model which sooner or later fails to have any relevance to the issues of the day. This danger is all the greater in a world in which economic developments are more likely

<sup>1</sup> The statement towards the end of this chapter that “the *necessity* (my italics) for a flexible foreign exchange policy arises for several reasons” indeed fully justified the interpretation, p. 163.

to be influenced than in the past by the policy maker and less by the shifting forces resulting from the aggregate behaviour of the whole group of individuals in any community.

## PROGRAMME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES OF UNESCO IN 1952

The position of the social sciences in the modern world is one of the most characteristic paradoxes of our times. It is generally agreed that a considerable number of specialists in the various branches included under this title are needed to seek solutions to the grave problems raised in most States by rapid changes in the traditional structure of society. There is almost universal regret that the social sciences have developed so much more slowly than the natural sciences. Yet, only limited attempts are being made to expand the knowledge of human relationships and to relax the tensions that grow up when society is in full evolution. Most States are absorbed in the immediate technical and economic problems vital to production and trading, and few have the necessary resources for setting up social science institutions to seek those long-term solutions which alone can maintain a precarious balance.

The role of Unesco, as its Constitution points out, is to construct in the minds of men the defences of peace, but its resources are limited and large demands are made on it in this respect from all parts of the world.

However, its status as an inter-governmental body gives it the possibility of making, through its Department of Social Sciences, a contribution that is unique in three respects: first, by promoting the organization of social scientists on an international basis and the development of a network of reliable information, so that the chief existing sources of documentation on this subject shall be more easily accessible to them; secondly, by stimulating at the same time the teaching of social science, especially of those branches, such as political science, sociology, social psychology and cultural anthropology, which are still in an embryonic state in certain regions; and, finally, by making comparative studies, in collaboration with the best qualified research institutes, of a small number of problems sufficiently important to necessitate co-ordinated research by specialists in different branches and belonging to different countries.

In 1952, the Department of Social Sciences will have three Divisions. The first, known as "Development of International Scientific Co-operation", will be entrusted not only with the co-ordination of the various international associations of specialists and with spreading information which may help them, but also with questions relating to the teaching of social science and the international organization of research in this subject. It will thus deal chiefly with the institutional aspect of the social sciences and with the instruments indispensable for their development. The second, known as the "Division of Applied Social Science", will undertake and co-ordinate research, to be carried out under the auspices of Unesco, into a limited number of problems of international importance, especially those which relate to the implementation of Human Rights. The Department's third Division deals more particularly with statistical questions. Its task is to assemble statistical data providing a reliable basis for measures taken to improve social conditions in Member States.

Solid progress has been made since 1948, when Unesco first began trying to organize specialists in the various branches of social science on an international basis. By 1949, international associations for economics, sociology and political science had come into

being and an International Committee on Comparative Law began to function in 1950.

In 1952, Unesco will continue its collaboration with these organs and with the International Studies Conference and will further extend it to the International Union of Scientific Psychology. It will give financial assistance to these organizations in proportion to the extent of their participation in the execution of its Programme. It will encourage closer co-ordination of their activities by a liaison committee of their executive secretaries and preparing for an International Social Science Council, the creation of which was requested by the General Conference at its last session.

The Department of Social Sciences has decided that, beginning with 1952, it will act as a centre for documentation and the spreading and exchange of information. In this capacity it will act in close relation with the main sources of documentation in the world and will supply information required by the regional field science co-operation offices. These offices, which were established in 1949 to deal with questions relating to the natural sciences, are extending their activities progressively to social science. The offices in Cairo and New Delhi were enlarged as an experiment in 1951, and similar measures will be taken with those at Montevideo and Jakarta in 1952. The role of these field science offices is partly to collect and transmit information needed by Member States of the region and technical assistance and other missions working there, and partly to send information concerning publications and research work being carried out in their region to the Documentation Centre at Unesco House or to any institution or private persons who may ask for it. They also encourage the organization of social scientists at the national level and by means of meetings and seminars promote joint discussion of problems of special interest to the region.

The quarterly *International Social Science Bulletin* is one of the chief links between the Secretariat, the international associations and the field science co-operation offices. Each issue contains studies on a central theme or on the problems of a certain region, as well as the fullest possible information about social science documents issued by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Finally, it publishes records of congresses conferences or meetings organized by Unesco or by the international associations which collaborate with it, and notes on the work of the chief national research centres throughout the world.

As Unesco cannot afford to publish a great deal of documentary work itself, it concentrates on bibliographies, which facilitate access by research workers to the abundant but scattered documentation already in existence. It has been proved that bibliographies of this kind are especially useful in scientific research. A *Selected Inventory of Periodical Publications* was published last year with the assistance of the Co-ordinating Committee for Social Science Documentation under Unesco auspices. A quarterly handbook entitled *International Political Science Abstracts* began to appear in 1951. Résumés of articles in French are given in English and vice versa. The Co-ordinating Committee is at present preparing an *International Repertory of Social Science Documentation Centres*, an *International List of Periodicals specializing in Social Science*, a *Catalogue of Legal Sources*, and an *International Bibliography of Sociology*.

It is on the teaching of social science, as understood and organized by the Member States of Unesco as part of their own cultural inheritance, that the future development of the science depends. For that reason Unesco's first care is to study and compare the systems and methods which characterize this teaching in a considerable number of countries. A volume dealing with *Contemporary Political Science*, as it presents itself to 23 countries or regions, was issued in January 1951. An enquiry into the teaching at the university level of all branches of social science was held during the same year, with the collaboration of the international associations concerned. It deals with eight countries considered to be typical both in regard to their conception of such teaching and in the standard they have already attained in it. The results of this enquiry will make it possible in 1952 to give definite suggestions on how this teaching may best be developed and perfected.

However interesting the methods used by social science and the research undertaken by its different branches may be in the abstract, their full significance can only be understood in relation to the distressing concrete problems which beset mankind today. The future of the world will depend largely on the way in which the sociologist,



anthropologist, jurist, economist and specialist in political science fulfil their social roles and unite their efforts in face of the urgent tasks that confront them. It is therefore natural that the Department of Social Sciences should not confine itself to developing scientific equipment for specialists, but should concentrate on the real object of their activities, which is research. Science can only progress through research and research provides the national and international executive powers with the elements necessary for guiding their decisions.

The experience of the last five years has gone to show that it is not Unesco's function itself to undertake theoretical research, for which it is not equipped, nor to act merely as a patron by allocating credits and subventions for special kinds of research. As an international inter-governmental institution, whose mission is to contribute to the maintenance of peace and the promotion of solidarity among peoples, Unesco must do all it can to encourage the application of the principles of social science to the solution of certain basic problems at the national level, and, at the international level, to promote the co-ordinating of national activities and disseminate knowledge of the results obtained. The Department of Social Sciences never loses sight of the ultimate aims of Unesco and it is they which determine its activities. That is the spirit in which a world enquiry on social science research institutions will be carried out in 1952, in accordance with a recommendation of the Economic and Social Council<sup>1</sup> and in collaboration with Member States, the Specialized Agencies and the competent international, regional and national associations. The object of this enquiry will be to assess the contribution that these institutions can bring to the scientific solution of the most important problems of our time and to promote concerted action on their part.

Work preparatory to the establishment of an International Research Centre for studying the Social Impact of Technological Change will be speeded up, thus conforming to the request of the General Conference at its Sixth Session.

A problem confronting many States is that of ethnical and cultural minorities not fully assimilated into the national community. As a continuation of Unesco's important work on race problems, Unesco intends in 1952 to collaborate with such States with a view to the gradual integration of these groups and to draw up and analyse an inventory of the methods used in various parts of the world to facilitate the participation of such groups in the national life. The publication of pamphlets on race problems will also continue, as will the studies of the social and cultural aspects of migration. This will be yet another way of giving concrete help to Member States whose nationals emigrate abroad or which themselves receive immigrants, to take the necessary measures so that these population movements are carried out under favourable conditions and contribute to social progress and the cultural enrichment of the countries concerned instead of provoking friction and animosity.

The Statement on Race drawn up by a Committee of Biologists and Anthropologists will be published, together with all the comments made by scientists to whom the text was submitted. Close co-operation with other Departments of Unesco will enable the general public and educational centres to be furnished, as regards the racial question, with ample documentation designed to combat the prejudice with which, in all too many countries, this subject is still surrounded.

At its Sixth Session, in Paris, the General Conference considered that Unesco's programme for 1952 should be sufficiently flexible to enable it, in case the United Nations so requested, to undertake direct action on behalf of peace. Such action might take two different forms. Teams of specialists could be sent either to regions where there is a risk of conflict, in order to study the possibilities of breaking down latent tensions, or else to regions where conflicts have already broken out, in order to help restore normal conditions in the locality as soon as hostilities cease. Such studies, carried out by scientific methods and relating to certain economic and social situations or to public opinion within the group in question, or to its attitudes, would be of great use as guidance to the national and international authorities who have to take decisions concerning these regions.

Unesco would not be playing its full part if it were content to work for international

solidarity without attempting to improve the machinery of inter-governmental co-operation. In 1949 and 1950, it made an enquiry, in conjunction with the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, into the way in which 14 Member States that have a long tradition in this matter ensure the efficiency of their national participation in the work of international organizations. States which did not enjoy independent sovereignty before the second world war have been obliged to create within a very brief period their own organs of liaison and co-ordination with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Unesco is now proposing to help them to study the various problems of internal organization, and the legal, sociological or administrative problems that ensue from their membership of the great international institutions.

Although it may be said without exaggeration that the whole activity of the Department of Social Sciences, which deals more especially with the role of man in society, is aimed at defending human rights and dignity, it should be pointed out that the Department's programme for 1952 includes one activity more directly concerned with the application of Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which: "Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives."

A sociological study of the problems raised by the granting of political rights to women will be undertaken with the support of four Member States in which women have attained equal rights at different stages of the economic and social evolution of the nation. This enquiry, which will bear upon two essential aspects of the problem, will aim at furthering the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, by analysing the causes of the inequalities that subsist in countries whose constitutions provide for equal civic rights; and that of the Education Department of Unesco, by making a study of the consequences of unequal access to education and of the need for civic instruction for women.

The programme sketched out above differs in one essential feature from those of the preceding years: it is more closely co-ordinated with the activities of the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies than it has been in the past. The Department of Social Sciences is now clearly conscious of the part it is called upon to play, not only within the framework of Unesco, but in the whole existing system of international co-operation. It thus hopes to be able to meet more effectively the needs and aspirations of governments, international associations and specialists. Only on this condition can it form a solid link in the chain of international solidarity which binds the peoples one to the other, beyond all differences of language, race, creed and culture.

The Statistical Division, while assembling statistics on educational, scientific and cultural matters, devotes special attention to a number of important problems. For instance, it studies questions relating to the definition, classification and drawing up of statistics on illiteracy and on school education at all levels. Cultural statistics record the number of educational institutions and of the pupils or students attending them. Statistics assembled on the subject of mass communication deal with the exchange of ideas through film, press and radio. As regards the social sciences, it is only fairly recently that statistics have begun to be drawn up, and there is still need for improvement in the methods employed. In collaboration with the United Nations and the other Specialized Agencies and international organizations, the Department of Social Sciences will pay special attention to improving the international comparability of statistics and will try to ensure that the statistical data prepared by Member States are uniform, so far as this is possible.

A programme for the teaching of statistics has been drawn up by the Division, in co-operation with the International Statistical Institute; this will enable improvements to be made in the preparation of statistics by Member States. The Government of India has combined with Unesco and the International Statistical Institute with a view to the satisfactory establishment of a Statistics Teaching Centre in Calcutta, serving the countries of South-East Asia.

Director: Mrs. Alva Myrdal.

Deputy Director: Mr. G. Ladreit de Lacharrière.

Division for the Development of International Scientific Co-operation:

Mr. K. Szczerba-Likiernik (Head).

Mr. S. Friedman (*International Social Science Bulletin*).

Miss M. A. de Franz (Clearing Activities).

Division of Applied Social Science:

Mr. Frazier (Head).

Mr. A. Métraux (Race problems).

Statistical Division:

Mr. B. A. Liu (Head).

Mr. R. Hofman (Social Statistics).

Mr. H. Lindgren (*Special Studies*).

Field Social Science Co-operation Centre in Cairo:

Mr. J. Godchot.

Field Social Science Co-operation Centre in New-Dehli:

Mr. F. D. Versluys.

## ACTIVITIES OF UNESCO IN SOUTHERN ASIA

### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The work of Unesco and its Member States in the educational field is directed towards implementing Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by gradually attaining the ideal of free and compulsory education for all and providing for those populations, or sections of them, which have not received it, such further education as is included under the generic term of fundamental education. Although there are cogent reasons for this dual objective in all parts of the world, Asia constitutes a particularly suitable field for such an experiment. The size and the material and spiritual wealth of that continent will enable it to make as large a contribution to civilizations of the future as it made to those of the past.

### THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION

The principle of free and compulsory schooling or all led in 1949 to preliminary studies, undertaken at Unesco's request, for the Fourteenth International Conference on Public Education, organized by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education (Geneva, 12-21 July 1951). Among those studies, which were published in the series "Studies on Compulsory Education", the monograph<sup>1</sup> devoted to Thailand should be mentioned. Thailand was chosen as being representative of a South Asiatic country at present struggling to solve the problem of compulsory schooling. The exchange of views at Geneva resulted in some most interesting conclusions, both on the principle of free and compulsory teaching and on ways of putting it into practice. They furnish a programme more or less valid for the whole world. But, for practical purposes, ways of implementing that programme will have to be carefully worked out in terms of the social, economic and technical facts pertaining to each area. For

<sup>1</sup> M. L. Manich Jumsai. *Compulsory Education in Thailand* (Unesco publication), 1951.

this purpose Unesco proposes to organize regional conferences where discussion would be based upon recent detailed studies of the position with regard to teaching in each of the participating countries. It is significant that the first of these working meetings to examine problems peculiar to a group of countries is arranged for 1952 in South Asia.

There are times when countries which have undertaken to develop or transform their educational systems feel the need of unbiased advice. They can only obtain this from an international mission of specialists: Unesco, on being requested, can send them an educational mission.<sup>1</sup>

A Unesco mission visited Thailand from 10 February to 5 March 1949, and the recommendation by Sir John Sargent and Dr. Pedro T. Orata<sup>2</sup> prompted the government there to draw up a 10-year plan for reorganizing teaching and training teachers. The first section of this programme covers the rural area of Chachoengsae (about 60 miles from Bangkok). This is to serve as a test area for a whole series of educational experiments, particularly for the extension of compulsory schooling from four to seven years. If the results are conclusive, the programme will be gradually put into effect over the whole country. To help the government with its early experiments Unesco has lent a technical adviser, Mr. Thomas Wilson (New Zealand), who has been working with specialists of the country since 2 November 1950, on the establishing of three model fundamental educational centres, two technical institutes, a vocational training school and several new schools which will provide additional three-year courses in practical subjects adapted to local conditions. A series of experiments is being carried out to familiarize teachers with the latest methods of elementary teaching. Mr. Wilson is also helping in the production of elementary syllabuses and textbooks, as well as in training teachers.<sup>3</sup> Lastly, with the help of a doctor and a nurse provided by the Thai Ministry of Health, he has launched a campaign of practical hygiene instruction in one of the schools of this area. A second technical adviser, Mr. Philip S. Vanwyck (United States of America), who specializes in vocational training, was appointed later by Unesco to help Mr. Wilson. He arrived in Bangkok in the middle of May and is staying in Thailand four months. Under the Technical Assistance Programme the work of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Vanwyck will be continued and expanded by a larger team of experts.

The mission to Burma reached Rangoon on 17 December 1950, and was very different from the mission to Thailand. The latter was instructed simply to carry out an enquiry and draw up recommendations, but the task of helping the Government to implement the recommendations which it adopted was left to technical advisers sent out later. The mission to Burma, on the contrary, was not only instructed to make a detailed investigation, but also to supervise the implementation of its own recommendations. There were three members of this mission: Dr. R. M. Tisinger (United States of America), a specialist in primary education and its administrative and financial problems; Professor Luciano Hernandez Cabrera (Mexico), a specialist in fundamental and adult education; and Dr. Francis T. Fairey (Canada), an expert in vocational and technical training, and in vocational guidance. After travelling for three months through the five states of the Union of Burma, in May 1951 the mission submitted an official report to the Government. This will be published very shortly and will provide a survey of the situation as well as practical suggestions for solving the main problems which the country presents (training of instructors for new teachers' training colleges in rural areas, experiment in compulsory schooling in a test-area, extension of fundamental education). Dr. Tisinger will personally run the compulsory education experiment and Professor Hernandez will deal with fundamental education.

Unesco's assistance to Member States wishing to extend or improve their educational

<sup>1</sup> If the assistance requested in the field of education is clearly for the furtherance of the country's economic development, it can be provided under the Technical Assistance Programme. See special section on Technical Assistance.

<sup>2</sup> *Report of the Mission to Thailand* (Unesco publication 631), 1950.

<sup>3</sup> In this connexion a national study course was held in Bangkok (4 January-16 February 1951) on primary education. It was organized by the Thai Ministry of Education as a continuation of the regional seminar at Mysore (India).

system may assume another aspect—exchange of information. The Education Clearing House publishes for this purpose such studies as the *World Handbook of Educational Organization and Statistics*<sup>1</sup> and the *Directory of Adult Education*, and it also replies to specific requests for information or advice. Thus on receipt of the enquiry on the question of training teachers in Indonesia, published in the “Notes and records” in its quarterly bulletin *Fundamental Education* (Vol. III, No. 2, April 1951), the Clearing House put the Indonesians concerned in touch with Australian, New Zealand and American experts in teaching by correspondence who were able to furnish them with invaluable advice on the use of this method of teaching.

#### FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

Fundamental Education is that kind of minimum and general education which aims to help children and adults who do not have the advantages of normal education to understand the problems of their immediate environment and their rights and duties as citizens and individuals, and to participate more effectively in the economic and social progress of their community.

It is fundamental in the sense that it gives the minimum knowledge and skills which are essential for attaining an adequate standard of living. It is a prerequisite to full effective work in health, agriculture and similar specialized services. It is general in the sense that this knowledge and these skills are not imparted for their own sake only. It uses active methods, it focuses interest on practical problems in the environment, and in this way seeks to develop both individual and social life.

It is concerned with children for whom there is no adequate system of primary schooling and with adults who have been deprived of educational opportunity; it utilizes all suitable media for their development through individual effort and through community life.

That is the definition adopted in November 1950, at an Inter-Secretariat Working Party of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies. Unesco accepts this definition, but must point out that fundamental education has also a formative task to accomplish, in order to awaken human beings to an awareness of human dignity and to develop a feeling of cultural and spiritual solidarity.<sup>2</sup>

In India a regional seminar, open to representatives of every Asiatic country and organized jointly by the Indian Government and Unesco (Mysore, 2 November-14 December 1949), examined the problem of adult education in rural communities. This regional seminar was followed by a National Seminar on Organization and Techniques for the Liquidation of Illiteracy (Jabalpur, 15-26 December 1950) and by the despatch of an American specialist, Dr. Spencer Hatch (Director of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Science at Turrialba, Costa Rica). On his arrival at the end of October 1950, Dr. Hatch took an active part in organizing experiments in rural education which were being made by the Indian Government at Alipur (Delhi Province); forced to leave this work in March 1951 to organize another experiment of the same kind at Minneriya (Ceylon) under the Technical Assistance Programme,<sup>3</sup> Dr. Hatch was replaced in India by his wife, Mrs. Emily Hatch, who also works at the inter-American institute at Turrialba. Similarly, Miss Ella Washington Griffin (United States of America) between December 1950 and May 1951 produced primers for the campaign against illiteracy sponsored by the Indian Adult Education Association.

This work is one example among many of the enterprises which Unesco proposes

<sup>1</sup> Ceylon has taken a special census so as to answer Unesco's questionnaire on this point.

<sup>2</sup> Other Department of Education activities are based on this idea, viz.: Special problems of children: participation in preparing the Regional Conference of Experts on the Educational and Social Rehabilitation Problems of Physically Handicapped Children in Asia, convened at the request of the Government of India (Jamsbedpur, 19-21 December 1950); Education for international understanding: subvention to the World Federation of United Nations Associations for the organization of a seminar on teaching about the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies (New Delhi, September 1951).

<sup>3</sup> An experimental centre for fundamental education was started under the Technical Assistance Programme in Indonesia at the beginning of 1951; Dr. Shafiqur Kidwai (India) is the head and Unesco and various other Specialized Agencies participate in the work.

to group together as Associated Projects and Agencies.<sup>1</sup> Unesco leaves it to the people concerned (Member States and local communities) to carry out and develop the work, in which, for lack of adequate financial resources, it can only act as a canalizing agent. This incidentally is why Unesco has asked Member States to form National Committees for Fundamental and Adult Education.<sup>2</sup> The exchange of information and advice is thereby facilitated and extended,<sup>3</sup> for the work done by the Unesco Secretariat and the work of the Member States are complementary.

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH IN SOCIAL TENSIONS IN INDIA

Unesco has for some years been engaged in the study of social tensions in different countries with a view to devising ways and means of eliminating them. In this connexion Dr. Gardner Murphy was appointed by the Organization as technical consultant to the Government of India for the advancement of research in social tensions. The Ministry of Education of India had already taken some interest in this question and, at an informal conference of about 20 experts which met in the second week of August 1950 at New Delhi, it was decided that research projects in social tensions should be organized in different parts of the country. These were to be methodological studies paving the way for similar studies, more intensive and more extensive, to be undertaken in the light of the experience gained. In most cases communal tensions was selected as the theme of inquiry.

Professor C. N. Vakil, Director of the University School of Economics and Sociology, was requested to organize the study at the Bombay centre. An advisory committee composed of various experts in different branches of the social sciences was formed by Professor Vakil to assist in defining the scope of the work, and establishing the procedure.

The scope of the study was defined as:

- (1) The changing character of the communal problem (Hindu-Moslem) as reflected in the economic and social condition of refugees in Bombay compared with their condition before they came to Bombay, and their opinions on the questions.
  - (2) Changes in the conditions of the Moslem minority in Bombay and their attitude regarding living conditions and security after partition.
  - (3) The attitude of the Hindu majority to the problem.
  - (4) With due reference to the constructive efforts made by the Government and other agencies to reduce the tension; and the attitude of those concerned to these efforts.
- Questionnaires were therefore issued in three forms: (a) for local Hindus; (b) for Moslems and (c) for refugees (especially from the province of Sind).

A group of investigators, mainly post-graduate students, was trained for the purpose of interviewing the respondents chosen by the random sample method. An office was set up on the premises of the University School of Economics and Sociology to carry out the project.

The study was terminated in March 1951. A report has already been submitted to Unesco and will be published in due course.

A second team under the supervision of Dr. B. S. Guha, Director of Anthropology, Calcutta, has begun research on community tensions from the anthropological standpoint, using accepted tests like the Weschler Bellevue and projective tests like Rorschach, Thematic Apperception and Horn Hellsberg.

For this purpose two villages in West Bengal, one entirely Moslem and the other composed of different sections of the Hindu population, have been selected and it is

<sup>1</sup> See document Unesco ED/81. At present there are already half a dozen experiments or associated undertakings in India, and some in Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Thailand.

<sup>2</sup> See document Unesco ED/82. Such committees have already been, or will shortly be, set up in Burma, Ceylon, India and Thailand.

<sup>3</sup> For example, for key-problems of fundamental education, such as the study now being made of the comparative value of vernacular and other languages for teaching, or the study (planned for 1952) of the best methods of teaching reading and writing to illiterates.

proposed that the basis of the survey for the period September 1951-April 1952 should be an intensive study of a small sample of villagers selected by the application of the Random Sampling Method and controlled by a wider sample chosen by purposive selection.

The team has completed the first part of the survey under Professor Murphy's project at Jirat. The second part, at the Azad Colony Camp at Jadavpur, has begun and is expected to be finished by the end of May 1951.

For the extension of these studies the Department of Anthropology of the Government of India proposes to make a survey of a tribal area in Assam where the existence of acute tension affects not only the peace and harmony of Assam, but also the safety and strategic alignment of India.

The third team, conducted by Dr. Pars Ram, "Bait-ul-Majid", Aligarh, has taken up "research on inter-group tensions and hostility" with a view to placing at the disposal of the common man such methods and techniques as make the cherished values of Indian civilization, embodied in the constitution, a living force and reality.

In this connexion the first task was to discover the amount of conflict between various groups in the town of Aligarh, a start being made by interviewing people from different walks of life. The data were interpreted and final results noted. Detailed records were kept of the day-to-day incidents observed.

The second line of investigation, intended to reveal the relation between the individuals and groups and clarify thinking on the dynamics of opinion formation, was undertaken in January 1951, and also conducted through non-directive and projective techniques. The study is continuing.

The programme scheduled for next year, 1951-52, includes the setting up of a recreational hobbies centre where boys belonging to different religious groups will work in small teams, the opinions and activities of the boys being continually observed, and interpreted, and conclusions drawn. It also includes the collection and interpretation of data, on the *élite*—men of integrity and skill who can be useful in nation-building activities and also exert considerable influence in raising the general tone of the public. In this connexion information is needed on the following scores:

- (1) Factual data on the changing *élite* in industries, commerce, political power, village crafts and agriculture.
- (2) Characteristics of the new *élite*.
- (3) Devices they use for keeping themselves in power.
- (4) Relevance of their skills and abilities to the production of wealth.
- (5) Conflicts which they occasion.
- (6) Sectors of national life where they promote harmony.

The fourth team, led by Dr. G. D. Boaz, professor of psychology, University of Madras, has taken up the study of increase in tensions caused by the Government action concerning religious or other communities. The study is being carried out by questionnaire, group tests, TAT and intensive case-study of small but representative samples of the working conditions of clerks in government departments. So far work has begun on only one aspect of this project.

It is proposed to tackle two other projects during the year 1951-52 besides the one already mentioned. These projects are: (a) a study of social and caste prejudices in children by questionnaire and intensive clinical study of a few individuals and the planning of textbooks that would reduce social tensions and caste prejudices; the latter has to be done after studying content analysis of children's textbooks, both those which have references to caste and community names and those which do not, and (b) a study, by interview and questionnaire, of the social and caste prejudices existing amongst housewives and mothers of the lower and middle classes, and a comparison of these results with those obtained from a representative sample of other social classes.

The fifth team, led by Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, J.K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations,<sup>1</sup> Lucknow University, Lucknow, undertook a survey on social distance between castes and tension in the rural and industrial areas of the Uttar

<sup>1</sup> "J.K." current abbreviation for Juggilal Kamlapat, a group of financial and industrial enterprises at Kanpur and Calcutta.

Pradesh. It was primarily designed to trace the factors of social segregation and also the impact of economic change on the traditional caste stratification, and appraise their role in social conflict. Two working parties were appointed, one for the rural area, and the other for Kanpur, to undertake field research by the questionnaire method. A target of 1,000 samples was fixed for this preliminary investigation. The investigation is of an exploratory nature and requires a very thorough and comprehensive treatment covering the various regions of the state as well as the chief industrial centres. It will take at least five years to complete the survey.

The next programme is to take up one of the major agricultural regions of the State as well as a principal labour locality of Kanpur.

Dr. Mukerjee has published a report on his work, entitled: *Inter-Caste Tensions: a survey under the auspices of Unesco*, by Radhakamal Mukherjee and colleagues, J.K. Institute of Sociology, Ecology and Human Relations, Lucknow University, 1951.

The sixth team, under the supervision of Professor Kali Prasad, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Lucknow University, Lucknow, took up the problems of: (a) Hindu-Moslem Tension and (b) Shia-Sunni Tension, the two sections of the Moslem community.

The city of Lucknow has been the main field of investigation, but it was also proposed to extend the programme to rural areas adjoining Lucknow. It was felt that the objects of the investigation could be achieved by a study of: (a) the character of the groups; (b) class and group prejudices; (c) the stereotypes which the various groups have of one another; (d) the customs, mores, beliefs and taboos of groups including the social distance between them; (e) the hopes, fears, anxieties, frustrations and suspicions of both the communities and specially the sources of these feelings. This study was carried out by the techniques already used, namely, the questionnaire, the interview and the TAT.

A number of questionnaire forms were analysed and tabulated. Sixty-five interviews were conducted on the basis of the short questionnaire. A set of new pictures for TAT had been specially prepared and these were tried out on a number of subjects.

It is proposed to make action research an important part of the programme because it is mainly through this that one can judge the effectiveness of any measures taken to relieve the tension. For this purpose it is proposed to select some areas in and near Lucknow which will include research in:

- (1) The orientation and adjustment of attitudes which can be brought about by education and propaganda.
- (2) The most effective media of mass communication and the extent to which different media can change attitudes. This will include the study of the comparative effects of media such as newspapers, radio, pamphlets, dramatic performances, cinema films, speeches, social, cultural and religious gatherings, public meetings, etc.
- (3) Methods of discovering new leadership in the task of social integration.
- (4) The effects of social contacts both on the personal and communal level.

The programme for next year (1951-52) includes the working out of the data already collected. This will involve: (a) tabulation and statistical analysis of more than 400 responses to the long questionnaire, and also the coding of more than 100 questionnaire forms from Kanpur and some from Lakhimpur and other adjoining areas; (b) the detailed statistical coding and psychological interpretation of the responses that have so far been revealed by the questionnaire, the interview and the TAT techniques; (c) the working out of correlations between the responses revealed by the Hindus and the Moslems and their sub-groups.

The seventh team, conducted by Mrs. Hilda Raj and Dr. L. C. Bhandari of the Department of Anthropology, Delhi University, Delhi, took up the problem with a view to finding out how far cultural differences make for social tensions. The method of investigation was to interview Sikhs, Hindus and Moslems using different questionnaires and then to analyse the attitude of different communities.

About 50 interviews have been conducted so far, but the progress of the work was held up for some time by the need for a revision of the questionnaire. The programme for 1951-52 is the completion of the project taken up during 1950-51, as outlined above.

The eighth team, under Professor V. K. Kothurkar, reader in psychology, Uni-



versity of Poona, Poona, has undertaken an experiment in the reduction of inter-caste tension among secondary school students. The investigation is directed towards finding the most effective of three proposed methods of modifying social attitudes as measured by the Bogardus Social Distance Scale. The experiment is being carried on among the secondary school children of a Hindu community.

During 1951-52 it is proposed to try the same experiment, with necessary modifications, in some of the local Moslem schools.

The ninth team, led by Dr. S. Kuppaswamy, professor of psychology, Presidency College, Madras, took up the study of inter-group tensions among students, based on caste, creed, and language, in various linguistic areas of South India. By means of a printed questionnaire the team studied the attitude of students towards these problems.

The questionnaire was administered to about 750 students and also, for the purpose of comparison, to 100 adults in the city of Madras. The data so far collected are being analysed.

On the basis of the conclusions arrived at it is proposed to enunciate more definite hypotheses with respect to stereotypes and the relation of intensity of prejudice to the family and cultural background, and to study the problem during 1951-52.

The tenth team, headed by Professor H. Maiti, Director, Institute of Psychological Research and Service, Patna University, Patna, undertook a study of villages in Bihar exemplifying high or low general level of social tension, utilizing psychological techniques.

The detailed report of the work done during 1950-51 is as follows:

- (1) A study on tensions' reduction in a village in Bihar has been undertaken in Sherpur, in the Bihar sub-division of Patna. This village, which was visited by Dr. Gardner Murphy when he was in India, was chosen because of the high tension prevalent among Gowalas and Kurmis, the two predominant castes in the locality. It was taken up for action research also because it was near the home of one of the research students. The work was started with open-end interview of some representative villagers to assess the level and form of tension before any action programme could be decided upon. Then various possibilities of action programme which might arouse the interest of the two tension groups were explored. It was found that both groups realized the need of education for their children. A play-school working on week-ends was started. In this school an attempt was made to give the pupils some elementary lessons together with the experience of shared play-activity. The programme of the play-school developed in stages, as a result of which members of both the castes above the age of childhood increasingly took interest, sometimes as spectators, sometimes as participants. An attempt was made at the end of three months to assess the attitude of both the tension groups towards each other and specially towards some proposed project of common interest, e.g. construction of a dam and establishment of a school. Considerable change of attitude towards certain matters has been noticed. It is expected that tension will be further reduced with the progress of the present action programme, as a result of which community welfare work on a co-operative basis may be taken up.
- (2) A sample survey of about 35 villages was made and information gathered as regards population, occupation, caste composition, social structure, socio-economic and cultural-educational levels, past history, present problems including tensions if any, mobility, etc. Certain conclusions are already suggested. It is hoped that if this study is continued and a larger number of villages covered, certain valuable correlations may be obtained. It would eventually be possible to predict what kinds of problems of tension may be expected in villages of given social structures.
- (3) An attitude scale of the Likert type has been developed to assess attitudes towards Pakistan. It was deemed important to see the differences, if any, between the attitude of the refugees directly affected by partition, and that of the non-refugees. Such a study may lead to a deeper understanding of some of the factors of prejudice formation. The present study, however, is only a preliminary one.
- (4) In the course of a discussion with Dr. Murphy a South Indian high school student of this team showed keen interest in the problem of inter-caste attitudes among Brahmins and non-Brahmins in his own area. He therefore undertook a study on

the influence of higher education on inter-caste in South India. For this purpose a modified form of Bogardus Social Distance Scale was used.

- (5) Prejudice is an important aspect of communal tension. Therefore a project has been undertaken in order to try out methods of measuring anti-Moslem prejudice in Hindu boys. It also seeks to explore the possibilities of research in personality factors involved in such prejudice. In the present work a selected sample of school boys, with an average age of 14.6 years, has been taken as the subject of the experiment. All these boys are Hindus studying at a high school in Patna. For isolation of high prejudice and low prejudice sections within the group the following methods have been used: (a) incomplete sentences; (b) checking of attitude statements; (c) social distance scale; (d) stereotype description; (e) preference ranking; (f) story involving a Moslem character. For personality indication the following methods have been used: (a) questionnaire; (b) sociometric test; (c) TAT; (d) Rorschach. There seems to be considerable anti-Moslem prejudice amongst schoolboys; and those who are highly prejudiced seem to differ from the others in some personality factors. Considering the smallness of the sample, the conclusions should, however, be regarded as tentative.

The future programme for 1951-52 is to continue the same work on an extended scale.

The eleventh team, under the direction of Mr. V. Ramamurthi, research officer, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, Madras, took up the study of agrarian tension in Tanjore district (Madras State).

The main purpose of this research project on some psychological and economic roots of agrarian tension is to obtain a statistical estimate of the extent and intensity of land hunger, with its concomitant, where it exists, of land-grabbing, as a factor making for agrarian tension in Tanjore district. This district has been chosen because it is fairly representative of those areas in Madras State where acute agrarian tension has prevailed in recent years and where there is acute tenant-demand for land. The secondary purpose of the survey is to gather as much additional data as possible which might be useful if other relevant studies in regard to the land problem are undertaken.

Questionnaires have been framed in detail to verify the main hypothesis "that land hunger in the sense of an intense economic desire on the part of a cultivator to own the land he cultivates, as distinct from securely cultivating somebody else's land, is not so real, so intense and so extensive as to provide practical justification for the related slogans of 'land to the tiller', 'equitable redistribution of lands' and 'land for the landless'." It is thought that the finding, whether affirmative or negative, would be relevant in so far as it might help in the shaping of a realistic land reform policy.

The following is a report on the progress achieved so far:

After approval by Dr. Gardner Murphy, the project was suitably revised in the light of discussions with him and submitted to the Government of India in the third week of January 1951. Figures in respect of *ryotwari* holdings for the entire State of Madras and the district of Tanjore were analysed, reclassified and tabulated in February and March. With a letter of authority for gathering data from the local revenue officials, a tour of the Tanjore district was undertaken to gather detailed preliminary data from the district collector's office, two *taluk* officers and four villages in four different *taluks*. These data have since been analysed and tabulated for sampling purposes.

The work on the pilot study has started. It is felt that the wider survey in 20 villages, if conducted with the assistance of four field investigators, will take six months—from July to December 1951. The team is expected to analyse the data, draft the report and submit it to the Government of India by the end of March 1952.

The twelfth team, under Dr. Kamla Chowdhry, Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association, Ahmedabad, is studying the attitude of textile workers to their supervisors and to their work. This team attempted to discover the existing areas of tensions, the reasons for their existence and the effect of attitudes of dissatisfaction on the working efficiency in the departments. It is believed that an objective study of the sources of conflict may lead to procedures for resolving tensions.

It was decided to study the problem in three mills of high, medium and low tensions. Owing to shortage of time, however, data was collected only in high and medium tension

mills. The criterion of tension for the selection of mills was the number of complaints received by the labour union from the workers.

The thirteenth team, under Professor S. C. Mitra, University College of Science, Department of Psychology, Calcutta, is conducting a study in industrial relations.

## DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### PHILOSOPHY AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

*Indian Philosophical Congress.* In 1950, the Indian Philosophical Congress celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation and received a grant from Unesco to organize a symposium, which was held at Calcutta last December on the occasion of this anniversary. The subject of the symposium, which was presided over by the great Indian philosopher Shri Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a member of the Executive Board, was: "The Social Function of the Philosopher". Mr. Olivier Lacombe, Professor at the École Pratique des Hautes Études of Paris, represented Unesco.

*Round-Table Discussion between Thinkers and Philosophers on Cultural and Philosophical Relations between East and West.* The philosophy programme for 1951 particularly concerned Asia. A Round Table was held in a city in India to discuss Eastern-Western relations. The subject proposed was: "The Ideal of Man and the Philosophy of Education in the East and in the West". Its purpose was to seek, through a study of the cultural and philosophical backgrounds of East and West, a common meeting ground facilitating in each civilization mutual understanding among peoples, respect for the dignity of man and the attainment of peace. Thinkers from 12 countries were invited to take part in the discussions, and the conclusions will be published in English and in French.

*Enquiry into the Teaching of Philosophy.* This year Unesco has undertaken to investigate the way in which philosophy teaching should be organized and the part it can play in educational institutions in the establishment of democracy and peace. India and Ceylon are among those countries of Southern Asia, in which the enquiry has already been completed. The results arrived at by a committee of experts, on which Southern Asia will be represented, will be published and form the basis for suggestions on how best to adapt philosophy teaching to the needs of democracy and peace. These suggestions will be submitted to Member States and to competent organizations.

*Congress of Oriental Studies.* A congress of oriental studies, subsidized by Unesco, was held at Istanbul in September 1951, for the purpose of creating an International Union of Societies of Oriental Studies. Learned societies from the countries of Southern Asia were represented.

### MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

*Exchange of persons.* A Philippine, Mr. Canuto Manuel, is now studying museography in the United States on a Unesco scholarship. Next year it is intended to award another such scholarship to a citizen of Pakistan.

### LIBRARIES AND DOCUMENTATION

*Bibliography and Documentation.* Working parties have been organized in India, Pakistan and Indonesia for compiling and handling bibliographies and documents. These parties will gradually become national bodies competent to give advice and to formulate projects. Representatives from Ceylon and Pakistan attended the conference for the

development of bibliographical services which was held at Unesco House in November 1950. India was represented on the committee of bibliography experts which met last April in London.

*Centre for Exchange of Publications.* More than 250 libraries in countries of Southern Asia receive the *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* (500 counting Australasia). The bulletin contains much important information about social science publications. The centre has further published, through the International Federation of Documentation, a guide for photocopying services containing information on photocopying centres in the different regions of Southern Asia.

*Public Reading Library of Delhi.* This public reading library is one of Unesco's pilot projects and is intended to become a model for libraries in all the countries of Southern Asia. It will be systematically developed in the coming years. Holders of library scholarships will, it is planned, take a course of training at this library.

#### MUSIC

*Catalogue of Recorded Classical Indian Music.* This catalogue, which is to appear in both English and French before the end of the year, will list recordings of the most representative music of a region, a people or of a specific type. It will contain about 1,000 titles of records, some of which exist only in a very few copies in the hands of amateur collectors, the master copies having been destroyed. There is an introduction to the catalogue, and each section is accompanied by notes, and the names of the instruments used. Mr. Alain Daniélou (*Shiva Sharan*), the specialist, has directed this work.

*Universal Collection of Folk Music.* The first instalment of the *Universal collection of folk music, assembled from the international archives of folk music of the Geneva Museum of Ethnography*, and published in collaboration with Unesco, has just appeared. A later instalment will contain records of Indian folk music selected by the University of Benares.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION

One of the first duties of an institution whose task it is to spread education, science and culture, and to serve the cause of progress and peace through mutual understanding between the peoples, is to see that information, the vehicle of knowledge, reaches an ever-increasing number of human beings throughout the world. To this end, Unesco uses a number of methods designed both to improve the means and techniques of communication and promote the free flow of information, and to make use of the media themselves—the press, the radio and the film—in a way that is in harmony with the Organization's own mission.

These activities, by their general results, benefit the community of nations as a whole, but more particularly the under-developed regions. They are also, from various standpoints, of direct interest to the countries of South Asia, as the following brief statement may show.

It was all the more necessary to take an inventory of existing information media, in that they had sustained serious damage from the war. This was the purpose of the world survey which has now been in progress for several years. The investigations have already been extended to Ceylon, India, Malaya, Pakistan and Thailand, and they are at present being pursued in Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam. The data thus assembled provide a basis for a comparative study of the structure, legal status, financing and functioning of these media of communication. A centre recently established by Unesco provides information and advice for governments and professional bodies, so

as to enable them to use the media to the best advantage, especially with a view to meeting their needs in the matter of education.

From the action it has taken to reduce the obstacles to the circulation of information from country to country, Unesco has secured positive results, which have been crowned by two international agreements. The first of these is designed to abolish the customs duties and other restrictions hampering the international exchange of educational, scientific and cultural material. Pakistan is one of the four nations which have now ratified it. The second agreement, which is of greater scope, provides for the duty-free importation of auditory and visual material—books and periodicals, newsreels, educational films, works of art, scientific equipment, and material for the blind—and public libraries are to obtain permits and foreign exchange for the purchase of books. One of the first countries to sign this agreement was Thailand.

Unesco has, moreover, taken a special interest in the supply of educational and scientific material to the countries of Asia. In co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia, it drew up a plan for increasing the production and exchange of this material, at the Bangkok conference held at the end of 1950, in which India, Malaya, Thailand and Viet-Nam took part. The plan provides, in particular, for supplying the countries of this region with foreign currency and credits, so as to help them procure this material.

The blind, of whom there are several millions in India and South Asia, have been the subject of special attention. At the beginning of this year, the countries concerned adopted a standardized Braille alphabet, which will replace more than 20 different Braille scripts hitherto in use and so enable reading matter to be distributed far more widely among the blind of this area.

As for the news that it distributes itself, Unesco takes substantial account of the Asiatic regions. Their problems, and the projects they have set on foot in the educational, scientific and cultural fields, have been repeatedly described in the Organization's publications. This is the case, for example, with the fortnightly press service "Unesco Features", which, through some 3,000 newspapers and press syndicates, reaches more than 30,000,000 readers throughout the world. The monthly *Courier* recently published an important special issue devoted to the sub-continent of India, rounding off what it had already published on that region, as well as on Indochina and Indonesia. Finally, the world repercussions of Unesco's great reporting enterprise on "Man against the Jungle" augurs well for the new survey now in progress in South Asia, on man's efforts to "tame" the jungle areas.

So far as the radio is concerned, the weekly bulletin "Unesco World Review" is used for broadcasts in South Asia. The countries of this region also receive recordings made by Unesco in their various vernacular languages—Arabic, Hindustani, Thai and Vietnamese. The film, too, plays its part. A film designed to spread a knowledge of Unesco and its work has been provided with introductions and commentaries in Arabic and Hindustani, so that it can be sent to South Asia; and the same applies to a series of filmstrips on the Declaration of Human Rights.

Lastly, Asiatic civilizations figure largely in the illustrations of the *Album on Human Rights*. All in all, it is a matter for great satisfaction that the information material issued by Unesco should be so widely current in a part of the world where the Organization's main campaigns, be they concerned with the battle against prejudice and racial discrimination or with the subject of "Food and People", evoke so keen a response.

## THE REHABILITATION SERVICE

For the first four years of its existence, Unesco's Rehabilitation Service devoted its efforts to stimulating, and in modest measure providing, relief assistance to countries listed as "war-devastated". In South Asia, these included Indonesia and Burma, as well as, of course, the Philippine Republic.

In its reconstruction activities, Unesco was not intended to act as a relief agency,

but rather as an information bureau for countries engaging in campaigns to aid reconstruction.

In its two-volume *Book of Needs* the Rehabilitation Service published in 1948 and 1949 a broad survey of the damage caused by war to educational, scientific and cultural institutions throughout Europe and Asia. This work was based largely on first hand reports obtained by Unesco field visits to the areas themselves, for example, the tour of Burma, made in 1948 by Miss Mary Trevelyan.

Unesco's published accounts were used primarily in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, where large scale drives and collections were conducted on behalf of the war-devastated countries.

To supplement such long range and indirect aid, the Rehabilitation Service distributed annually between 1948 and 1950 an emergency assistance fund among approximately a score of countries. Burma benefited by this token aid in the amount of \$10,000, and Indonesia (at first through the Netherlands Government) in the sum of over \$35,000. In addition, Unesco was instrumental in awarding and obtaining three bursaries for Burma and five for Thailand during this post-war period.

The Rehabilitation Service has now broadened its activities to include aid for under-developed countries, other than the war-devastated ones, where Unesco programme departments are engaged in field operations. The time is past when broad appeals and generalized assistance campaigns can be successfully launched in relatively advanced countries. In its relations with voluntary non-governmental organizations, the Rehabilitation Service has found, however, a continuing desire on the part of world-minded individuals and groups to contribute materially to the recovery and development of less fortunate parts of the world, and to do so by direct collaboration with Agencies of the United Nations.

Accordingly, the service now concentrates on reporting to such groups specific educational, scientific and cultural needs of high priority importance. This information is presented in such a way as to obtain, through voluntary contributions, at least some of the specialized equipment required by countries receiving expert services from Unesco programme departments.

In addition to furnishing exact information on needs to prospective donor organizations, the service also offers a special device to facilitate fund-raising activities in connexion with financing "rehabilitation projects". This is the Unesco Gift Coupon Plan. Organizations which adopt a particular Unesco rehabilitation project are given specially printed Unesco Gift Stamps to be sold by their members. With the proceeds of such sales, groups may purchase Unesco Gift Coupons in the amount required to finance the gift project of their choice. These coupons they send directly to the school, library, museum, laboratory, or the like, which they have decided to assist. The coupons may be used exactly as an international money order for the purchase of scientific material, audio-visual equipment, publications, art supplies, etc.

Within the framework of the Gift Coupon Plan, the Rehabilitation Service announced in 1951 assistance projects on behalf of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Thailand. These include aid for selected universities, for handicapped children, for scientific teaching and research, for vocational training and for fundamental education.

Among the most far reaching of these needs which the Rehabilitation Service is presenting to prospective donor organizations in the U.S. and England, is a project to provide radio receiving sets for schools served by India's educational broadcasting system.

As a special inducement to interest voluntary bodies in particular projects, the service has this year made grants of \$15,000 each to educational institutions in Burma and Indonesia. By fulfilling limited but urgent needs, these grants are intended to attract the attention of donors in order to obtain additional assistance. In late 1950, a special grant of \$15,000 was provided from Rehabilitation funds as a token of sympathy for the victims of the Assam earthquake. Of this sum, \$10,000 was given to the relief fund set up by the Governor of Assam, earmarked for educational purposes; the remaining \$5,000 was allotted to "Service Civil International" as a subsidy enabling this organization to establish a voluntary work camp in the earthquake area. This camp is engaged in rebuilding schools and community centres. An

additional grant of \$500 to Assam for the same purpose was made by the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through Unesco.

In Pakistan the Rehabilitation Service is developing an assistance project on behalf of the Universities of Dacca and Peshawar. The sum of \$1,220 has just been given these institutions to establish small libraries of the most important works on the social sciences.

#### THE UNESCO SALE COUPON

Unesco Gift Coupons, as already mentioned, are intended to simplify the sending of international gifts. By their use, donors avoid the problems of packing and shipping; recipients may use them in lieu of foreign exchange. A separate but similar device, the Unesco Sale Coupon, has been in existence for over two years as an instrument of 'foreign trade' in books, films and science material. Countries which lack hard currency and must import such materials, may purchase Unesco Sale Coupons in limited quantities with their own currency. Unesco acts as a clearing house to redeem coupons in the currency of the supplying country. This programme has already brought nearly \$2,000,000 worth of coupons into circulation. Among the 23 countries participating are the following in South Asia: Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand.

Of the above countries, India has been the most outstanding user of Unesco coupons, since it has received up to \$345,000 worth of coupons up to 1 August 1951.

Of the remaining countries which joined the scheme much later than India, some, like Ceylon and Pakistan, have not yet organized the sale of coupons, and much more needs to be done in order to make librarians, research workers, teachers and students aware of this new type of international currency.

In addition to the distributing body for coupons, especially set up in each participating country and usually under the direct control of the Ministries of Education, Unesco coupons can be obtained through Unesco's Science Co-operation Offices at New Delhi and Jakarta.

#### THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE

##### BURMA

Late in 1950, Unesco sent an educational mission of experts to survey the educational system of Burma and recommend to the Government a programme of action for educational development. This mission explored the problems with government and educational officials and prepared a comprehensive report containing recommendations for improving all aspects of education in Burma.

Burma made a request for technical assistance in many fields to the United Nations in 1950, which resulted in the signing of a basic agreement with the Government on behalf of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. Early this year, the Government of Burma asked Unesco for assistance in the field of fundamental and primary education, in teacher training, the provision of fellowships and materials in connexion with the work of the specialists. In consultation with the Government, a long-range programme of technical co-operation has been agreed upon, beginning with two projects in 1951. Under these two projects, two specialists in urban and rural teaching and one specialist in literacy film production will be sent to Burma this year.

##### CEYLON

Unesco is currently assisting the Government of Ceylon in economic development projects, the first of which concerns fundamental education. In its efforts to provide

room for an expanding population, the Government of Ceylon is resettling large areas of the long neglected Dry Zone. As part of this resettlement programme, the Government has established an agricultural colony in Minneriya and has requested Unesco's aid in developing a fundamental adult education programme to ensure the continued success of the experiment. Unesco has provided a team of two experts for the establishment of a demonstration centre in fundamental and adult education at Minneriya. The centre was inaugurated by the Director-General during his visit to Ceylon in March 1951.

The Government of Ceylon will receive also a team of experts to help in a survey and exploration of the island's mineral resources and the training of local personnel. Minerals have been in the past, and are, an important source of income to the country. The Government reports that it is likely that there are in the country a number of the rare metals that have recently come into prominence, and it therefore has decided that an attempt must be made at an early date to locate them and to discover whether it is feasible to exploit them.

The United Nations are providing two experts for this project, and Unesco will provide a mining engineer, specializing in research and training, to work with this team.

The third project for which Unesco's aid has been requested by Ceylon is the establishment of an advisory science office. The Government wishes to develop its own science research programme in relation to its agricultural and industrial development plans. Expert assistance is desired to bring scientific personnel and the university and governmental establishments into close contact with scientists and scientific development outside of Ceylon.

#### INDIA

The Government has launched a long-range programme of industrialization including the development of basic industries and the establishment of new industries. The success of such measures for economic development depends to a very large extent on the availability of scientists and technologists.

With Unesco's participation, facilities for scientific and technical education and research will be improved. The Government of India requested Unesco's assistance in expanding and improving its training facilities. Agreements have been reached between the Government of India and Unesco providing the services of scientific and educational experts and fellowships for training Indian personnel abroad. Ten research experts will assist the Government in the organization of training and research in its national laboratories and technological and educational institutes in India.

Negotiations have also been completed for the creation of a scientific and technical documentation service. This service will be centered in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government. Three advisers in scientific documentation, abstracting and translation will be sent by Unesco, and necessary equipment, supplies and fellowships for training Indian specialists abroad will be provided.

#### INDONESIA

Early in 1950, the Government of Indonesia invited Unesco and other United Nations Agencies to send an exploratory mission to make an appraisal of Indonesian needs for technical assistance in its economic development projects and to work out with the government a United Nations technical assistance plan. Accordingly, a joint mission visited Indonesia and made comprehensive recommendations for technical assistance in all sectors of the country's economy.

The programme undertaken by Unesco aims at providing the necessary educational basis for the development programme outlined in the report of the joint mission of experts. Unesco's participation in the overall plan of technical assistance for Indonesia will be a continued educational scheme, extending over a period of five years, and involves four parts: a rural community school, a rural teachers' training centre, a



fundamental education demonstration project, and a fundamental education training centre. In the first years, Unesco is providing a senior specialist in fundamental education to be director of the demonstration centre and a specialists in low-cost education materials, literacy techniques, audio-visual aids, as well as an expert to survey needs, for specialized personnel.

#### PAKISTAN

Because of the geographical and political distribution of the population of Pakistan, a great many villages are unconnected by road or rail and are not easily accessible. Consequently, the gulf between the urban and rural population in this part of the world is far wider than that existing between the two populations in any other country. Apart from this distance between the villages and the cultural, economic and political centres in the town, the distance between the two main parts of Pakistan is over 1,000 miles. This makes education far more difficult than it is in those parts of the world where communications are easier. In these circumstances, the task of educating the masses of Pakistan has fallen upon the radio services of the country. It has been assigned to Radio Pakistan to provide instruction for artisans, farmers and factory workers.

The Government of Pakistan requested Unesco to sponsor the development of Radio Pakistan so that it may better accomplish its educational work. Following this, an agreement was reached which provides for two field engineers, an electrical-acoustical engineer and one specialist in educational broadcasting.

A second agreement refers to the development of geophysical work in Pakistan. The programme for the development of economic and power resources in Pakistan and other activities designed to build up the nation are related in innumerable ways to the geophysical sciences. Sound planning of these activities can hardly be possible except on the basis of sound geophysical knowledge.

In response to Pakistan's request to assist in the development of geophysical work in Pakistan, Unesco is providing, according to the terms of the agreement, five experts who will assist in the planning of a comprehensive programme of geophysical work in all its branches.

#### PHILIPPINES

Since the end of the war, the main objective of the Government of the Philippines has been to promote in every way the economic development of the country which is recovering from almost complete devastation of its basic industries during the war. As a part of this objective, the Government has requested at various times overall surveys of the country's needs, the most recent being the economic development survey by the Bell mission provided by the United States Government. The organization of the educational system as a prerequisite for economic development was one of the major recommendations made by the mission.

Unesco was asked for assistance in carrying out the policy of the Department of Education to utilize the schools as a direct and effective means of improving home and community life. Following this request, Unesco will provide expert assistance and training facilities to the Government of the Philippines in a combined rural-urban project aimed at the simultaneous improvement of home and community life through the schools. For the work in rural areas, three specialists in rural education, secondary education and vocational education are being provided. One specialist in technical education will work with local specialists on the urban problems, and four experts in adult education, science education, teacher training, and guidance and counselling, will be used by the Government as a pool of experts for both rural and urban communities.

## THAILAND

Unesco's technical assistance activities in Thailand may be traced back to the Government's economic development plans, in which education has a central place. The Government faced a serious problem of rehabilitating the economy and improving and extending standards of education which had deteriorated during the war. It was decided that large scale changes should be introduced gradually and as the result of careful experiments and pilot studies. For this purpose, with the advisory assistance of a Unesco normal programme consultant, a 10-year plan of educational development was adopted in 1950. Unesco's assistance in carrying out the plan was asked for in educational planning, teacher training and fundamental education.

Unesco is providing Thailand with a specialist in fundamental education, a specialist in literacy and a specialist in audio-visual aids, to work in a fundamental education project in Chachangsao area, and later to make known the results in other parts of the country.

For the teacher training project, Unesco has provided the Government with three specialists in teaching methods, English teaching and science teaching. This teacher training team is working part-time with the Ministry of Education and with the training colleges in Bangkok, and part-time on the fundamental education project in Chachangsao and other rural normal schools in expanding teacher training facilities.

Unesco is also establishing an advisory science office in Thailand. The science specialist will be required to advise the Government on its plan to establish a national research council in co-operation with Unesco's field office in South Asia.

## ACTIVITIES OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN SOUTH ASIA

The WHO Regional Office for South Asia was opened at Delhi in January 1949. The countries included in this region are Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Thailand and French and Portuguese India.

The South Asia Regional Office was the first experiment made by WHO in decentralization and, therefore, demanded a good deal of pioneer work. Direct assistance to governments in the form of advisory and demonstration services was new to international health work and required new attitudes and new techniques of co-operation on the part of the international staff and of the national health administrations. It provides the opportunity of concentrating on the particular problems within a given area, while taking advantage of knowledge and experience from the world pool. The South Asia office now has a staff of 20 members from nine countries, including senior officers responsible for policy and administration and six specialist advisers in Malaria, VD, TB, Environmental Sanitation, MCH and Nursing.

The activities of the WHO are dependent on the governments concerned, and it is at their request and with their co-operation that work is initiated, established or continued.

Co-operation is maintained between WHO and other international agencies. Unicef is collaborating closely in many of the programmes, giving supplies for the anti-malaria and VD and MCH teams, while WHO provides the technical advice, and mainly provides the staff. Co-operation is also maintained with FAO, Unesco, ILO and the Social Affairs Division of the United Nations. WHO administers the fellowships provided by Unicef. WHO also provides the technical advice and

administrative services for medical programmes, financed or assisted by Technical Assistance and by CARE.

Considered as one of the social services, medicine has a supremely important part to play in South Asia. The majority of social problems are due to, or are complicated by health problems.

Much of the planning for social welfare has been developed in countries which already have well-developed medical and educational services. This is not the case in the less developed countries, for only as basic health and education improve, is a country ready to spend a greater proportion of its funds and its personnel and training efforts on the provision of other forms of social security, such as juvenile courts, recreational facilities, and old age pensions.

This question of the proportionate distribution of funds and attention is a very important one. How far is it justifiable to spend money on teaching the blind how to read when literally thousands of cases of blindness could be avoided by better education and preventive services (the chief causes of blindness being trachome smallpox and vitamin A deficiency), and less than 50 per cent of the children in the country go to school at all?

How far is it justifiable to spend money on training and supplying "social" workers when the need for nurses and teachers is still overwhelming, and when those that are trained are so poorly paid and so inadequately supervised that they cannot be efficient?

The help that WHO can give to these six countries, with a total population of over 470 millions, is extremely limited. It is probable that on an average not much more than half the children born survive to maturity, and the average life-span is less than 30 years. Fifty per cent of the deaths take place at under 10 years of age. In the face of health problems such as these, the task that confronts health authorities is gigantic.

However, the picture is not all a gloomy one. In many of the countries, however high the infant and child mortality rates are at present, they are beginning to show a downward trend. In most of the countries there is already considerable interest and there has been some success in the control of the epidemic diseases; the training of doctors and nurses on scientific lines has been going on for some years and is steadily improving, while the provision of antenatal clinics and of maternity hospitals is being developed.

The most important function of WHO is to provide the service of experts who can examine conditions in the various countries, advise the lines of development which the health services should take, and as far as possible assist in building up such services and in drawing up requests that will enable the international bodies to mobilize and supply the help they are able to give.

As far as the control of disease is concerned, the first World Health Assembly decided that malaria, tuberculosis and VD should receive the maximum attention and these take a place of importance in South Asia.

However, it is realized that, in the past, effort has been concentrated on the control of communicable disease. Considerable success has attended these projects, with the result that many more people survive and populations have increased alarmingly, though standards of living and of personal hygiene have improved but little and in some respects have actually degenerated.

There is no doubt that in two ways medicine has made great advances—in the treatment of disease and in its prevention by mass methods. But it is only when these two are combined with personal hygiene and individual teaching that the standard of health and of living will improve.

The main causes of ill health are not cholera, plague and smallpox, but wrong food habits, and lack of personal and domestic hygiene—giving rise to malnutrition, enteritis, worms and scabies. Progress is often hampered by age-old prejudices. There is need for collaboration between medicine and social anthropology in investigation and in treatment.

It is often said that environmental sanitation is the most important factor in the health picture. It is unlikely that any government can provide in each village a housing programme, a water supply, refuse disposal and all the other amenities. If an abstract government body were even to provide the amenities, without knowledge and personal application of hygienic principles, all these amenities would be a sheer waste. But it is

possible as a long term programme to teach individuals and families how to protect their wells, boil their water, build and use latrines, dispose of refuse, etc.

WHO, therefore, in its advice to countries and in its operational programme endeavours to create a sense of proportion. On a farm you cannot improve food production simply by rooting out the weeds. In a health programme, you cannot improve health merely by eliminating the diseases. Therefore the purely negative side of the plan must be accompanied by a positive and constructive attitude.

This means not only the control of epidemic diseases, but also the creation and development of educational institutions for medical and para-medical personnel to teach maternal and child care and give education in nutrition and environmental sanitation.

#### MALARIA

Six malaria control demonstration teams have been operating in this region. Those in Malnad (Mysore) and Jeypore Hills (Orissa), after a successful demonstration, were handed over to the Government. The one in the Terai is likely to be continued as a joint WHO/FAO project for the increase of food production. Those in Thailand and Afghanistan are still operating, while teams for Indonesia and Burma are being organized.

Spraying with DDT is a proved success in controlling disease in rural areas and is relatively cheap and easy to operate. The prospect of DDT shortage has, however, become an alarming possibility.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

In India alone, about 500,000 people die from tuberculosis every year, while 2,500,000 suffer from an infectious type of the disease.

Where 500,000 sanatorium beds are needed, only some 10,000 exist, and preventive measures must therefore be emphasized.

BCG vaccination is being undertaken by the International Tuberculosis Campaign (ITC) and Unicef, with the advice of WHO. In India, more than 3,000,000 people have been tested—1,000,000 BCG vaccinated. BCG is also being undertaken in Ceylon and is planned for Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and Afghanistan.

TB centres for demonstration and training are being opened at Trivandrum (S. India) and at New Delhi, while others are planned for Patna (India), Colombo (Ceylon), Bangkok (Thailand) and Bandøeng (Indonesia).

#### VENEREAL DISEASE

A VD team has been working in Simla for two years. In the state of Himachal Pradesh the incidence of syphilis is very high. The team has been doing investigations and treatments over a wide area and has also acted as a training centre. Doctors, nurses and technicians have been able to study the most recent methods of clinical and laboratory technique.

VD control projects are also planned for the other countries of the region.

It is hoped that in addition to the control of the diseases, it will be possible to investigate and treat the social forces that lead to their prevalence.

In Thailand and Indonesia where yaws (framboesia, a disease very similar to syphilis, but non-venereal in origin) is prevalent large projects for treponematosis control have been launched by WHO/Unicef. In the Jakarta area alone during the first four months of 1951, nearly 200,000 patients were examined, about 36,000 were found to have the disease and over 70,000 injections of procaine penicillin were given. In Thailand, some 30,000 cases were treated between January and the end of March.

## OTHER DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMMES

Thyphus control programmes have been conducted in Afghanistan with outstanding success and have resulted in a wide-spread popular appeal for an extension of the work.

Other diseases have been investigated, such as cholera, plague and filariasis, with a view to assisting in their control.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Another subject to which the First World Health Assembly gave high priority was "Maternal and Child Health". "Health" means physical, mental and social well-being and, therefore, covers a great deal more than pædiatrics.

Professor Sir James Spence has said "to look after 1,000 babies is to look after 1,000 families".

Pædiatrics and public health nursing need to be developed in South Asia.

At Delhi an MCH team is helping with the establishment of facilities for training and refresher courses for nurses and doctors. A rural and an urban area are being developed and pædiatric wards are being opened at the Irwin Hospital. Already training facilities have been offered to numbers of nurses and health visitors. A refresher course for pædiatric nurses has been held, and similar courses for midwives, health visitors and others are being arranged by WHO in co-operation with the Government of India. When the Government has appointed a pædiatrician to the hospital, refresher courses for doctors will also be possible.

Unicef is providing funds, with which, with the advice of WHO, the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta will develop training courses in Maternal and Child Health subjects. It is also providing much needed equipment for existing pædiatric centres in India and other countries.

In Ceylon the assistance takes the form of providing international instructors in nursing to assist in the training schools with a view to developing public health nursing.

In Afghanistan a team is being sent to assist in the training of nurses and midwives and in the development of pædiatrics and obstetrics in hospitals, welfare centres and homes.

In Burma a pædiatrician has been appointed, and six nurses are being sent to develop the MCH work and the training schools for doctors and nurses.

In Thailand a pædiatrician is being appointed, MCH centres are being developed in urban and rural areas and assistance is being given in the training of nurses.

In Indonesia a social pædiatrician and a public health nurse are being sent to advise on future planning in MCH.

In all these places, work is being greatly facilitated by the equipment and supplies provided from Unicef funds.

## NURSING

The nursing programme is perhaps the most important part of WHO activities.

In this part of the world, the nurses are scarce and are often insufficiently trained and supervised. Nursing so far has attracted but few of the best type of workers. It is only when the most able and educated type of woman is willing and eager to wash the scabious babies, to tramp through miles of country to reach the villages, that real improvements will take place. Owing to the traditional scorn of practical rather than sedentary work, progress is slow.

WHO and Unicef are, however, providing nursing instructors in selected schools of nursing, and these instructors teach in lecture rooms, hospital wards and in in-patient and out-patient departments of welfare centres as well as by visiting homes. They also give assistance in the revision of nursing techniques and nursing curricula in accordance with the needs of each particular area of the country. Instructors in public health nursing will also be provided for selected nursing schools and public health nurses

attached to Unicef/WHO field projects are already giving assistance and guidance to national health visitors, midwives and other groups of health workers.

Short-term refresher courses in specialized branches of nursing have stimulated interest in improved nursing services. In Thailand a WHO nurse consultant is to be appointed and will assist the Government in setting up a nursing division within the Ministry of Health and in studying needs for long-range planning.

By the end of 1951 there were over 50 international nurses in the region, mainly on training projects.

#### *Consultant services*

Expert consultants have advised governments in South Asia with respect to malaria, tuberculosis, treponematosi, filariasis, goitre, typhus, poliomyelitis, hospital dietetics and medical education, and in some places have initiated training programmes for personnel.

#### *Medical Education*

Short courses are being organized in various aspects of nursing, in vital statistics, in VD control and in nutrition. It is hoped in future to provide more of these courses both for doctors and nurses.

#### *Fellowships*

In 1949 and 1950, WHO awarded a total of 75 fellowships to the following countries of the South Asia Region: Afghanistan, 3; Burma, 3; Ceylon, 15; India, 34; Thailand 17; Portuguese India, 3. These fellowships were generally for periods of study up to 12 months, in countries where specialized training is available in public health subjects—tuberculosis, malaria, venereal diseases, sanitary engineering, nursing, pædiatrics and child care, public health administration, etc. During 1951, it was expected that about 60 fellowships would be issued to the countries in this region.

Problems within this and neighbouring regions are, of course, different, both in kind and in degree, from those in Western countries. The policy of WHO is therefore, to give fellowships in this and neighbouring regions in order to concentrate attention on these problems, and to develop resources for investigating and for meeting them.

#### *Penicillin and DDT*

Both these chemicals have become of extreme importance in health economy, but the dependence of South Asia on supplies from other countries makes them expensive and the supply uncertain. Unicef and TA funds are being used in co-operation with the governments and on the advice of WHO to establish factories in the region. India is likely to have a penicillin and a DDT plant and Ceylon will soon have a DDT plant.

P A R T I V

REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS, PERIODICALS  
AND BOOKS

# DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

## I. UNITED NATIONS

### GENERAL

*Yearbook on Human Rights for 1949.* New York, 1951, 421 pp. (\$5).

This edition, which is fuller than preceding issues, contains in the first part extracts from Constitutions, laws and other legal instruments relating to human rights and promulgated in various parts of the world in 1949, or previously where such texts could not be included in preceding editions. It also contains studies on the position and development of human rights in various countries. Part II deals with the basic provisions guaranteeing human rights in non-self-governing and trust territories. Part III contains information on the safeguarding of human rights in international treaties and conventions, and in certain instruments adopted by the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and other inter-governmental bodies (in particular ILO and Unesco). Part IV describes in detail United Nations activities in the field of human rights during 1949; the main subjects discussed are the dissemination of information relating to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the work of the Human Rights Commission in connexion with the preparation of a Draft International Covenant on Human Rights, the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, and that of the Sub-Commissions on Freedom of Information and of the Press and on the Protection of Minorities. Special attention is given to United Nations endeavours to promote the political, economic and cultural development of the peoples of non-self-governing and trust territories.

*Basic Facts about the United Nations.* Sixth edition. Department of Information, New York, 1951, 44 pp. (15 cents in U.S.A.).

*Basic Facts about the United Nations* gives all necessary information concerning the origin, purposes, principles, membership and functioning of the various organs and agencies of the United Nations: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, Secretariat and Specialized Agencies.

*What the United Nations is doing.* Economic Commission for Europe, Department of Public Information, New York, 1950, 16 pp. (15 cents).

Europe's dangerous political splits, which hamper its reconstruction and economic development, have led the United Nations to set up a regional body with a view to maintaining some degree of economic unity. The Economic Commission for Europe is engaged on concrete and technical problems, and, by avoiding sterile political controversy, has done useful work which is contributing to the Europeans' well-being.

*Work and Programs for Technical Assistance.* Department of Information, April 1951, 44 pp. (15 cents).

The Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies is designed to promote the economic development of the under-developed countries. Its aim is to enable those countries to acquire the technical and scientific knowledge they lack, by making available to them fellowships, scholarships, local training, expert advice, seminars and conferences, and exchanges of information. In accordance with the United Nations Charter, this assistance is given in agreement with the government of the country concerned and with its co-operation. The



pamphlet traces the work done by the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, and explains the forms of and procedure for applying technical assistance, its co-ordination with other programmes and its prospects for the future. Annexed is a record of technical assistance supplied in 1950 under the first programmes and under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance adopted in June 1950.

*The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the Economic Development of Under-developed Countries.* Technical Assistance Board, New York, 1951, 32 pp. (no price). The technical assistance programme was worked out by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in order to meet the inequality of economic development between the various parts of the world. A special fund was set up, from which not only the United Nations but also ILO, FAO, Unesco, ICAO and WHO may borrow. A Technical Assistance Board exists to co-ordinate activities, which usually take the form of providing experts and technicians, as well as fellowships for improvement in very varied fields. The pamphlet published by the Technical Assistance Board aims at informing governments, and all persons concerned, about the origins of the programme, its objects, principles and organization, as well as about the procedure to be followed in submitting requests for assistance and the conditions under which such assistance is given.

*Final Report of the First Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, 11 December 1946-31 December 1950.* Economic and Social Council, Official Records, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 3, New York, May 1951, 48 pp. (40 cents).

The most important task of the Fund, which was set up on 11 December 1946 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, was to serve child health purposes generally, giving high priority to the children of countries which were victims of aggression. The Fund's work was extended to all parts of the world, its aspects varying according to local needs and possibilities. Thus in Asia the emphasis was on health, whereas in North Africa feeding took first place; in Europe, health programmes and the distribution of additional food were of almost equal importance; in the Middle East, first place was given to aid to refugees, while in Latin America the Fund's work was hampered by the shortage of staff. After studying the Fund's budget, the report explains the principles whereby allocations were made, and the methods of their application. The last part, which deals with the organization's operation, shows how operational plans were worked out, how allocations were distributed according to country, and how Unicef has co-operated with other United Nations organs and with non-governmental agencies.

## THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

### *Economic Questions*

*Finance of Economic Development of Under-developed Countries.* Ecosoc Resolution of 20 March 1951, Twelfth Session, E/1970, 22 March 1951, 2 pp., mimeo.

On the basis of the report of its Economic Committee (doc. E/1958; cf. also docs. A/1541, E/1876, E/C.2/287, E/L.153, E/L.161, E/L.164, E/AC.6/L.38, E/AC/6/L.39, E/AC.6/L.41 and E/AC.6/L.42), Ecosoc, after consideration of General Assembly Resolution 400 (V) [cf. also Ecosoc Resolution 294 (XI), Section A], urges all Member States and Specialized Agencies concerned to act upon the provisions of the said resolution inviting them to present, if possible before 15 June 1951, any proposals bearing upon that resolution, so that they may be available for consideration by the Economic Committee of Ecosoc at its meeting before the Thirteenth Session. The question of financing the economic development of the under-developed countries is to receive priority consideration by the Economic, Employment and Development Commission [cf. Ecosoc Resolutions 290 (XI) para. 23 and 294 (XI) Section A]. Practical steps are to be considered by the Economic Committee of Ecosoc prior to the opening of Ecosoc's Thirteenth Session.

*World Economic Situation.* Ecosoc Resolution of 20 March 1951, Twelfth Session, E/1977, 23 March 1951, 4 pp., mimeo.

Ecosoc, noting with interest the "World Economic Report, 1949-1950" (cf. *Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 3, 1951, p. 689) and taking into account General Assembly Resolution 406 (V), recommends that all Members of the United Nations, during the period of general shortage of goods, should take special measures to bring about adequate production and equitable international distribution of capital goods, essential consumer's goods and raw materials especially needed for the maintenance of international peace and security, the preservation of standards of living and the furthering of economic development. It also recommends that all Members of the United Nations, during the period of general inflationary pressure, should take direct or indirect measures to regulate, at equitable levels and relationships, the prices of essential goods moving in international trade, including capital goods, essential consumers' goods and raw materials; such regulation and distribution should be maintained as long as strong inflationary pressures persist. Lastly, it recommends measures to guard against the development of inflationary pressures, thereby preventing speculative profits and maintaining the purchasing power of the poorer sections of the population.

Paragraph 19 of Resolution 290 (XI) is amended to request that the group of experts should include in its report recommendations concerning appropriate national and international measures required to mitigate the vulnerability of the economies of under-developed countries to fluctuations in international markets.

Cf. doc. E/1912/Add.1-6: Replies from Member Governments to the Secretary-General's communication of 2 January 1951 concerning the General Assembly resolution 406 (V) on the current world economic situation.

#### *Forced Labour and Slavery*

*Forced Labour and Measures for its Abolition.* Ecosoc Resolution of 19 March 1951, Twelfth Session, E/1960, 22 March 1950, 2 pp., mimeo.

Ecosoc, considering the replies furnished by Member States in pursuance of Resolutions 195 (VIII) and 237 (IX), and the discussions of ILO on the question of forced labour (111th and 113th Sessions of the Governing Body), deeply moved by the documents and evidence brought to its knowledge and revealing the existence in the world of systems of forced labour under which a large proportion of the populations of certain States are subjected to a penitentiary régime, decides to request ILO to co-operate with it in the earliest possible establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on forced labour. The terms of reference of this committee would be to study the nature and extent of the problem raised by the existence in the world of systems of forced or "corrective" labour, which are employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views, and which are on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a given country. The committee will consist of not more than five independent members, qualified by their competence and impartiality, to be appointed jointly by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labour Office.

*Memorandum on Slavery and Customs Analogous Thereto.* Statement submitted by the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, a non-governmental organization in Category B consultative status. *Ad Hoc* Committee on Slavery, E/AC.33/NGO/2, 20 April 1951, 4 pp., mimeo.

In accordance with paras. 28, 29 and 32 of Ecosoc Resolution 288 E (X), the Secretary-General communicates the report expressing the views of nine international women's organizations represented on the Liaison Committee.

The organizations submit to the consideration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee a series of suggestions concerning customs akin to slavery (in connexion with marriage). They refer to the memorandum submitted in 1934 to the Chairman of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations concerning the status of women in mandated territories (with special reference to trade in wives).

## *Transport and Communications*

*Report of the Transport and Communications Commission. Fifth Session, 19-28 March 1951, Thirteenth Session, E/1980, E/CN.2/117, 6 April 1951, general distribution, 16 June 1951, 44 pp., mimeo.*

The Report deals with the following subjects:

- (1) Communications by the Secretariat: (a) regional developments in the field of inland transport; (b) international travel; (c) barriers to the international transport of goods; (d) unification of maritime tonnage measurement; (e) problems of maritime shipping affecting Latin America; (f) situation in respect of ratification of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization; (g) situation in respect of ratification of the Convention on Road Traffic; (h) implementation of the decisions of the Atlantic City Telecommunication Conferences of 1947; (i) co-ordination of the activities of specialized Agencies in the field of transport and communications; (j) transport statistics; (k) provisional trusteeship questionnaire.
- (2) Uniform system of road signs and signals: progress report of the group of experts.
- (3) Other problems in the field of road transport: (a) relating specifically to road transport; (b) relating to road and other means of transport: customs formalities.
- (4) Transport of dangerous goods.
- (5) Co-ordination of inland transport.
- (6) Passports and frontier formalities.
- (7) Pollution of sea-water.
- (8) Application of certain non-governmental organizations for consultative status.
- (9) Discrimination in transport insurance.

## *Public Finance*

*Evaluation of Recent Trends in International Tax Agreements.* Note by the Secretary-General, Fiscal Commission, Third Session, E/CN.8/53, 12 April 1951, 9 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary of the Fiscal Commission submits a report which will also be included in Volume II of the collection of "International Tax Agreements". Hitherto tax agreements have chiefly served the aims of fairness and simplification in the international tax relations of developed countries and their dependencies; the report observes that it is proper to expect of them, in the future, a still broader usefulness in giving effective tax support to the role of private trade and investment in the economic development of under-developed countries. There is thus ample scope left for the still wider use of tax agreements as instruments for co-ordinating the inter-action of national tax measures and combining with them in building an integrated system of taxing international trade and investment. International tax agreements seem the most suitable instrument for co-ordinating the tax jurisdiction of the co-contracting countries as regards these various taxes, especially for crediting taxes against each other in accordance not merely with their formal designations, but with their economic nature.

## *Statistics*

*International Convention Relating to Economic Statistics.* Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General, Statistical Commission, Sixth Session, 1951, E/CN.3/121, 7 March 1951, 19 pp., mimeo and offset.

As a result of recommendations of the Statistical Commission and Ecosoc, and a further resolution by the General Assembly, a Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, dated 14 December 1928, was opened for signature, on 9 December 1948, to the original signatories of the Convention. This Protocol came into force in December 1948 as soon as it had been signed by two States. The amendments to this Convention, which were annexed to the Protocol, came into force on 9 October 1950, after 15 States, original parties, had signed the Protocol. The Convention, as amended by the Protocol, was then open for accession by all States Members of the United Nations, all non-Member States to which Ecosoc might decide

officially to communicate the text of the Convention, and to those non-Member States which were parties to the 1928 Convention, to which the Secretary-General had communicated a copy of the Protocol and which had not yet acceded to it. The following States have become Parties to the Convention as amended by the Protocol: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and Union of South Africa.

The transfer of responsibilities effected by the Protocol invests Ecosoc with overall substantive and executive functions formally undertaken by the Committee of Experts of the League of Nations [the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 24(1), had meanwhile taken over the respective powers of the League of Nations]. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is entrusted with all administrative functions arising out of the Convention. Article 2 of the Convention sets out the following classes of statistics which the contracting States undertake to compile and publish: external trade, occupations, agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries, mining and metallurgy, industry, index numbers of prices.

Ecosoc, in compliance with the recommendations of the Statistical Commission, has modified certain annexes to the said Convention [cf. Appendix I, annexes I-V, extracted from League of Nations document C.606(1).M.184(1), 1928.II].

*Improvement of National Statistics.* Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General, Statistical Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.3/131, 16 March 1951, 29 pp., mimeo.

Since the need for improving national statistics was recognized in Ecosoc resolution 8(I), concerning the functions of the Statistical Commission, the latter and Ecosoc have taken a series of measures to implement and reinforce this initial resolution. Annex II of the document under consideration gives a summary of past action dealing specifically with the improvement of national statistics. At the Commission's request, the Secretary-General has drawn a further report, in which he discusses the following problems: (a) methods of improving national statistics (development of standards, correspondence with national statistical offices, statistical handbooks and manuals, statistical education, United Nations fellowships for statistical training, training centres, seminars and conferences, expert advice); (b) methods by which individual expert assistance may be made available to Member States (loan of United Nations personnel on a reimbursable basis, formal request to the United Nations for technical assistance, regular Statistical Office programmes); (c) major problems essential for the rapid expansion of technical assistance in fields related to statistics (selection and recruitment of competent consultants, continuity of viewpoint, co-ordination among Agencies); (d) solutions being developed (selection of experts, technical instruction to experts and creation of posts for field consultants, field service, exchange of information); (e) administrative arrangements (collaboration between the Statistical Office and the Technical Assistance Administration, action by the Statistical Commission).

Annex I contains a list of statistical assistance projects now under way, projects requested or in planning stage, and projects completed or one phase of which has been completed during 1948-50.

*Proposed Standards for Vital Records and Statistics.* Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General, Statistical Commission, Sixth Session; Population Commission, Sixth Session; E/CN.3/123, E/CN.9/65, 22 March 1951, 29 pp., mimeo.

After outlining the background of the problem, with special reference to previous international measures (1853, 1864, 1874, 1880, 1886, 1891, 1928) and the work of the United Nations in this field (cf. docs. E/CN.3/57, E/CN.3/58, E/CN.3/59, E/805 para. 32, E/1313 para. 35, E/1312 para. 74, E/CN.3/95, E/CN.9/54, E/1696 para. 88, E/1711 para. 46), the Secretariat presents the proposed standards for vital records and statistics. These standards are concerned with specific aspects of the registration of vital events and the compilation of vital statistics for which it would be desirable to formulate international recommendations expressed as principles.

The standards are distributed as follows: (a) general standards; (b) standards for legal registration of vital events in so far as they relate to vital statistics; (c) standards for the recording and reporting of data for statistical purposes; (d) standards for

tabulation procedures. The standards thus set out represent a preliminary draft based on the study of data on vital statistics systems, as supplied by governments.

Annex I (Standards for a Vital Statistics System) is subdivided as follows: (1) Uses of vital statistics; (2) Applicability of standards; (3) Definitions of terms used in standards; (4) General standards (definition of the field of vital statistics, definition of the registration method and registration statistics, confidential registration records and statistical reports, establishment of national agency or agencies responsible for the vital statistics system, arrangements for co-ordination between agencies, methods for critical evaluation of the vital statistics system, place of sampling in vital statistics, place of special surveys in vital statistics, place of record linkage in vital statistics); (5) Standards for legal registration of vital events in so far as they relate to vital statistics (vital events on which data should be collected by registration methods; definition of each event to be registered: live birth, foetal death, death, marriage, divorce, annulment, legal separation, adoption, legitimation; organization for registration at local and national level; compulsory registration for all vital events, designation of legally responsible informant; procedure for registration of events; designation of place where registration is to be made; provision of an adequate number of registration offices, cost of registration; maximum length of time between occurrence of an event and its compulsory legal registration; provision of "delayed registration" and registration of "declared events"; penalty and enforcement procedures for non-compliance with legal responsibilities; the registrar; methods to develop and improve the efficiency of registrars; form and content of the registration record; definition of each item on the registration record; methods for assessing completeness and accuracy of registration; custody of original registration records); (6) Standards for the recording and the reporting of data for statistical purposes (the registrar—his duties and responsibilities; policy with regard to statistical recording and reporting of all registrations; provision for limitation of statistical recording and reporting areas defined by certain criteria concerned with completeness of registration; form of statistical report; suggested list of basic items for inclusion in statistical reports; definition of each item; organization for collecting statistical reports and for compilation of national vital statistics, etc.); (7) Standards for Tabulation Procedures (goal of the tabulation programme, policy with regard to tabulation and coverage, tabulation by calendar periods, tabulation and methods, etc.).

*Activities of the Functional Commissions of the Council: Statistical Commission and the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling. Ad Hoc Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions, E/AC.34/5/Add.3, 22 March 1951, 23 pp., mimeo.*

The document under review defines the terms of reference of the Statistical Commission and discusses its work in the following fields: transfer of the statistical work of the League of Nations, co-ordination of the statistical activities of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies, work in connexion with the 1950-51 censuses, World Statistical Congress, international standard industrial classification, national income statistics, demographic data, unification of transport statistics, standard international trade classification, statistical education and training, price indexes, external trade definitions, indexes of industrial production, vital records and vital statistics, social statistics and industrial censuses.

With regard to the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, the paper deals with its terms of reference and its work in connexion with the standard terminology for reports on sampling surveys, exchange of information on the application of sampling methods, specific applications of sampling methods, and general recommendations for the use of sampling together with a complete enumeration, and, lastly, education and training of statisticians.

*Proposed Standards for Basic Industrial Statistics. Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General, Statistical Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.3/124, 22 March 1951, 19 pp., mimeo.*

The purpose of the memorandum is to define general questions concerning industrial production censuses (cf. doc. E/1696/Rev.1 para. 67), whilst full technical information

is to be incorporated in a technical report (and a technical handbook) now in preparation.

These questions are: (a) systems of basic industrial statistics; (b) decennial data; (c) quinquennial data; (d) annual data; (e) standard years; (f) coverage: the industries to be included; (g) scope: the establishments to be included; (h) classification.

The Secretary-General's summary contains a set of draft recommendations of the Commission and of Ecosoc.

Annex I reproduces extracts from the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics (I, 2.V, and 6), whilst Annex II contains international recommendations on statistics of employment, wages and hours of work, and Annex III deals with the basic industrial statistics which countries are recommended to compile.

*Statistics of Capital Formation.* Memorandum prepared by the Secretary, and Technical Appendix: "Definition and Measurement of Capital Formation". Statistical Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.3/129, 10 April 1951, 42 pp., mimeo.

At its fourth session, the Statistical Commission expressed the view that there was an urgent need to bring up to date the report of the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts (cf. "Statistics relating to Capital Formation: A note on Methods", Geneva, 1938) to enable governments to take advantage of recent experience in compiling statistics of capital formation (doc. E/1312, para. 76). At its fifth session, the Commission received a memorandum by the Secretariat on the progress of work on national income, capital formation and other related subjects (doc. E/CN.3/89). The Commission requested the Secretariat to include in its study on the methods for measuring capital formation a survey and analysis of the methods used in various countries; it also recommended completing the technical study on capital formation (doc. E/1696/Rev.1, paras. 72 and 75).

The memorandum under review and its Technical Appendix, based on information collected from Member Governments by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, was prepared in compliance with that request. They present certain conclusions and recommendations of special interest to the Statistical Commission (detailed aspects are to be dealt with separately in a later technical report).

The Technical Appendix ("Definition and Measurement of Capital Formation") is subdivided as follows: (I) Introduction; (II) Basic definitions; (III) Definitions of the empirical equivalents; (IV) Capital consumption allowance; (V) Methods of estimating capital formation.

*International Standards for Iron and Steel Statistics.* Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General, Statistical Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.3/133 10 April 1951, 15 pp., mimeo.

There has been much discussion and various decisions have been taken by the regional economic commissions (ECE, ECAFE) in connexion with the development of international comparability in detailed current statistics on iron and steel because of the great economic importance of these commodities in all economies, both developed and undeveloped. The purpose of the Memorandum is to explore the possibility of establishing a minimum world-wide programme for collecting statistics on iron and steel. Separate consideration is given to iron and steel production, to the consumption of iron and steel products and to external trade in these products.

The following recommendations are proposed: (a) every country in which the production of pig iron and steel exceeds 50,000 tons a year should collect and publish at least the statistics set out in Annex II of the Memorandum, at least quarterly and preferably monthly (countries wishing to collect more detailed statistics should consider adopting the items set out in Annex I); (b) every country should collect and publish statistics, annually, and preferably monthly, based on returns from steel makers and importers, of their deliveries of steel products to the industries listed in Annex V; (c) every country should collect and study statistics of its imports and exports (of the items listed in Annex VI).

Annex III gives a list of industries in ECE's proposed scheme for collecting statistics on consumption of steel products (doc. E/ECE/Steel/Work Pap. No. 58), whilst

Annex IV gives a list of products in ECE's proposed scheme for collecting statistics on the consumption of steel (*ibid.*).

*The Accuracy of Statistics.* Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General, Statistical Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.3/132, 16 April 1951, 12 pp., mimeo.

In compliance with the resolution approved by the International Statistical Institute (doc. E/CN.3/84/Rev. 1) and with the decision taken by the Statistical Commission at its Fifth Session (doc. E/16996/Rev. 1), the paper under consideration discusses the problem of the accuracy of demographic, economic and social statistics (certain similar questions are dealt with in a separate document: E/CN.3/134, E/CN.9/64 and the question of the accuracy of national income statistics is discussed in United Nations publications: *National Income Statistics, 1938-1948*, 1950, and *National and Per Capita Income—Seventy Countries, 1949*). There is a pressing need for more accurate statistics, both for theoretical and practical purposes, in connexion with: (a) scientific research for the purpose of determining and analysing in quantitative terms various relationships obtaining in social and economic fields; (b) planning operational activities both in the private sphere (scientific management) and in public administration (financial, economic and social programmes).

The Secretary-General reviews the types of inaccuracies met with in statistical data (lack of correspondence between data and purpose, incomplete coverage, inadequacy of units of measurement, systematic reporting errors, faulty techniques, sampling errors, loss of information due to grouping and processing). He then discusses the problem in relation to United Nations statistical publications. Lastly, he analyses the possibilities of improvement in this field (development of international standard definitions and classifications, direct efforts to improve national statistics with regard to the organization of statistical surveys and the techniques used; communication, in the form of technical statements accompanying official statistical reports, of more precise information on the methods used for these surveys and the limitations to which the figures are subject; continuation of the theoretical and practical study of the problem of the accuracy of official statistics).

*Criminal Statistics.* Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General, Statistical Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.3/137, 25 April 1951, 5 pp., mimeo.

In compliance with Ecosoc resolution 243 F (IX), the Secretary-General convened in 1950 an International Group of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which had before it, *inter alia*, the question of criminal statistics (cf. also doc. E/1696 Rev. 1, para.99). In Annex I of the memorandum under review, he communicates to the Statistical Commission an excerpt from the above-mentioned Group's report (doc. E/CN.5/231) on criminal statistics (collection and publication of criminal statistics by the United Nations, preparation of a standard classification of offences, survey of national criminal statistics and preparation of a manual). Annex II contains the draft resolution on criminal statistics adopted by the Social Commission at its seventh session (doc. E/1982).

### *Population and Migration*

*Demographic Aspects of the Problem of Retired Persons and the Aged.* Memorandum submitted by the Secretariat, Population Commission, Sixth Session, 1951, E/CN.9/68, 6 March 1951, 3 pp., mimeo.

The document reviews the work carried out by various United Nations organs in connexion with the welfare of the aged, namely:

- (1) Argentinian draft declaration of old age rights [document A/C.3/213/Rev. 1, General Assembly Resolution 213 (III), Ecosoc resolution 198 (VIII)].
- (2) Documentation on the welfare of the aged, prepared by the Secretariat: old age rights (E/CN.5/200/Add. 1 and E/CN.4/362/Add. 1).
- (3) Ecosoc resolution 309 (XI).
- (4) Report by the Secretariat on progress made in this field (document E/CN.5/240, para. 53).
- (5) Report on the "Findings of Studies on the Inter-relationships between Population

Trends and Social Factors” (part of the documents concerning the aging of the population in the most advanced countries).

*Findings of Studies on the Relationships between Population Trends and Economic and Social Factors* (Provisional revised report submitted by the Secretariat). Determinants of the Geographical Distribution of Population (Chapter V of the final report). Population Commission, Sixth Session, 1951, E/CN.9/67, 6 March 1951, 28 pp., mimeo.

The purpose of this report is primarily to summarize some of the literature relating to the economic factors that are involved in the complex determination of the geographical distribution of population. It is therefore drawn up with special reference to the determinants of the geographical distribution of economic activities, which obviously exerts a powerful influence on population. One of the major determinants of the distribution of economic activities, however, is the population distribution itself. The reciprocal relationship between the two distributions must therefore be considered.

The report is sub-divided as follows:

- (A) Non-demographic determinants of the spatial distribution of economic activities (effects of the distribution of factors and materials of production; the importance of distance; the effects of links among different types of economic activities; other factors; classification of industries by degree of dependence on particular locations).
- (B) Population distribution as a determinant of the distribution of economic activities (general considerations; influence of population distribution on the distribution of economic activities in under-developed countries in process of industrialization).
- (C) Migration as a means of adjustment of population distribution to the distribution of economic activities.
- (D) Changes in the determinants of spatial distribution of economic activities and population.
- (E) Changes in patterns of population distribution.
- (F) General theories and “laws” of population distribution.
- (G) List of citations.

The report was prepared with the assistance of Mr. J. J. Spengler (Duke University).

*Demographic Aspects of the Programme of Regional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council.* Memorandum submitted by the Secretariat, Population Commission, Sixth Session, 1951, E/CN.9/69, 7 March 1951, 5 pp., mimeo.

This paper summarizes information on (a) the action of the Regional Commissions on matters of demographic interest, and (b) reports and surveys prepared for those Commissions, where such reports have, *inter alia*, dealt with similar matters (cf. document E/CN.5/247). With regard to the specific problem of the co-ordination of migration activities, the Secretariat draws attention to Ecosoc resolution 156 (VII), para. 10, concerning mutual consultations between the Council's Regional Economic Commissions and Functional Commissions (cf. document E/1065, p. 38).

Cf. Economic Commission for Europe: documents E/ECE/67, E/ECE/MAN/5, 6, 7, E/ECE/114/Rev. 1, p. 50, E/ECE/91/Rev.1, pp. 234-5; Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: documents E/839, p. 41, E/CN.11/176, E/CN.11/198, Annex A, and E/606, p. 26; Economic Commission for Latin America: documents E/840, p. 44, E/CN.12/169 and Add. 1 and 2, E/1670, p. 85, E/1762, pp. 9-10, ST/ECLA/C.1/5 and 8, E/CN.12/82, pp. 31-5 and 139-60, E/CN.12/164.

*Implementation of Previous Recommendations made by the Population Commission.* Report of the Secretary-General, Population Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.9/70, 12 March 1951, 5 pp., mimeo.

The document gives an account of progress made in the past year in carrying out earlier recommendations of the Population Commission on topics which are not the subject of special reports considered under other items of the Agenda of the Sixth Session, viz.: (1) Demographic aspects of technical assistance for the economic development of under-developed areas (E/1833, E/1711, E/CN.9/72; (2) Demographic yearbook; (3) Demographic dictionary; (4) Provision of needed population data



[Ecosoc Resolution 41 (IV)]; (5) Recent trends in the birth rate; (6) Population of trust territories.

*Regional Conferences and Training Activities in the Field of Population.* Memorandum submitted by the Secretariat, Population Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.9/72, 15 March 1951, 11 pp., mimeo. Cf. *Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 3, Autumn 1950, p. 412, and Vol. II, No. 4, Winter 1950, p. 577.

In compliance with Ecosoc resolution 268 (X) (cf. also document E/1711 Annex, paras. 2 and 13), the present document provides a brief statement of the authority, purpose, organization and operation of seminars and training centres already set up in the field of demography, and also reports on certain proposals for activities of this type, drawing attention to some of the circumstances that must be borne in mind when they are being planned.

With regard to the seminars and the training of qualified staff in related fields, a description is given of the social welfare seminars [General Assembly resolution 58 (1), documents E/1678, Annex III, para. 34, E/CN.5/175/Rev.1, E/CN.5/202/Rev. 1.], of the Seminar on Problems of Public Administration [Ecosoc Resolution 132 (VI), General Assembly Resolution 246 (III), documents E/777, pp. 38-9, A/810, p. 127], and of the statistical training centres [Ecosoc resolution 41 (IV)].

The report then deals with the proposals of the Unesco Committee of Experts on Population Problems, held in Paris in 1950 (cf. *Bulletin*, No. 3/11, Autumn 1950, p. 406), and analyses the circumstances to be considered in planning conferences and training projects in the field of demography (topics and training methods, cf. documents E/1711, para. 15, pp. 8-9, paras. 16-18, E/CN.9/53, immediate tasks).

*Findings of Studies on Relationships between Population Trends and Economic and Social Factors* (Provisional revised report submitted by the Secretariat). Economic and Social Factors affecting Mortality (Chapter I of the final report). Population Commission, 1951, Sixth Session, E/CN.9/73, 14 March 1951, 38 pp., mimeo.

The report deals with the following questions:

- (A) Geographical variations of mortality in relation to social and economic conditions.
- (B) Social and economic conditions associated with high mortality.
- (C) Reductions of mortality resulting from social and economic progress: (a) Increase in expectation of life in Western countries since 1800; (b) Trends in mortality by age and sex groups in Western countries; (c) Factors which contributed to the decline of mortality in the West; (d) Recent mortality decline in high deathrate countries.
- (D) Mortality differentials within an area.
- (E) Possible future decline of mortality.

The report gives a detailed list of reference works.

(Cf. others chapters of the same final report—E/CN.9/80):

Chapter II. Economic and Social Factors affecting Fertility (E/CN.9/73).

Chapter III. Trends and Determinants of Migration.

Chapter IV. Population Growth and Structure: Trends and Determinants.

Chapter V. Determinants of the Geographical Distribution of Population (E/CN.9/67).

Chapter VI. Population and Labour Supply.

Chapter VII. Population and Consumption.

Chapter VIII. Effects of Population Trends on Economic Output and Social Welfare: General Considerations (E/CN.9/71).

Chapter IX. World Population and Resources (E/CN.9/77).

Chapter X. Economic and Social Implications of Population Trends in Highly Industrialized Countries (E/CN.9/79).

Chapter XI. Population as a Factor in the Development Problems of Under-Developed Countries.

Chapter XII. Historical Development of Population Theories.

Cf. below the analyses of Chapters 5, 8, 9 and 10.

*The Refinement of Infant Mortality Rates.* Population Commission, Sixth Session, 1951, E/CN.9/75, 19 March 1951, 11 pp., mimeo.

The Secretariat, in compliance with the recommendations of the Population Commission (Third Session, document E/805, para. 30), submits the results of research on the calculation of infant mortality rates. It summarizes information embodied in recent technical literature on the two main aspects of the problem (cohort mortality and causal mortality) and discusses proposals advanced for the refinement of infant mortality rates. It describes the main sources of error in calculation, due either to the incompleteness of birth and death registration in many countries (even in some with good registration systems), or to differences in the definitions of stillbirths (late foetal death), live birth and infant death. It accordingly stresses the need for more complete registration and for a standardization of the definitions used, and gives an account of national and international efforts to meet these two needs.

The memorandum describes the methods suggested for refining the infant mortality rate and illustrates these methods in two explanatory tables. The Secretariat therefore advocates giving first consideration to improvement of the quality and coverage of registration throughout the world. It suggests continuing the study of methods proposed to bring them to a degree of perfection warranting their being put into general practice. At all events, it is important to develop some rate or rates which will be simple enough to be universally applied, but more significant and accurate than the present rates.

*Findings of Studies on the Relationships between Population Trends and Economic and Social Factors* (Provisional revised report submitted by the Secretariat). Effects of population trends on economic output and social welfare: General considerations. Population Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.9/71, 19 March 1951, 59 pp., mimeo.

This chapter deals with the influence of population size, growth, distribution and structure on the *per capita* production of economic goods and on social welfare and progress (practical application to the economic and social problems now facing the world and its major regions, with special reference to the highly industrialized and the under-developed countries, are discussed in separate chapters of the final report). The studies summarized here deal primarily with population as one of the determinants of the *per capita* national product in terms of economic goods and services. Opinions differ as to the relative importance of population and of various other factors determining the level and trend of *per capita* output; to facilitate an understanding of the different standpoints, the main determinants of *per capita* output are therefore briefly examined in the first part of the present report. The manner in which population trends influence some of these determinants is discussed in the sections listed hereunder.

The report is sub-divided into the following seven chapters:

- (A) Principal determinants of *per capita* output (list of determinants, mutability of the determinants, responsiveness of various determinants to population changes);
- (B) Influence of population trends on *per capita* output through effects on the quantity of productive assets per head of the labour force (static relationships; dynamic relationships: inter-relationships of wealth, income and investment, influence of population trends on capital formations, limiting factors, possible influence of population growth on the development of resources in reserve, the role of international trade);
- (C) Influence of population trends on *per capita* output through effects on economic organization and technical progress (division of labour, economies of scale, technological progress and organizational improvements);
- (D) Influence of population growth on *per capita* output through effects on the fullness of employment;
- (E) Balance of favourable and adverse effects of population growth on *per capita* output;
- (F) The "optimum population", "over-population" and "under-population" (the concept of the "optimum population", indices of "over-population" and "under-population").

The report also contains a detailed list of citations.

It was prepared with the assistance of Mr. J. J. Spengler (Duke University).

*Studies of Inter-relationships of Demographic, Economic and Social Factors in Particular Areas: India, Other Possible Areas.* Population Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.9/76, 20 March 1951, 6 pp., mimeo.

The Secretariat submits a progress report on the field enquiry being carried out jointly by the United Nations and the Government of India. It describes the development of the problem since the Fifth Session of the Population Commission (documents E/CN.9/58, E/CN.3/Sub.1/L.3 and E/CN.3/Sub.1/30/Rev.1). It then deals with the object of the enquiry (pilot experiment to assemble information which will be helpful in assessing demographic factors when plans are being made for economic development in India: document E/CN.9/L.6). It discusses the preparation of questionnaires on households, fertility, and villages; the site of the study (State of Mysore); the sampling plan (document E/CN.3/Sub.1/L.3); other preliminary work and the study of available statistics (on inter-relationships between economic, social and population changes).

*Population Commission. Ad hoc Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions, E/AC.34/5/Add. 9, 20 March 1951, 23 pp., mimeo.* This document deals with the work of the Population Commission from 1947 to 1950, under the following headings: (I) Terms of reference of the Population Commission and its relations with other commissions; (II) Relationships between population trends and economic and social conditions. (A) Summary of what is at present known on the question of the inter-relationships of demographic, economic and social factors; (B) Study of relationships between population trends and economic and social conditions in India; (III) Population of Trust Territories; (IV) Development of demographic statistics; (V) Population estimates and forecasts; (VI) Summary of legislation relating to population; (VII) Demographic dictionary; (VIII) Studies of demographic aspects of migration; (IX) Conference on world population problems; (X) Studies of fertility trends; (XI) Demographic aspects of employment and unemployment problems; (XII) Demographic aspects of technical assistance; (XIII) Priorities.

*Findings of Studies on the Relationships between Population Trends and Economic and Social Factors* (Provisional revised report submitted by the Secretariat). World Population and Resources (Chapter IX of the final report). Population Commission, Sixth Session, 1951, E/CN.9/77, 22 March 1951, 32 pp., mimeo.

The question whether population growth is economically advantageous or not cannot be answered in abstract terms. It can be answered only with reference to a specific situation. The report discusses that question with reference to the present situation of the world taken as a whole. Similar reports (other chapters of the Secretariat's final report) discuss the same problem with reference to the highly industrialized countries and the economically under-developed countries.

The Secretariat gives close attention to two aspects of the world situation, firstly, the size of the world population and its tendencies of growth, in relation to the earth's resources (resources for the production of food and organic raw materials, mineral and energy resources, supplies of capital) and, secondly, the distribution of population among various regions of the world in relation to the distribution of the means of livelihood (distribution of resources, international trade and migration, influence of the changes in world population and distribution upon international economic relations).

The problem of resources for the production of food and organic raw materials is studied from the point of view of: the amount of cultivable land, the possibilities of improving output per acre, non-agricultural food resources, and the carrying capacity of the earth.

The report, which was prepared with the assistance of Mr. J. J. Spengler (Duke University) also gives a detailed list of citations.

*Findings of Studies on the Relationship between Population Trends and Economic and Social Factors* (Provisional revised report submitted by the Secretariat). Economic and social implications of population trends in highly industrialized countries

(Chapter X of the final report). Population Commission, Sixth Session, 1951, E/CN.9/70, 10 April 1951, 106 pp., mimeo.

The report deals with the following questions:

- (A) Effects of cyclical fluctuations in the rate of natural increase.
- (B) Effects of the slackening rate of population growth on the level of employment : (1) Persistent general unemployment; (2) Structural unemployment; (3) Cyclical unemployment; (4) "Under-employment".
- (C) Effects of slackening population growth on *per capita* output at full employment: (1) Size and composition of the labour force; (2) *Per capita* quantity of productive assets; (3) Organization and techniques of production; (4) International trade relations.
- (D) Net advantage or disadvantage of slow growth.
- (E) Effects of the ageing of the population on the standard of living and on the development of social services.
- (F) Social and economic consequences of immigration and emigration: (1) The level of wages; (2) Unemployment; (3) Dependency and other problems related to the ageing of the population; (4) Balance of international payments; (5) *Per capita* output at high level employment; (6) Special problems associated with immigration.
- (G) Effects of internal migration: (1) Wages and employment; (2) Economic development and *per capita* output; (3) Dependency and ageing; (4) Social problems.
- (H) Summary and gaps.

Lastly, the report gives a full list of citations.

*Progress Report on Work in Connexion with 1950 and 1951 Population Censuses.* Memorandum prepared by the Secretariat, Population Commission, Sixth Session, E/CN.9/66, 19 April 1951, 4 pp., mimeo.

In compliance with the request of the Population and Statistical Commissions that they should be kept informed of the progress made on several projects connected with population censuses taken in 1950 and 1951, the Secretariat presents a brief account of all work carried out in this connexion (with the exception of work on the occupation classification, discussed in a separate document: E/CN.3/119).

The memorandum deals with the following subjects: (a) technical manual on the co-ordination of the classification by occupation, industry and status, a provisional edition of which is being prepared by the Secretariat in collaboration with the ILO ("Methods of Collecting, Classifying and Tabulating Data on Economic Activities in Population Censuses"); (b) standard terminology for statistics relating to the economically active population (cf. document E/1711, paras. 25-8, particularly in the five official languages, the four major status groups: employers, workers on own account, employees, unpaid family workers); (c) co-operation with governments in connexion with census programmes (circulation of Commission recommendations, census training programmes).

*Studies Undertaken at the International Level on Demographic Aspects of Migration and Relationships between Demographic, Economic and Social Factors in Migration.* Report presented by the Secretary-General, Population Commission, Sixth Session, 1951, E/CN.9/78, 19 April 1951, 9 pp., mimeo. Cf. *Bulletin* Vol. II No. 4, Winter 1950, 577 pp.

This memorandum adds to the previous report (doc. E/CN.9/59) an account of the progress of international research and study on migration; it is limited: (a) to bringing up to date, on points of more direct concern to the Population Commission, the information contained in the above-mentioned report, and (b) to a brief description of the means through which research and studies on migration are co-ordinated at the international level.

Special attention is given to the major development in the field of migration, namely, the growing interest in emigration from Europe to the economically underdeveloped areas in general, and towards Latin America in particular [Ecosoc resolution 308 C (XI)].

However, the migration problems of other parts of the world are not overlooked (cf. "Economic Survey for Asia and the Far East, 1950").

The report is set out under the following headings: (a) Salient features of the development of research and problems (improvement of migration statistics: doc. E/CN.9/L.11; basic quantitative documentation; doc. E/805 para. 12, E/1313 para. 26b, E/CN.9/59 paras 4 and 9b, E/CN.980; protection of refugees—legislation concerning migration, protection of living standard of migrants; General Assembly resolution 428 (V); European emigration, immigration into Latin America: docs. E/CN.9/L.12, E/CN.12/191); (b) Co-ordination of research and studies [Ecosoc resolutions 156 A (VII) para. 7 and 308 C (XI)].

### *Social Questions*

*Planning, Organization and Administration for Social Welfare.* Training for social work: an international survey, comments of Governments on suggestions for future action.

Social Commission, E/CN.5/227, 8 January 1951, 29 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary-General presents the findings of the international survey on training for social work (docs. E/1678 para. 18, E/CN.5/196).

The report reviews the recommendations made by 12 Member States of the United Nations and four non-Member States on the suggestions for national and later international action.

Cf. also recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning methods of social welfare administration: doc. E/CN.5/229 of 5 January 1951. The following topics are dealt with: (I) Questions not requiring action by the Social Commission; (A) Use of the United Nations advisory social welfare services for improving the organization and administration of social welfare; (B) Use of the United Nations advisory social welfare services for helping governments to implement international social welfare instruments; (C) Use of the expanded programme of technical assistance for economic development for improving the administrative machinery needed to cope with fresh social problems; (D) Administration of social welfare in the under-developed regions. (II) Questions submitted for consideration by the Social Commission: (A) Co-ordination of training for the organization and administration of social welfare with the programme of vocational training in public administration; (B) Periodic review of the development of social welfare programmes and the organization and administration of welfare services; (C) Administrative management in special branches of welfare work. (III) Draft resolution on methods of social welfare administration. (IV) Financial implications.

Cf. doc. E/CN.5/228/Rev.1.

*Progress made by the United Nations in the Field of Social Activities* (January to December 1950). Report by the Secretariat Social Commission, E/CN.5/240, 17 January 1951, 81 pp., mimeo.

The purpose of the report is to provide members of the Social Commission with a concise account of the decisions adopted by Ecosoc at its Eleventh Session, and by the General Assembly at its Fifth Session, on the draft resolutions and report submitted by the Commission; it also gives a brief account of the work done by the Secretariat in the field of social activities since the Sixth Session of the Commission.

It is subdivided as follows:

- I. *Introduction* (Cf. *Bulletin* Vol. II, No. 4/1950, pp. 566-8, No. 1/1951, pp. 139, 170-1), cf. doc. E/1678, E/CN.5/221, E/CN.5/196, E/CN.5/203, 204, 207, 250.
- II. *Resolutions adopted by Ecosoc at its Eleventh Session.* [Assistance to indigent aliens: resolution 309(XI)A; declaration of the rights of the child: resolution 309(XI)C; welfare of the aged: resolution 309(XI)D; social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped: resolution 309(XI)E; world social situation: resolution 309(XI)F; general programme of work: resolution 309(XI)G; advisory social welfare services: resolution 312(XI); long-range activities for children: docs. E/1725, E/1682, E/1741, E/1731, E/1745, E/1730, E/1738, E/1771, E/AC.7/L.64, resolution 310(XI); transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission: Cf. *Bulletin* No. 4/1950, pp. 569-70, resolution

268(IX)B and doc. E/1735 and Add. 1; indigenous populations of the American continent (General Assembly resolution 275(III) and Ecosoc resolutions 245(IX) and 313(XI)].

- III. *Decisions taken by the General Assembly at its Fifth Session.* (Ecosoc report; general programme of work, advisory social welfare services: doc. A/1355 transfer of the functions of the IPPC.)
- IV. *Administrative measures adopted by the Secretary-General* [establishment of a Technical Assistance Administration (doc. ST/AFS/SGB/32/Rev.7)].
- V. *Measures adopted by the Secretariat in 1950:* A. Social defence [I. Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders: (a) collaboration with international organizations; (b) transfer of the functions of the IPPC; (c) international review on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; (d) international group of experts; (e) direct assistance to requesting governments; (f) criminal statistics; (g) probation; (h) juvenile delinquency; (i) medical examination of offenders before final disposition of the case; (j) standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners; (k) detention of adults prior to sentence. II. Prevention of prostitution: (r) International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons; (ii) suppression of the circulation of obscene publications; (iii) establishment of a Far Eastern bureau to combat the traffic in persons; (iv) annual reports: suppression of the traffic in women and children and in obscene publications; (v) questionnaire on traffic in persons, (vi) programme of action for the suppression of the traffic in persons]. B. Community, family and child welfare. [(a) Direct assistance; (b) co-ordination of programmes for children; (c) annual reports on child and youth welfare; (d) children deprived of a normal home life; (e) handicapped children—blind; (f) Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child; (g) welfare of the aged; (h) principles and methods for developing local social services.] C. Social aspects of migration. [(a) Assistance to indigent aliens; (b) enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations; (c) co-ordination of migration problems and activities of United Nations and Specialized Agencies; (d) immigration into Latin America; (e) co-operation with non-governmental organizations; (f) simplification of administrative procedures for immigrants; (g) integration of immigrants into the national life; (h) migration bulletin; (i) direct assistance to governments.] D. Planning, organization and administration for social welfare. [(a) Direct assistance; (b) specific projects; (c) methods of social welfare administration; (d) training for social work; (e) training on the job in social welfare agencies; (f) methods of administering assistance to the needy; (g) social services in relation to rural welfare.] E. Rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. F. Development of an International Social Welfare Reference Centre. (Collection, analysis and recording of basic information and reference material and maintenance of an up-to-date index, dissemination of information—legislative and administrative series, social welfare information series on current literature and national conferences, bibliographies of basic literature in the various branches of social welfare.) G. Social conditions and development programmes. (Field enquiries into household standards of living in less developed areas; methods and techniques of introducing improvement in living conditions, and promoting social development in under-developed areas; social problems of the aboriginal populations and other under-developed social groups of the American Continent, social security measures; study on economic measures in favour of the family; report on the world social situation; information on social conditions.) H. Housing and town and country planning. [(a) Technical information services; (b) direct assistance to governments; (c) tropical housing; (d) special projects.]

Annex I contains a Synoptic Table of Resolutions, while Annex II deals with in-services training in social welfare agencies [outline for study and conclusions recommended by the Social Commission—doc. E/16/78 para. 18—and approved by Ecosoc resolution 310G(XI)].

*Children Deprived of a Normal Home Life.* Study prepared by the Secretariat (Social Commission, Seventh Session, E/CN.5/237, 2 February 1951), 178 pp., mimeo. The report under review was prepared in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Social Commission at its Third Session in April 1948 (doc. E/779 paras. 63 and 65) concerning a study on the needs of homeless children in their own countries [cf. Ecosoc resolution 309 G (XI)]. It has five main aims: (a) to define various categories of children who are deprived of a normal home life, and the effects of such deprivation; (b) to survey briefly the systems and methods of prevention and care for such children in various countries; (c) to suggest the best methods of care for such children; (d) to recommend certain standards of services; and (e) to report to the Social Commission on the extent of any possible need for international action for the development of services for such children.

A similar international study was published by Unesco early in 1950 under the title "Homeless Children".

In the introduction, the Secretariat discusses the origin of the study, its purpose, scope and method, definitions, earlier international surveys (League of Nations) and statistical data.

Part I of the report is based almost exclusively on data available within the Secretariat: material submitted by countries for their annual reports, the legislative series on child and youth welfare, and information furnished by United Nations consultants. It is subdivided into the following seven chapters: (a) general review of the problem (concept of the child as part of a group; the "normal family" in different cultural patterns); (b) causes of deprivation of normal family life (disintegration of a family—general; classification by groups of children); (c) effects on the child of being deprived of a normal home life; (d) prevention (general measures; special preventive measures for particularly vulnerable groups of children; measures for individual children in their own homes); (e) treatment (discovery; treatment of children removed from home); (f) responsibility of public bodies (legislation; powers and responsibilities; standards and supervision; personnel); (g) conclusions and recommendations.

The report draws attention to certain aspects of the problem, which should subsequently receive closer attention: children born out of wedlock, adoption, guardianship, institutional care, national statistics on the children under consideration, children in the under-developed areas.

The Annex contains a note by the International Labour Office concerning regulations for the minimum age of admission to work (in industry, non-industrial employment, agriculture) and 11 monographs concerning the welfare of children *latu sensu* in the following countries: Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Sweden, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and United States of America.

*Minimum Standards of Occupancy and Fitness for Habitation of Urban Dwellings Enforceable under Penalty.* Third Interim Report of the Secretary-General, Social Commission, Seventh Session, E/CN.5/207/Add.3, 9 February 1951, 69 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary-General presents his third interim report on minimum standards of occupancy and fitness for habitation or urban dwellings enforceable under penalty, prepared on the basis of legislative and administrative texts issued in Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Syria and the Union of South Africa.

The first interim report (docs. E/CN.5/207 and Add.1) contained information received from 19 countries, one trust territory and three non-self-governing territories; it also included excerpts from the legislation and administrative regulations of 10 countries (Cuba, France, India, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America).

The second interim report (doc. E/CN.5/207/Add.2) contained approved excerpts from the legislation and administrative regulations of seven countries (Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Thailand, Tanganyika, Nigeria, Southern Rhodesia, and Zanzibar).

The excerpts in the report under review are arranged so as to follow the order of presentation used in the first two reports.

*Use of Community Welfare Centres as Effective Instruments to Promote Economic and Social Progress Throughout the World.* Report by the Secretary-General, Social Commission, Seventh Session, E/CN.5/244, 28 February 1951, 17 pp., mimeo. The Social Commission, in seeking effective instruments for promoting economic and social progress throughout the world, has recommended, as part of its general programme of work, two studies, which have been approved by the Economic and Social Council [resolution 309 G (XI)]; these studies, both of which place their major emphasis on the social welfare activities of the local community and, in particular, on ways of making social services available to people in the places where they live, and working with them in the interests of their own welfare are: (a) planning, organization and administration for social welfare ("social services in relation to rural welfare, with special reference to organization of rural centres for community self-help", doc. E/1678); (b) community, family and child welfare ("contributions made by local community organizations in helping people solve their problems in areas at different stages of economic development", *ibid.*, para. 56, Annex IV).

The Secretary-General wishes to ensure an effective co-ordination of these two studies. He regards the first as a detailed and descriptive factual study and discusses it in section II of the document under review (scope of the study, method of work, content and timing); the second report, on the other hand, should constitute a survey and synthesis of present knowledge about this subject (section III), leading to the recommendation of principles and methods for developing local social services. The following measures are proposed: (a) assembly and review of material in publications of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies and other appropriate sources; (b) conference of Specialized Agencies, departments and other units; (c) preparation of recommendations; (d) preparation of a field guide; (e) preparation of a documentary film; (f) monograph on social progress through local action.

The Annex deals with rural social centres in Egypt (summary of a paper read by Dr. Ahmed Bey Husein to the United Nations Social Welfare Seminar held at Beirut in August 1949).

*Social Commission.* Report of the Seventh Session, 19 March-13 April 1951. Economic and Social Council, Official Records, Thirteenth Session. Supplement No. 12, New York, June 1951, 35 pp. (30 cents).

The chief points on the agenda were the organization and administration of social welfare and social defence problems. Under the first heading the Commission studied problems raised by the training of professional social workers, the function of public authorities in this respect, and the possibilities of international action in this field; methods of social welfare administration and community welfare centres were also considered. Social defence was studied from the point of view of probation and of the prevention of crime; to this may be added a study of assistance to indigent aliens, and the recognition and enforcement abroad of maintenance obligations. The Commission further considered, among other questions, problems of housing and town and country planning, with particular attention to tropical regions.

### *Human Rights*

*Draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child.* Memorandum by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/512, 19 February 1951, 10 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary-General draws the attention of the Commission to Ecosoc resolution 309 C (XI) (document E/1849, p. 39) and submits to it the text of the draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child, drawn up by the Social Commission at its Sixth Session. He supplies background information (cf. documents E/41, E/578, para. 25, E/CN.5/44, paras. 99 to 117, E/779, para. 76, E/CN.5/111 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1 and 2, E/CN.5/126, E/1359, para. 87, E/CN.5/199, E/1678, paras. 58 and 60, E/AC.7/SR.125 and 128, E/AC.7/SR.387) and defines both the *question of principle* and the *question of contents* (for this purpose he draws up a comparative table giving in one column the articles of the draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child and in the other column the corresponding articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Annex



reproduces the League of Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child (Geneva Declaration), adopted on 26 September 1924.

The draft Declaration of the Rights of the Child contains a Preamble recognizing and proclaiming the essential Rights of the Child to a happy childhood and to opportunities for full development, as well as 10 general principles (healthy, normal development of the child; right to a name and a nationality; social security; economic security and care of his own parents whenever possible; education; protection and relief in all circumstances; protection against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation; protection against any racial or national discrimination or hatred; special treatment, education and care for handicapped children; equality of rights, irrespective of any consideration of race, colour, sex, language, caste, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, legitimacy or other status).

*Local Human Rights Committees or Information Groups.* Memorandum submitted by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/519, 27 February 1951, 13 pp. (French text), mimeo.

Taking note of the recommendation of the Initial Group of the Commission on Human Rights, Ecosoc adopted on 21 June 1946 resolution 9(II) in which it invited Member States of the United Nations to consider the desirability of establishing local human rights information groups or committees within their respective countries to collaborate with them in furthering the work of the Commission on Human Rights.

The document reviews: (a) the replies of governments concerning the resolution in question (docs. E/CN.4/28 Add. 1 and Add. 2, E/CN.4/166 Annexes A and B, E/CN.4/519 Annex, E/CN.4/82/Rev.1); (b) the relevant discussions in the Commission on Human Rights (docs. E/600, para. 49, E/800, para. 22, E/1681, para. 80); (c) the effective establishment in various countries of national committees and groups to deal with social problems falling within the competence of the Social Commission, and the need for co-ordinating their action on the national and international levels (cf. docs. E/CN.5/243); (d) the establishment of National Commissions for Unesco (Article VII of the Constitution of Unesco); (e) comments on the functions of the local human rights committees or information groups (advisability of sending to governments a new request for information on the subject, possible role of these groups as information centres for governments, the Commission, the Secretary-General, the general public, and as bodies able to advise governments on measures regarding existing laws and practices).

*List of Communications dealing with the Principles involved in the Promotion of Universal Respect for and Observance of Human Rights.* Received by the United Nations from 5 April 1950 to 5 February 1951, prepared by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/CR.20, 27 February 1951, 22 pp., mimeo.

In accordance with paragraph (a) of Ecosoc resolution 75(V), as amended by resolution 275B(X), the Secretary-General presents a non-confidential list containing a brief indication of the substance of each communication, however addressed, dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for an observance of human rights (a total of 58 communications).

The document is subdivided as follows: (1) general information, suggestions and offers of co-operation; (2) suggestions concerning the draft international Covenant on Human Rights; (3) the status of women; (4) rights of the child; (5) freedom of information and of the press; (6) old age rights; (7) prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities; (8) comments on the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; (9) refugees and stateless persons.

The identity of the authors of communications is given, unless they indicate that they wish their names to remain confidential. In cases of communications from non-governmental organizations having consultative status with Ecosoc, which have been issued as unrestricted documents by the United Nations, only the symbol number of the documents is given, with a brief indication of their contents. No mention is made of communications from such organizations which have been circulated to the Commission

on Human Rights in document series E/CN.4/NGO [Ecosoc resolution 288(X), paras. 28 and 29].

The communications are grouped under the following headings: communications from international non-governmental organizations, communications from national non-governmental organizations, and communications from individuals.

*The Right of Peoples and Nations to Self-Determination.* Note by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/516, 1 March 1951, 4 pp., mimeo.

The document gives the background of the problem of self-determination which was discussed in the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 421D(V) and Ecosoc resolution E/1927 (action taken by the U.S.S.R.: cf. document A/C.3/L.77/Rev.1).

As the Commission was requested to study ways and means which would ensure the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, and to prepare recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its Sixth Session, it was decided to adopt as the basic working paper the draft submitted by the representatives of Brazil, Turkey and the United States of America (document A/C.3/L.76).

The Secretary-General reviews the discussions in the Commission [amendments submitted by the U.S.S.R. (A/C.3/L.96), Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia (A/C.3/L.88 and Rev. 1), Mexico (A/C.3/SR.310)] and draws attention to the basic difference between those who argue that the right of self-determination of peoples and nations does not fall within the competence of the Commission on Human Rights (cf. documents A/C.3/SR.309, 310 and 311) and those considering the clause on self-determination to be a matter of the rights of man as part of society, and hence naturally within the terms of reference of the Commission. Advocates of the former thesis hold that a distinction must be drawn between the rights of the individual and collective human rights belonging to groups of individuals (such as the right of association and trade union rights) and, lastly, the rights of nations, peoples or sovereign groups; representatives of the other view contend that the right of self-determination is a basic condition for the enjoyment of all other human rights.

*International Court of Human Rights.* Note by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/521, 1 March 1951, 3 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary-General refers to the decision adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its 193rd meeting, rejecting a proposal concerning an International Court of Human Rights (documents E/600, E/800 and E/1371, E/CN.4/489, E/CN.4/492) but providing for the re-submission of the question to the Commission at its Seventh Session (document E/CN.4/SR.201). He relates the history of the question since the Australian proposal to the Peace Conference in 1946, and the work done by the Commission on Human Rights in this connexion [documents E/CN.4/15, E/259, para. 10 (e), E/CN.4/21, para. 19 and Annex H, E/600 Annex C, part I, paras. 31-3 and 49-56, E/600 Annex C, part II, paras. 1 and 26, E/800, para. 15, E/CN.4/AC.1/27, E/1371, E/CN.4/366 and Corr. 1, pp. 73-8, E/CN.4/353/Add. 10, p. 13, E/CN.4/353/Add. 11, p. 3]. Lastly, he refers to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the Council of Europe (articles 19 and 38-56) (cf. document E/CN.4/524), to resolution XXXI of the Ninth International Conference of American States (Bogota, 1948) (cf. *Inter-American Juridical Yearbook*, 1949, pp. 298-300), and to the findings of the Inter-American Council of Jurists (cf. *Anales de la Organización de los Estados Americanos*, V, II, No. 3, 1950, p. 293).

*Draft International Covenant on Human Rights and Measures of Implementation.* Policy decisions taken by the General Assembly on 4 December 1950, Memorandum by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/513, 2 March 1951, 22 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary-General presents to the Commission on Human Rights a general survey of the resolutions in the field of human rights adopted by the General Assembly at its Fifth Session, viz.: resolution 421(V) on the future work of the Commission on Human Rights; resolution 422(V) on the territorial application of the International Covenant

on Human Rights; resolution 423(V) on Human Rights Day. He also deals with Ecosoc resolutions 303(XI) (Eleventh Session) and E/1927 (Twelfth Session), adopted on 23 February 1951 (document E/CN.4/525).

The document contains the following chapters: (a) request for policy decisions addressed to the General Assembly by Ecosoc [resolution 303 I(XI)]; (b) consideration of the Council's request and related matters by the General Assembly at its Fifth Session; (c) policy decisions made by the General Assembly on the four questions submitted by Ecosoc: (1) the general adequacy of the first 18 articles; (2) the desirability of including special articles on the application of the Covenant to Federal States and to Non-Self-Governing Territories; (3) the desirability of including articles on economic, social and cultural rights; (4) the adequacy of the articles on implementation; (d) Ecosoc resolution E/1927 (Twelfth Session).

*Old Age Rights (Welfare of the Aged).* Memorandum by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/518/Rev.1, 6 March 1951, 3 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary-General draws attention to the action taken by the various United Nations organs in connexion with old age rights, viz.: (1) General Assembly resolution 213(III) (Argentinian draft: document A/C.3/213/Rev.1); (2) Ecosoc resolution 198(VIII) concerning the preparation, in collaboration with the ILO and other appropriate bodies, of summarized documentation on the subject (basic features of measures, legislative and otherwise, for the benefit of aged persons, effect of such measures on their standards of living) (cf. documents E/CN.4/163 and E/1371, para. 34); (3) report by the Secretary-General on this subject (documents E/CN.5/200/Add. 1, E/CN.4/362/Add. 1); (4) discussions in the Social Commission in 1950 (Sixth Session) (documents E/CN.5/200, E/CN.5/218, E/CN.5/L.35 and 67, E/CN.5/SR.133, E/1678, para. 69); (5) discussions in the Commission on Human Rights (documents E/1681 para. 80 and E/CN.4/362); (6) discussions in the Social Committee of Ecosoc (documents E/AC/SR.125 and 126) and in the Council (E/SR.387); (7) Ecosoc resolution 309D(XI) requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with governments and Specialized Agencies, to initiate an integrated work programme of research, studies and actions for promoting the welfare of aged persons, taking into consideration any views expressed by the Commission on Human Rights and discussions at the Sixth Session of the Social Commission. Any decision on the advisability of drafting a declaration of old age rights was deferred until completion of the necessary preparatory studies and reports and, in particular, of consultations with certain Specialized Agencies.

*Annual Reports on Human Rights.* Memorandum by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/517, 7 March 1951, 9 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary-General supplies background information on the problem of the annual reports of the Member States of the United Nations on the manner in which the respect for, and the promotion of human rights have been assured by their domestic law during the year. In particular, he refers to the French proposal (document E/CN.4/501) presented to the Commission on Human Rights at its Sixth Session and amended during the discussion (documents E/CN.4/SR.197 and 198, E/CN.4/501/Rev.1), and to the relevant vote taken by the Commission (documents E/CN.4/SR.201, E/1681 Annex IV, draft resolution V; cf. also documents E/AC.7/L.49 and E/AC.7/SR.143, pp. 5-6, Ecosoc resolution 303 E/XI, E/AC.7/L.49). The document also summarizes the discussions on this subject in the Social Committee of Ecosoc (Eleventh Session) (document E/AC.7/SR.141, pp. 8-13), and refers to the adoption by Ecosoc, at its 404th Plenary Meeting, of the draft resolution presented by the Social Committee.

*Draft International Covenant on Human Rights and Measures of Implementation.* Measures of implementation, Memorandum by the Secretary-General, Commission on Human Rights, Seventh Session, E/CN.4/530, 16 March 1951, 52 pp. (French text), mimeo.

The Secretary-General reports in detail on international measures for the implementation of the draft International Covenant on Human Rights (the question of *national*

measures of implementation is dealt with in document E/CN.4/528 and the special problems involved in the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights in document E/CN.4/529). He sets out, classified according to subject, the observations and proposals submitted to the General Assembly and to Ecosoc (Eleventh Session) in connexion with the articles of the draft Covenant relating to measures of implementation (articles 19-41), and with the question of provisions to cover the receipt and consideration of petitions from individuals and organizations [cf. also docs. E/CN.4/519 and 521, General Assembly resolution 421 (V) and Ecosoc resolution 303 I (XI)].

The document contains the following chapters: review of the measures of implementation embodied in the draft Covenant; general observations and proposals; proposals submitted by Ethiopia and France (doc. A/C.3/L.78); the Human Rights Committee (articles 19-37 of the draft Covenant); powers and functions of the Committee (articles 38-41 of the draft Covenant); right to bring an action; proposal of Uruguay (doc. A/C.3/L.93); clauses to be inserted in the draft Covenant or in separate protocols concerning the receipt and consideration of petitions from individuals and organizations (proposals by Chile: doc. A/C.3/L.81; by Israel: A/C.3/L.91/Rev. 1; by Uruguay: A/C.3/L.93).

*Activities of the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council. Commission on Human Rights. Ad Hoc Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions, E/AC.34/5/Add. 4, 28 March 1951, 39 pp., mimeo.* In compliance with the decision taken by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on 18 December 1950 (document E/AC.34/SR.1), the Secretary-General outlines the work of the functional commissions of Ecosoc and of their sub-commissions, as well as the decisions of Ecosoc, the General Assembly and other United Nations organs based on the recommendations of those commissions and sub-commissions. The document under review contains a survey of the work of the Commission on Human Rights; similar reports on the work of the other functional commissions of Ecosoc are published in the same series as addenda to document E/AC.34/5.

The document reviews the work of the Commission and of its Sub-Commissions: (a) on Freedom of Information and of the Press and (b) on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (cf. documents E/38, E/259, E/600, E/800, E/1315, E/1371, E/1681, E/441 and Add. 1, E/CN.4/80, E/CN.4/Sub.1/98, E/1671, E/CN.4/52, E/CN.4/331, E/CN.5/358). The Secretary-General then deals with the establishment and terms of reference of the Commission and its two Sub-Commissions, and with the main substantive problems discussed by them, viz.:

- (a) *By the Commission on Human Rights* (International Bill of Human Rights, documentation concerning human rights, local human rights committees or information groups, human rights in international treaties, communications concerning human rights, crime of genocide, provisional questionnaire of the Trusteeship Council, refugees and stateless persons, right of asylum, right of petition).
- (b) *By the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and of the Press* (organization of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, compilation of data on freedom of information, war propaganda and false and distorted reports, programme of work and priorities, Draft Convention on Freedom of Information, access to news of accredited news personnel, draft International Code of Ethics, preparation of lists of national enterprises or associations, communications concerning freedom of information, domestic information agencies, interference with radio signals, question of the freedom of information and of the press in time of emergency, supply of newsprint).
- (c) *By the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities* (examination of the terms "prevention of discrimination" and "protection of minorities", provisions of the International Bill of Human Rights, communications concerning prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, prevention of discrimination, minority rights in peace treaties, validity of the minorities treaties and declarations, fate of minorities).

Cf. *Bulletin* 4/11 (Winter 1950), pp. 580-6, 1/III (Spring 1951), pp. 143-6.

*Information Concerning the Status of Women in Trust Territories.* Report by the Secretary-General, Commission on the Status of Women, Fifth Session, E/CN.6/163, 23 March 1951, 24 pp., mimeo.

The Secretary-General, referring to the relevant resolutions of the Commission on the Status of Women [docs. E/1316, para. 18(2), and E/1712, para. 25, E/CN.6/138, T/44], submits a select compilation of information embodied in the annual reports of the Administering Authorities for 1949 (report for the year ending 30 June 1949 in the case of Nauru and New Guinea; report for the year ending 30 June 1950 in the case of the Pacific Islands; report for the year ending 31 March 1950 in the case of Western Samoa). The report is based on supplementary information received since the issue of the previous report (doc. E/CN.6/138) and classified under the headings corresponding to the questions in the Trusteeship questionnaire, territories being arranged in alphabetical order.

The report is set out under the following headings: status of the inhabitants, suffrage laws, administration of justice, status of women in general, legal capacity of women in civil law, employment, opportunities to enter and train for government service, labour legislation, remuneration of men and women workers, penalties, educational opportunities.

*Property Rights of Women.* Preliminary report of the Secretary-General, Commission on the Status of Women, Fifth Session, E/CN.6/166, 29 March 1951, 31 pp., mimeo. Cf. *Bulletin*, Vol. II, No. 4, Winter 1950, pp. 585-6.

The Secretary-General presents a preliminary survey of the various legal systems, based on information furnished in the replies of various non-governmental organizations and by the Office of the Italian Observer to the United Nations, supplemented by such documentation as could be compiled by the Secretariat through independent research (cf. docs. E/1712, para. 42, E/CM.6/W.1/Add. 5, E/CM.6/165).

The report is subdivided as follows: (1) Legal capacity (majority, right of action, general contractual capacity, capacity to carry on a business, trade, industry or profession); (2) Property relations of spouses (general, community property, separate property, dowry); (3) Law of succession; (4) Pension rights.

*Political Education of Women.* Commission on the Status of Women, Fifth Session, E/CN.6/168, 10 April 1951, 18 pp., mimeo.

In Resolution 304C(XI), adopted at its Eleventh Session, Ecosoc instructed the Secretary-General to make available the information already collected by the Secretariat [docs. E/CN.6/141, E/1712, para. 30, Ecosoc Resolutions 48(IV) and 154A(VII)], in the form of a study guide or a pamphlet for organizations working for the political education of women in countries where women have recently acquired the right to vote or are beginning to participate in public affairs (cf. doc. E/CN.6/25).

The Secretary-General submits that the study guide or pamphlet on political education would most usefully serve its purpose in countries where women have recently been enfranchised if it took the form of a popular handbook, planned with sufficient flexibility for it to be adapted to any particular country or community in which it is to be used. He therefore presents a general draft of such a pamphlet which would be supplemented by information and concrete examples applicable to the political structure of the country concerned.

The report is subdivided as follows: (1) The role of women in political life (introduction); (2) The woman meets the Government; (3) A woman's stake in liberty and equality; (4) Women and the democratic government of their State; (5) How women influence the public authorities; (6) The woman meets the political party; (7) The woman goes to the polls and stands for election.

The Annex contains information obtained by the Secretary-General since the issue of his report E/CN.6/141 and supplementary to the material contained in docs. E/CN.6/25, E/CN.6/25, Add. 1, and E/CN.6/141 (Australia, United States of America, bibliography of works on civic education, published by the Unesco Education Clearing House).

*Report of the Fourth Session, 8-19 May 1950.* Commission on the Status of Women, Official Records, Fifth Year, Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 6. New York, May 1951, 12 pp. (15 cents).

At its Fourth Session, the Commission discussed principally the political rights of women, and their legal and economic situation. Following the Secretary-General's report on discrimination based on sex in the field of political rights, and on the projected convention concerning those rights, the Commission discussed the political status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the programmes of political education for women who have recently acquired the right to vote. It also considered problems relating to the nationality of married women, their property rights and the application of penal law to women, equal pay for equal work for men and women workers, the technical assistance programme in relation to the status of women, and educational opportunities for women.

*Nationality of Married Women.* Report submitted by the Secretary-General, Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 1950, 74 pp. (50 cents).

The question of the nationality of married women has been a concern of the Commission on the Status of Women since its First Session in 1947, at which time it was included by the Commission among its "aims". The present study contains an "Analysis of Conflicts of Laws in the Field of Nationality of Married Women", published by the Secretary-General in January 1950 in compliance with a request from the Economic and Social Council. This analysis was based on the replies of certain governments to the questionnaire which had been circulated to them, and was supplemented by research into the legislation of other countries. In order to illustrate the analysis which forms Part I of the present study, legal and constitutional instruments dealing with the nationality of married women were compiled in another document published in February 1950. This forms Part II of the present work. The communication of the International Law Commission, accepting the Economic and Social Council's proposal that it prepare a convention on the nationality of married women, is summarized in the annex.

#### *Regional Economic Commissions*

*Economic Commission for Europe, May 1947-February 1951.* Statement prepared by the Executive Secretary, *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions, E/AC.34/12, 6 April 1951, 83 pp., mimeo.

The Executive Secretary of ECE presents a full report on the genesis, development, constitution and operation of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and its Secretariat (cf. doc. E/ECE/114/Rev.1, E/1674).

The report is set out under the following headings:

- (1) Historical Review: (a) genesis and mandate, participation); (b) the work of ECE (structural development, problems before the Commission, the work of its subsidiary organs: Committee on Agricultural Problems, Coal Committee, Committee on Electric Power, Industry and Materials Committee, Inland Transport Committee, Committee on Manpower, Steel Committee, Timber Committee, Committee on the Development of Trade; participation in, and approval of, the work of ECE Committees by governments; Secretariat); (c) relations with Specialized Agencies; (d) relations with other organizations (inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations).
- (2) Current work programme.
- (3) General appraisal of the achievements of ECE and its Secretariat.
- (4) Suggestions for the future (with regard to the terms of reference of ECE, its rules of procedure, work programme and priorities).

The five appendices contain information on: (A) Terms of reference of the Commission and its rules of procedure; (B) Terms of reference of ECE's principal subsidiary organs; (C) Liaison procedures between ECE and participating governments; (D) Attendance record of representatives of Specialized Agencies at sessions of ECE and its committees, and at meetings of the principal subsidiary bodies of ECE committees (two explanatory

tables); (E) Attendance of non-governmental organizations at meetings of ECE and its subsidiary bodies.

Cf. doc. E/ECE/127-H.

*Economic Commission for Latin America*, June 1948 to March 1951. Statement prepared by the Executive Secretary, *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Organization and Operation of the Council and its Commissions, E/AC.34/6, 15 March 1951, 64 pp., mimeo.

The Executive Secretary of ECLA gives a full account of the organization and operation of ECLA, together with a few suggestions relating to the possible lines of development of its work. The report gives detailed consideration to the measures of co-operation and co-ordination between ECLA, the Specialized Agencies, Ecosoc and OAS (cf. doc. E/AC.34/SR.1).

The report deals with the following:

- (1) Background: (a) origin and terms of reference of ECLA; (b) important factors which have influenced the work of the Commission.
- (2) Work of ECLA: (a) economic development and current economic trends; (b) financing of economic development; (c) industry and mineral resources; (d) agriculture (agricultural requisites, agricultural credit, other agricultural topics); (e) international trade; (f) balance of payments; (g) transport; (h) immigration; (i) technical assistance; (k) survey of economic research and training facilities.
- (3) Possible lines of development of ECLA's work.
- (4) The Secretariat of ECLA.
- (5) Co-operation and co-ordination of work with other inter-governmental agencies: (a) Specialized Agencies (ILO, FAO, Unesco, WHO, International Bank, International Monetary Fund, IRO); (b) Ecosoc of OAS; (c) Caribbean Commission.
- (6) Relations with non-governmental organizations.

The five appendices contain information on: (A) studies and other substantive papers prepared by the ECLA Secretariat; (B) research, studies and reports in preparation or to be undertaken in 1951 by the ECLA Secretariat; (C) terms of reference adopted by Ecosoc [resolutions 106(VI) and 234B(IX)]; (D) rules of procedure of ECLA; (E) rules of procedure of Ecosoc of OAS (Chapter X).

*Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*, Seventh Session, 28 February-7 November 1951. Economic and Social Council. Officials Records, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 7, New York, May 1951, 67 pp. (60 cents).

The report describes developments in the Commission's organization and work since its establishment in 1947, emphasis being placed on the period since May 1950. The chief aspects of Asian economy were considered; in the reports on industry, interest has veered from reconstruction problems to questions of planning and development, and a large number of studies have dealt with the region's commercial and financial problems. Thus, particular importance was attached to the mobilization of financial resources for industry, and the development of trade relations with Japan. The Commission also devoted close attention to agricultural questions, and co-operated with other international organizations on technical training and assistance. At its Seventh Session, it heard the report of experts on inland transport, and also on flood control, statistical research and educational and scientific materials. In view of the forthcoming review by the Economic and Social Council of the status of Regional Commissions, it was recommended to maintain the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

#### *The Trusteeship Council*

*Summary of Communications received by the Secretary-General*. Two Notes by the Secretary-General. Eighth Session T/805 and Add. 1, 27 December 1950 and 27 February 1951, 4 + 4 pp., mimeo.

In accordance with Rule 24 of the Rules of Procedure for the Trusteeship Council, the Secretary-General presents two successive lists of communications received between 31 March and 31 October 1950, and between 15 December 1950 and 8 February 1951 respectively.

These communications call for no action on the part of the Council.

Three of the communications were received from Tanganyika, five from the Cameroons under British administration, 10 from the Cameroons under French administration, four from Togoland under British administration, two from Togoland under French administration and, lastly, 12 communications from Somaliland under Italian administration.

### *The International Court of Justice*

*The Corfu Channel Case.* Pleadings, oral arguments, documents. Judgments of 25 March 1948, 9 April and 15 December 1949. Volume V, Leyden, No. 57 (no date), 333 pp. (no price).

This fifth collection published by the International Court of Justice in connexion with the Corfu Channel Case assembles the documents submitted to the Court by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Albania. The introduction describes the general principles of mine-clearing operations in the years immediately following the end of hostilities, which consisted in restricting shipping to definite channels until it was considered that all mines had become inactive due to age, and in making an annual trial sweep of a chosen area to find out when mines become inactive due to age. Section I contains the documents submitted by the United Kingdom Government concerning mine sweeping in European waters in the period from 1 October 1946 to 30 June 1947; a statement of the work done during that period in the zones considered dangerous, especially in the areas of the East Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Kattegat and the Baltic Straits (illustrated by some small charts classifying operations); and some affidavits relating to accidents due to ships hitting mines and to minesweeping operations. Section II contains (a) the documents submitted by the Albanian Government, relating to the indirect accusation made against Yugoslavia by the United Kingdom in connexion with the Corfu Channel Case; (b) the observations of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania on the report by the Court's naval experts; (c) some documents submitted jointly by the parties concerning certain details of the Albano-British case. About 100 pages are reserved for the ample correspondence between the Albanian and British agents and the Registrar of the International Court of Justice. The collection ends with a list of the contents of the four preceding volumes.

*The Ambatielos Case (Greece-United Kingdom).* Reports of judgments, advisory opinions and orders. Order of 18 May 1951, Leyden, 13 pp. (no price).

In consideration of the merits of the application filed on 9 April 1951 in the Registry of the International Court of Justice by the Minister of Greece at The Hague concerning a dispute relating to the Anglo-Greek Treaty of Commerce of 10 November 1886, the Court fixed the time-limits for the filing of the pleadings.

*Reservation to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.* Reports of judgments, advisory opinions and orders. Advisory opinion of 28 May 1951, Leyden, 1951, 69 pp.

In this advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice on 28 May 1951, the Court rejects as unfounded the claim by certain States to contest the Court's competence to give advisory opinions, and their claim to make reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. After recognizing that the practice of making reservations is increasingly becoming an international habit, the Court points out that these States have no direct interest in such a Convention, and also emphasizes the fact that the principles condemning genocide are basic principles of the Law of Nations. In consequence, it declares that reservations to the Convention on Genocide are not admissible, unless they accord with the Convention's aims and objects; and that any State making reservations not in accordance with those aims and objects might be regarded by the others as no longer a party to the Convention.

There follows the statement of a minority opinion expressed by four judges of the Court, who, on the basis of numerous quotations and ample precedent, consider the



Court's classification of the reservations—namely, whether the reservations are or are not compatible with the aims and objects of the Convention—to be artificial and open to criticism, and who declare that the ruling of International Law whereby any State may make reservations to a convention to which it is a party should be applied to the Convention on Genocide.

After some succinct statements by Judge Alvares, who personally formally opposes the acceptance of reservations to conventions as important as the Convention on Genocide, an Annex lists the documents submitted to the Court in connexion with this request for an opinion.

*The Haya de la Torre Case (Colombia, Peru)*. Reports of judgments, advisory opinions and orders. Judgment of 13 June 1951,<sup>8</sup> Leyden, 1951, pp. 71-84.

In a judgment given on 13 June 1951, the International Court of Justice gave a decision in the Haya de la Torre Case, in which Colombia and Peru were parties to the dispute. Mr. Haya de la Torre took refuge in the Colombian Embassy in Peru, and the latter country demanded that the refugee be handed over to it. After considering the statements of both parties, and following the intervention of the Cuban Government, the Court decided that Colombia was not under an obligation to hand over the refugee to the Peruvian authorities, but that, in accordance with a previous judgment of the Court, he should not have been accorded the shelter in question after 20 November 1950.

## II. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

*Fifth Report of the International Labour Organization to the United Nations*. Geneva, 1951, 285 pp. (no price).

At a time when it is becoming increasingly evident that world peace can be based only on economic and social well-being, a crucial stage has been reached in the effort of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies to improve the standard of living of the peoples. The ILO's Fifth Report shows how the Organization set to work to meet concrete needs, and how the order of priorities was at times varied to take into account the changes in the world situation. During the past year, manpower questions were again given pride of place in ILO's work. Action was also taken in the fields of migration, vocational training, rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, the maintenance of full employment and increasing productivity. The Labour Conference has dealt with problems relating to equal remuneration for men and women workers, and with minimum agricultural wages. Problems of social security, of freedom of association and industrial relations, and of occupational safety and health were also dealt with, as were questions of general conditions of work and of co-operation. Special attention was paid to problems of certain occupations (agriculture, maritime labour, etc.) and of certain special categories of workers (children, women, indigenous workers in independent countries).

*International Labour Conference*. Thirty-Fourth Session, Geneva, 1951. Summary of Reports on Ratified Conventions (Article 22 of the Constitution). Third Item on the Agenda. Geneva, 1951, 279 pp. (no price).

This collection published by the International Labour Office contains the reports, presented by the members of the ILO in compliance with Article 22 of that body's Constitution, on the measures taken to give effect to Conventions that have been ratified; the reports summarized are those received by ILO up to 27 March 1951, and deal with the Conventions in force between 1919 and 1949. The list of Conventions is given chronologically, measures taken being summarized under countries. The principle countries which submitted reports are, in alphabetical order: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Sweden,

Switzerland, Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. The Conventions relate in particular to unemployment, hours of work in industry and trade, night work for women and children, minimum ages for industrial and agricultural workers and in the non-industrial professions, industrial accident legislation, old-age, sickness, disability and survivors' insurance in industry and agriculture, the status of indigenous seamen and workers and forced labour, dockers' protection against accidents, holidays with pay, inspection of work, occupational diseases, weekly rest periods, right of association in agriculture, the fixing of minimum wages, wage statistics and hours of work. Statistical information on the application of the conventions is supplied for each country, together with a list of legal and administrative measures for their application, details of any machinery set up for the purpose, and frequently some general observations on the procedure for applying each convention.

The second part of the collection gives summaries of the reports on conventions ratified in non-metropolitan territories by the countries administering those regions, which are required to submit such reports to the Office under Article 35 of ILO's Constitution. These summaries are presented in much the same ways as those described above, but the countries concerned are in this case mainly New Zealand, Portugal, France, the United Kingdom, Australia and Belgium. Some of the conventions referred to in the "reports from metropolitan countries" are not covered by the "reports from non-metropolitan territories", particular attention being paid to legislation on accidents resulting from work and the fixing of minimum wages.

*International Labour Conference. Thirty-Fifth Session, 1952. Protection of the Health of Workers in Places of Employment. Eighth Item on the Agenda. Geneva, 1951, 100 pp. (no price).*

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to place on the agenda of the 1952 session of the International Labour Conference the question of the protection of the health of workers in dangerous or unhealthy occupations. The Committee set up to study the question recommended that an approach to the control or elimination of occupational diseases be established on the following basis: (a) Compulsory notification to the authorities of all cases of certain diseases; collection of statistics of cases of occupational diseases. (b) Establishment of basic principles of protection and listing of types of appropriate measures. (c) Establishment of basic methods of implementing and checking types of protective measures. (d) Institution of periodical medical examinations. Most of these questions require international regulation; the regulations involved must of course be flexible and liberal, in order that progress may be made, but must be sufficiently precise to serve as a guide to governments.

*Co-operation in Industry. Workers, Employers, Public Authorities. Geneva, 1951, 238 pp. (\$1.50, 9s.).*

In order to associate in one task the various factors in national production, co-operative machinery has been set up in many countries by different undertakings. The International Labour Office has published a number of studies on these various attempts to solve social problems, and the present volume is an attempt to synthesize them. The first chapter studies co-operation between employers and workers in undertakings. With the dual purpose of increasing production and of giving full recognition to the importance of the human factor in the national economy, machinery has been set up in about 30 countries since the beginning of the first world war. In very many cases, it was set up by private enterprise, and the association of staff in the management may on occasion profoundly alter the structure of an undertaking. In the United States, although the field of such association is defined solely by the management, its delimitation often gives rise to differences of opinion between the trade unions and the employers' representatives. Despite this lack of harmony over principles, co-operation has developed, chiefly in the field of collective bargaining. In Great Britain, the public authorities have very greatly influenced the setting up of joint production committees having a purely advisory capacity. The same applies to various other countries. The Scandinavian countries have a special system, owing to the fact that the collective agreements appointing workers' delegates are concluded

at the national level, thus acquiring some similarity with countries in which co-operation is based on legislation. In the latter, where the laws are usually recent, the membership and powers of works councils or committees vary considerably. Such councils so far operate with complete success only in the social field. In the countries with planned economies, works councils are considered chiefly as primary agencies of the united trade union movement. They have many economic, social and cultural functions.

The second chapter deals with co-operation at the level of industry. Of the types of machinery set up by agreement between the different parties, the most important are the joint industrial councils in Great Britain and the Netherlands, and the joint councils in the Canadian construction industry and the United States clothing industry. In many European countries, the need to associate the workers fully in the task of reconstruction has led to the setting up by legislation of joint committees, consisting of an equal number of heads of undertakings and representatives of employees, and of industrial councils for modernization and development. In the nationalized industries, the workers have been given seats on management boards.

Co-operation at the national level, which is dealt with in Chapter III, may be the outcome of agreements between employers' and workers' organizations, as in Scandinavia or the Netherlands, or of embodying in legislation the principles contained in the Constitutions of many countries. In this way, chambers of labour and national economic councils were set up following the second world war. In the countries with planned economies, the problem is one of co-operation between the public authorities and the trade unions.

The conclusions of the present study state that co-operation at the level of the undertaking has hitherto been the most important. The study ends by emphasizing the international aspects of the problem. A selected bibliography is given as an appendix to the document.

*Freedom of Association and Conditions of Work in Venezuela.* Observations of the Government of Venezuela on the report of the ILO mission. Geneva, 1951, 96 pp. (75 cents, 4s. 6d.).

In the introduction, the Government of Venezuela expresses its desire that the International Labour Office should collect full and impartial information on social problems, on general working conditions, on trade union organizations and on labour legislation in Venezuela. It nevertheless considers that the Office's mission which was invited to Venezuela exceeded its terms of reference by acting, on its own initiative, as a commission of enquiry. The Venezuelan Government protests against the Office's report entitled "Freedom of association and conditions of work in Venezuela", which was distributed by the Office and in the Government's view contains factual errors and false interpretations. The Venezuelan Government rejects the mission's allegations concerning "alleged violations of human rights", and undertakes to criticize and refute certain points in the report. In its observations on the first chapter of the report, it emphasizes its surprise at finding that the latter contains information and views concerned more with internal policy than with a study of the trade union movement and of working conditions in Venezuela. In the second chapter, the Government explains the position of the trade union organizations, and rejects the accusation that their rights had been violated. The third chapter contains observations on the corresponding chapter of the Office's report, viz., on living conditions and conditions of work. It replies to the fears expressed by the mission on the subject of the possible abolition of collective agreements. The official steps concerning certain professional organizations which the Government had been obliged to take for reasons of public safety had not affected the legal status of contracts. In conclusion, the Venezuelan Government reaffirms its intention to restore, as soon as possible, the trade unions' complete freedom to hold meetings, but points out that its grave responsibilities justify great prudence. The annexes contain the documents selected by the Venezuelan Government in support of its observations, and the appendix deals with the development of social legislation, and its administration, in Venezuela.

*Report of the Technical Assistance Committee.* Governing Body, GB.114/13/26, 114th Session, March 1951, 4 pp., mimeo.

The report deals with the following subjects: (a) Information on the development of ILO's work in connexion with technical assistance (cf. doc. GB.114/TAC/D.1, March 1951: ordinary programme, expanded programme, special programme on migration); (b) Exchange of social welfare personnel between the European countries (cf. doc. GB.114/TAC/D.2, March 1951).

*Report of the Committee of Experts on Indigenous Labour.* Governing Body, GB.114/5/15, 114th Session, 6-10 March 1951, 35 pp., mimeo.

The report contains the resolutions adopted by the first session of the Committee of Experts (La Paz, 16 to 27 January 1951), concerning, respectively: vocational training, social security, indigenous handicrafts, recruitment of indigenous workers, safety and health in mines, aboriginal populations of forest areas, organization of a joint field working party, communication to indigenous peoples of labour and welfare laws, audio-visual techniques, social change among indigenous populations, dissemination of information relating to indigenous labour, methods of statistical investigations, conditions of work and health of women workers, protection of children and young workers, and membership of the Committee of Experts.

The text of the resolutions adopted is reproduced in the Annex.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

*Commodity Reports.* Fats and Oils, No. 2, Washington, D.C., 29 December 1950, 28 pp. (25 cents).

The report, which begins by studying the market situation in fats and oils in 1950, claims that a certain equilibrium, however precarious, has been established between production and consumption, owing to the development of American exports, which were however somewhat retarded by events in Korea. Europe, on the other hand, the chief importing area for fats, has succeeded, by developing local production, in considerably reducing purchases from abroad, and a similar trend is becoming noticeable among most of the non-European importers. After reviewing price trends during 1950 and noting a general rise in prices, particularly marked in the United States, the report studies supply-demand reactions in various countries to price changes for the years 1948-50. In an attempt to appraise the outlook for 1951 in respect of production and exports from different regions, the report notes that demand has increased owing either to an expansion in general purchasing power, or to stock-piling. There follow some general considerations of the different uses made of oils and fats. The market for industrial fats must be much more stable than that for edible fats. The study of the situation with regard to certain specific commodities shows that there may be a shortage affecting all oils and fats, especially edible and soap fats. In conclusion, the report endeavours to assess whether supply and demand are likely to be balanced in 1951, and concludes that there will be great difficulties, owing especially to the lack of stocks. Annexed to the report are some statistical tables of regional and world trends in the production of, and trade in, fats and oils.

*Commodity Reports.* Cocoa. Washington, D.C., 30 pp. (25 cents).

This report, which begins by studying cocoa production, giving figures for the years 1934-38, 1948, 1949 and 1950, emphasizes (in the light of doubtful production prospects in Brazil) the importance of the Gold Coast and Nigeria, owing to the considerable increase in African output. It is unlikely that prices will diminish in the near future, as the structure of cocoa farms makes nationalization difficult, and systematic reduction in output has again been somewhat in favour since the war. In view of the differences in production conditions between the various countries, the report reviews those conditions in the case of the following countries: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French West Indies, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica,

Mexico, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Venezuela. Turning to foreign trade in cocoa, the report points out that, although the total output of 1950 was sold, there were variations in consumption, especially in Western Germany and the Netherlands, whereas the consumption level remained stable in the United States, which absorbed nearly half the total cocoa beans entering international trade. Since recent price rises have tended to prevent cocoa consumption from following purchasing power in the normal way, it seems necessary to reduce production costs. Moreover, the problems created by the dollar shortage and by difficulties arising from the Korean war necessitate the establishment of an international allocation system. There follow some statistical tables on world cocoa production and on the imports and exports of the principal countries engaged in world trade in this commodity.

*Report of the Special Session of the Conference held at Washington (U.S.A.) from 3 to 11 November 1950.* Washington (U.S.A.). January 1951, 60 pp. (75 cents).

By way of introduction, Norris E. Dodd, Director-General of the Organization, gives an interpretative summary of the work of the special session. As regards the general decisions of the Conference, the Report begins with a short summary of the questions of procedure and related matters, and then deals with FAO's participation in the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme. The importance of this participation is fully recognized by the United Nations, as is proved by the fact that FAO's share of the funds is the largest for any of the Specialized Agencies. Aware of its increased responsibilities, the Conference gave special attention to agrarian structure and land tenure. The work already done by the Organization in this field was also endorsed. Commodity problems remained one of the Conference's chief preoccupations. By broadening the terms of reference of the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Conference endeavoured to strengthen FAO's machinery for dealing with this question. The Conference's discussions made it clear that a number of member governments and observers believed that more direct action was needed. As regards assistance to Korea, the Conference authorized the Director-General to co-operate with any administration set up for the purpose by the United Nations General Assembly. Finally, the Conference postponed to the Sixth Ordinary Session the decision on the draft International Plant Protection Convention, after settling the procedure to be followed to permit final action on the matter. The second chapter deals with the programme of work and budget for 1951, while the third discusses the policy implications of the amended Financial Regulations. Chapter IV deals with administrative and financial matters raised by the removal of FAO's headquarters to Rome. The relevant reference documents are quoted at the end of each chapter. The Report contains four appendices: (A) Amended texts of the Constitution, rules of procedure and financial regulations; (B) Budget for the Sixth Financial Year (ending 31 December 1951); (C) Scale of contributions for the Sixth Financial Year (1951); (D) List of delegates, representatives and observers attending the Special Session of the Conference.

#### UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

*Report of the Director-General on the Activities of the Organization from April 1951 to March 1951.* Presented to the Sixth Session of the General Conference (June-July 1951). Paris, 1951, 188 pp. (\$1.50, 10s. 6d., 500 frs).

After some general considerations on the work of the Member States and on international collaboration with specialists, the report concentrates on the Organization's work in the various fields which concern it. As regards education, Unesco has aimed at its improvement (through the exchange of information), its extension to a larger proportion of the world's population, and its utilization for educational understanding. Science benefited from the promotion of international co-operation and from various research and equipment projects. In the social sciences, studies on social tensions and international co-operation were undertaken. Unesco devoted special attention to the development of international cultural co-operation, the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind (through consultation with

experts and by preparing draft conventions), the protection of writers and artists (preparation of an International Copyright Convention), and the dissemination of culture through education in art and literature at the international level. The preparation of a scientific and cultural history of mankind was entrusted to an international commission. Another important aspect of Unesco's activities was mass communication; since the surveys on technical media are almost completed, the work is now directed towards disseminating the results and towards the most rational use of these media, especially in the service of Unesco's aims. Unesco's share in the technical assistance programmes is studied in detail, as are its relations with Member States and with international and non-governmental organizations. The last parts of the report deal with Unesco's administrative services and the main problems confronting them.

*The Technique of International Conferences.* A progress report on research problems and methods. Paris, 1951, 71 pp. (no price).

With a view to starting a far-reaching sociological study on international conferences, the report undertakes to describe the exploratory work done under Unesco's auspices since 1948, to establish working hypotheses, to set out a certain number of considerations on method in such research (definition of the field of team-work and individual research, definition of concepts and criteria, indication of the type of conference most suitable for preliminary research), and to suggest the possible application of results to the conduct of future conferences. In order to facilitate investigation, the report classifies the problems to be considered under the following headings: (a) administrative management problems (cost and efficiency of services, influence of the physical and social environment, efficacy of the various types of committees, co-ordination of work); (b) substantive preparation (problems of documentation); (c) conduct of the discussions (role of the chairmen and secretaries of committees, procedure for decisions); (d) intra-conference communication (difficulties arising out of differences of language, etc.); (e) cultural, ideological and psychological factors making for tensions, disagreements or obstruction; (f) factors connected with official representation (interpretation of instructions, bloc voting, relative strength of States). Finally, the report assesses the principal sources of information available for this type of research.

*Report of the Director-General on the First Regional Conference of National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere.* Executive Board, Twenty-Fifth Session, 25 EX/20, 18 January 1951, 48 pp., offset.

The Director-General of Unesco reports on the First Regional Conference of the 17 National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere, held at Havana in December 1950. This Conference was an experiment that could provide Unesco with a new and effective instrument for action through the periodic convening of regional conferences of this type. The Director-General observes that the Conference was a very great success owing to the quality and authority of the delegations, the number and variety of the problems on the agenda and the flawless material organization of the Conference.

The following subjects were discussed: (a) Organization and work of the National Commissions; (b) Dissemination of and teaching about Human Rights; (c) The Technical Assistance Programme in Latin America; (d) Fundamental Education in Latin America and a special Unesco Project; (e) Teaching about the United Nations; (f) Translation of great Latin American books; (g) Libraries and book coupons; (h) The role of universities in the present-day world. In addition, a Committee of Experts dealt with the problem of the exchange of persons.

The Report reviews the resolutions adopted by the Conference and the action to be taken on them. The Annex contains a list of recommendations, resolutions and reports of Working Parties.

Appendix 1 gives the list of delegates and observers, and Appendix 2 the Report of the Committee of Experts on the Exchange of Persons Programme.

Cf. doc. 6C/OXR/15 of 13 June 1951 concerning the consideration of the recommendations of the above-mentioned Conference and reviewing the measures taken in implementation thereof.

*Participation of Unesco, jointly with the Inter-American Academy of International and Comparative Law, in a Seminar on Human Rights.* Report by the Director-General, Executive Board, 26 EX/11, 22 May 1951, 2 pp., offset.

In accordance with Recommendation 11.D.4, adopted by the First Regional Conference of National Commissions in the Western Hemisphere in 1950 and approved by the Executive Board at its Twenty-Fifth Session, Unesco is sponsoring and taking part in a Seminar on Human Rights that the Inter-American Academy of International and Comparative Law intends to hold in Havana during the last quarter of 1951 (cf. doc. 25 EX/Decisions, Item 10.1.1).

The report deals with the action the Secretariat is proposing to take in compliance with this decision (organization of the seminar, sending of three professors to direct the seminar, financial repercussions).

*Regional Research Centres.* Progress report on study of the establishment of a European regional laboratory for nuclear physics. Executive Board, 26 EX/10, 25 May 1951, 3 pp., offset.

In compliance with Resolution 2.21 of the 1951 Programme, concerning the formation and organization of regional research centres and laboratories, the Secretariat gives an account of exchanges of views with science institutions in various European countries on the subject of the establishment in Europe of a regional laboratory for nuclear physics. A Research Bureau has been established by the Secretariat, and research is now being carried out to assemble all the necessary data. Large sums have been set aside for the preliminary research which the project involves.

*Annual Report from the President of the International Commission for a Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind* (to the Director-General of Unesco). General Conference, 6C/PRG/12, 25 May 1951, 18 pp., offset.

In compliance with Article VIII of the Statutes of the Commission, its President presents the first work report, dealing with:

- (1) Background of the Commission [cf. docs. 3C/PRG/4, 3C/PRG/4.4, 3C/PRG/4.8, 3C/PRG/4.5/SR.1 and 2, I.C.P./3, Unesco/PHS/W7, 4C/PRG/9, Unesco/PHS/Conf./6.1 and 3, 5C/PRG/2 Annexes I and II, Unesco/PHS/W8/Add., 5C/5(1)Rev.].
- (2) Reflections on work in progress (quarterly review *Cahiers*, systematic work plan of six volumes of the *Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind*. cf. Annex I). Annex II contains comments on the Commission's budget.

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

*Second Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions.* April 1951. Washington, 1951, 160 pp. (no price).

In April 1950, the International Monetary Fund undertook a study of the possibilities of relaxing exchange restrictions. Part I of the present report studies the advantages of such relaxation under present conditions: it would enable resources to be used to the maximum, and would favour imports. Many countries already enjoy special conditions which might encourage them to relax their restrictions either as a result of their own financial situation or because of the results of events in Korea. Yet these countries tend to hamper world trade owing to the present tendency to encourage imports while reducing exports, in itself a natural consequence of rearmament. Non-financial obstacles to the relaxation of restrictions must also be taken into account. The Fund considers that, by co-operation between countries, these difficulties can to some extent be alleviated. The report goes on to give an account of the Fund's activities, which aim at encouraging the different countries to revert to greater freedom from exchange restrictions; particular progress has been made in the simplification of the multiple

exchange rate system, and the report considers to what extent the Fund can assist the efforts made by the various countries. Part II of the report reviews developments in restrictions on exchange rates during 1950 and early 1951. It first studies the development of multiple-rate structures and payments arrangements in general, and proceeds to examine, country by country, the nature of the restrictive system, exchange rates and exchange payments, legal conditions affecting exchanges, and changes made during 1950.

*Surveys of Exchange and Controls and Restrictions.* Exchange Restrictions Department. Washington, April 1951, 24 pp. (no price).

This study describes the exchange control position of various Member Countries of the Fund as at 31 December 1950. The information is given for each country and covers the period from the introduction of exchange control up to the last important revision thereof effected, countries being presented in the form of comparable surveys defining the nature of the restrictive system, exchange rates, exchange payments and the major changes during 1950. The Member Countries here studied are Argentina, Burma, the German Federal Republic, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

*Report of the First Session of the Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health.* Executive Board, Seventh Session, EB7/9, WHO/Occ.Health/2, 4 December 1950, 7 pp., mimeo.

The Director-General of WHO presents a report on the work of the session of the Joint Committee which had the following agenda: (I) Review of the activities of ILO and WHO in the field of industrial hygiene; (II) Memorandum submitted by the American Federation of Labour, suggesting a joint ILO/WHO investigation of the effects of modern industrial methods on the health and life expectancy of the workers, with a view to the recommendation of preventive measures; (III) Training in occupational medicine of doctors and auxiliary medical personnel; (IV) Preliminary examination of the possibilities of joint ILO/WHO action in the field of co-operation between industrial services and medical and public health services.

The Committee considers it necessary to establish close working relations between ILO and WHO, so as to ensure that each is aware of its responsibilities and to pave the way for the closest possible collaboration between the two Agencies. This collaboration should include the following measures: on the administrative and scientific level—liaison, co-ordination and co-operation between the different services and bodies concerned with occupational health, on the one hand, and the corresponding services and bodies dealing with public hygiene and health, on the other hand; as regards execution and practical implementation: liaison and co-operation between official labour and health inspection services, occupational medical services, and local and regional medical, public health and medical care services.

*International Research Laboratories.* Executive Board, Seventh Session, EB7/47, 9 January 1951, 8 pp., mimeo.

The report reviews the action taken in pursuance of Ecosoc decisions on international research laboratories [resolution 160(VII), docs. E/1694, E/620; Resolution 318(XI) concerning work of Unesco], with special reference to general health problems and to the attitude of WHO, as it emerged from the discussions of the Committee of Experts convened by Unesco. The Annex reproduces the statement made by the Director-General of WHO on international research laboratories (Excerpt from Summary Record 410 of the Eleventh Session of Ecosoc); according to this statement, WHO supports the proposal for the Computation Centre, but feels that the establishment of an International Institute of the Brain is not a matter of urgency. It considers the most important problem to be that of human behaviour, a field in which knowledge is far



ahead of practical application. Research on the subject of human behaviour should be carried out on an international and perhaps even supranational basis.

Cf. doct. E/1952 of 8 March 1951 containing the relevant resolution adopted by the Executive Board of WHO on 24 January 1951.

*Report of the Working Party on Expert Committee Reports.* Executive Board, Seventh Session, EB7/91, 30 January 1951, 16 pp., mimeo.

The Working Party, after considering the reports of all the WHO Expert Committees, with a view to making recommendations on action that might be taken to implement specific recommendations of the Committees and to directing the attention of the Executive Board to any other matters mentioned in the Reports, presents a comprehensive report and resolutions concerning the following Expert Committees: Committee on School Health Services (EB7/14, WHO/MCH/23), on Tuberculosis (EB7/13, WHO/TBC/37), on Mental Health (EB7/6, WHO/Ment/17), on Biological Standardization (EB7/21, WHO/BS/112), Joint ILO/WHO Expert Committee on Occupational Health (EB7/29, WHO/Occ/Health/2), on Venereal Infections and Treponematoses, Sub-Committee on Serology and Laboratory Aspects (EB7/15, WHO/VD/73), on International Epidemiology and Quarantine (EB7/28, WHO/Epid/51 and WHO/Epid/52), Legal Sub-Committee of the above Expert Committee (EB7/27, WHO/Epid/33, 34, 39, 56), Section on Quarantine of the above Expert Committee (EB7/30, WHO/Q/38/Rev.1), Committee on the Unification of Pharmacopoeias (EB7/19, WHO/Pharm/125), Sub-Committee on Non-Proprietary Names (EB7/26, WHO/Pharm/126), Joint FAO/WHO Expert Group on Zoonoses (EB7/60, WHO/Zoon/15 Rev. 1), Joint FAO/WHO Expert Panel on Brucellosis (EB7/59, WHO/Bruc/33), Committee on Insecticides (EB7/57, WHO/Insecticides/11), on Malaria (EB7/62, WHO/Mal/70).

The Report also contains a series of suggestions for the preparation of Expert Committee Reports and a statement on the duties of the Board concerning the above reports.

*Technical Report Series.* No. 40 Joint WHO/FAO Expert Group on Zoonoses (Bovine tuberculosis, Q fever, anthrax, psittacosis, hydatidosis). Report on the First Session. Geneva, May 1951, 47 pp. (2s. 3 d., 30 cents).

Zoonoses, which are diseases transmitted naturally between vertebrate animals and man, comprise more than 80 diseases (listed in the Annex). The report, however, deals mainly with five of them, viz., bovine tuberculosis, whose considerable influence on the national economy is emphasized; Q fever, which requires additional research; anthrax; psittacosis (number of cases diminishing in all countries); and hydatidosis. Measures to combat these diseases are recommended to the countries concerned, the efficacy of vaccine and prophylactic techniques is examined, information is given on methods used by the most advanced countries, and suggestions are made concerning the adoption of sanitary regulations. In conclusion, the report points out the responsibilities of public veterinary services and proposes, as a subject for later discussion, the award of study fellowships in the field of veterinary public health.

*Maternal Care and Mental Health.* Bowlby, J. Geneva, 1951, 179 pp. (10 s., \$2.00). The first part of this study is devoted to the disastrous consequences of the absence of maternal care; it analyses, in detail, all the literature on the question. It discusses the etiological factors militating against mental health, considers theoretical problems, and reaches certain preliminary conclusions. Part II deals with the prevention of maternal deprivation. It studies the causes of family failure in Western communities, with special reference to psychiatric factors and to the means of preventing such failure. Cases of illegitimacy and deprivation lead on to a study of substitute families, group care and the care of sick or maladjusted children. The conclusion underlines the need for courageous and far-reaching reforms in the field of maternal care and mental health. The Appendix contains various notes and studies, and a substantial bibliography.

### III. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

*Economic Progress and Problems of Western Europe.* Paris, June 1951, 158 pp. (no price). This report, which is the third published by OEEC on overall problems of European recovery, differs from the two preceding ones in the space given to the consequences of events during 1950. Part I sets out in five chapters the progress made since 1947 and the tasks remaining to be fulfilled. The resources supplied by the United States under ERP, which amounted to some \$11 milliard by the end of the first quarter of 1951, made a decisive contribution to the solution of the problems facing the economies of the European countries as a result of the war. Production increased by an average of 25 per cent between 1947 and 1950, and industrial production by 45 per cent. The deficit in the balance of payments was reduced during the same period from \$8 to \$1 milliard; internal financial stability and co-operation over exchanges and inter-European payments made real progress. The opening of the Korean conflict brought about an improvement in certain recovery factors, but raised new problems (raw material supplies, inflation, stabilization of balances of payment), and necessitated a modification of OEEC's activities. Western Europe at present faces a dual task—namely, continuing to progress towards its aim of economic recovery, and maintaining its defence effort. Part II of the report contains a fairly detailed account of the economic results secured by Western Europe since the putting into effect of the Recovery Programme. Between 1947 and 1950, total resources in goods and services increased by about 15 per cent, and the population increased to an extent that left *per capita* resources much the same as before the war, while gross investment in member countries as a whole is 20 per cent higher than in 1938. The increase in the national gross output is largely attributable to increased industrial production, which has reached a very high rate. Progress in this field depends increasingly on improved productivity, but is threatened by raw material shortages, especially in coal. In agriculture, despite the progress made, there is a considerable gap between the actual figures for 1950 and the objectives fixed for 1952. Employment is tending to rise and is certainly higher than the 1938 level, but mal-distribution of labour raises a problem which is still far from solved. The Western European countries have passed from a monetary situation threatened by violent inflation in 1947 to a more stable position in 1950. This has since, however, become precarious, owing to the repercussions of the American economic recession at the end of 1948, and to the more recent and greater repercussions of the Korean conflict. Consumption in 1950 was, in general, lower than in 1938. Shortages were most noticeable in housing. The considerable increase in the volume of exports, and the distinctly slower rate of increase in imports, have reduced the deficit of Western Europe's trade balance, especially *vis-à-vis* of North America. The payments agreements scheme inaugurated between the European countries at the end of the war was unable to restore the balance, and OEEC has therefore pursued a policy of progressively reducing the restrictions upon exchanges. The agreement setting up the European Payments Union, which came into force on 1 July 1950, has not yet produced the hoped-for results. Nevertheless there has been a distinct increase in the volume of exchanges. In the overseas territories, production has reached higher than pre-war levels, and exchanges with these countries are taking an ever larger place in world trade.

*Tourism and European Recovery.* Paris, June 1951, 76 pp. (no price).

Following an introduction which throws into relief the growing importance of American tourist traffic in Europe and its probable future, the report studies the various aspects of the American tourist market in the light of statistical information bearing on variations in tourist expenditure and changes in the geographical distribution of tourists, coming to the conclusion that the number of American tourists visiting Europe

and the money they will spend in consequence will continue to increase. There follows a statement on the evolution of tourist traffic and on measures for developing transatlantic transport. OEEC's member countries would do well to make certain price reductions on North Atlantic lines. The report then studies existing hotel facilities in Europe and improvements to be made in the investment programme with a view to modernizing the hotel industry. A special study is made of intra-European tourism, emphasis being placed on the importance of its economic role as a factor in the trade balance. The report also underlines difficulties concerning currency allocations, the free movement of persons and the post-war reorganization of the European and American transport systems. In conclusion, it suggests some improvements and calls for closer European solidarity in the matter of tourism. Annexed are statistical tables bearing on the financial and legal background of tourist activity in member countries.

*Agricultural Extension Services in the United States.* Report by a working party of European experts. Paris, July 1951, 202 pp., maps (no price).

With a view to studying suitable ways of developing European agricultural production, OEEC instructed a group of experts to prepare a report on the Co-operative Extension Services in the United States, as part of a survey on a number of countries. The report consists of a general discussion and of eight studies on the various States of the U.S.A. These show that the Co-operative Extension Service is an educational and technical organization with great freedom of action, formed by co-operation between Federal, State and local services. A harmonious and consistent drive is carried out at State level in the threefold field of popularization, research and instruction. In the Counties, the Extension Committees try to arouse the population's interest by training instructors, by working with agricultural groups and organizations, by imparting instruction in domestic science and home crafts, by providing vocational training, and by spreading information and picture-propaganda. The extent, efficiency and organization of these services varies with the State or locality, but generally speaking they fulfil admirably the functions for which they were set up, and their activities have led to a general increase in agricultural productivity and to an improvement in living standards. A separate map of the United States shows the geographical distribution of the chief crops.

#### THE CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

*West Indies Conference, Fourth Session.* (No place or date.) 105 pp. (no price).

The West Indies Conference was the outcome of a decision taken by the United States and United Kingdom Government in 1944 regularly to discuss questions of common interest with the representatives of their territories in the Caribbean region. The Fourth Session, which met in Curaçao in November 1950, was attended by the representatives of the 14 Caribbean territories and of the four Member Governments, and by observers delegated by other countries or by international organizations. The Conference dealt chiefly with agricultural problems in the Caribbean area: relations with world markets, agricultural exploitation (soil conservation and fertility, control of water supplies, stockbreeding, agricultural techniques), rural life (land tenure, living conditions, educational services), credits for agriculture, marketing problems, agricultural labour and mechanization, and agricultural research.

*Soil Science in the Caribbean.* Report of the Soils Conference held in Puerto Rico.

30 March to 8 April 1950. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950, 266 pp. (no price). The soil problem in the Caribbean area is exceedingly important, in view of the basic role played by agriculture in these territories. The report of the Conference on soil conservation describes the organization of the Conference and its working parties, and sets down the results of the surveys carried out in the various territories concerned. These results are classified under three headings: present conditions,

problems raised, and practical recommendations for the improvement of the land. In addition to the final resolutions adopted by the Conference, the report contains three appendices describing in detail the activities of the various working parties. Appendix A relates to surveys made in each Caribbean territory, and deals chiefly with questions of soil erosion, conservation and renewal. Appendix B reproduces the discussions of the working parties which centred mainly on the programme for improving the land by soil classification and agricultural planning. Appendix C gives the study itineraries of the Conference members. The report concludes with a complete bibliography on soil science for the various Caribbean territories.

*The Industrial Utilization of Sugarcane By-products*, by Walter Scott. Port-of-Spain, 1950, 121 pp. (no price).

The Caribbean Commission considers that, from the economic point of view, the industrial use of sugar-cane by-products in the Caribbean zone must be developed. It is the aim of this report to determine which by-products have been profitably employed, especially in the United States, and what technical processes were used. The subjects reviewed are as follows: methods of bagasse-treatment and its industrial exploitation in the United States, the United Kingdom, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, Cuba, Formosa and Java; the industrial exploitation of molasses in the United States (acetone, butane, citric acid, lactic acid); sugar-cane wax; and fuels extracted from bagasse. A study of statistical data, based on the 1949 harvest, enables the quantity of by-products to be determined which could be supplied by each factory in each of the Caribbean islands, and the probable surplus of bagasse and molasses. The report includes two appendices, one supplying data on bagasse-made paper, and the other statistical data on the cane-sugar industries in the Caribbean islands and various other territories.

*Yearbook of Caribbean Research*. 1949 Supplement. Social Sciences. Survey of Research and Investigation in the Caribbean and Adjoining Countries. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950, 82 pp. (no price).

This volume which brings up to date the chapters of the 1948 Yearbook relating to social science research, is divided into three parts: a systematic inventory of research work done during 1949 in sociology, political economy, statistics, public administration, education, trade, transport and communications, and regional and town planning; a list of research institutions in this field, and of their directors; and a bibliography of the social science studies, dealing with the Caribbean or published in that region, which appeared in 1948 and 1949.

*Yearbook of Caribbean Research*. 1949 Supplement. Natural Sciences. Survey of Research and Investigation in the Caribbean and Adjoining Countries. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950, 37 pp. (no price). ¶

This publication, brings up to date the chapters of the 1948 Yearbook dealing with Natural Sciences. It contains three parts: a systematic inventory of the research work done in 1948 in the fields of anthropology, biology, botany, geology, physics and zoology; a list of research institutions in the various Caribbean territories, and of their directors; and, finally, a bibliography of the natural science studies published in 1948 and 1949 in the Caribbean region, or dealing with it.

*Yearbook of Caribbean Research*. 1949 Supplement. Medicine and Public Health. Survey of Research and Investigation on the Caribbean and Adjoining Countries. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950. 65 pp. (no price).

This publication, which brings up to date the sections of the 1948 Yearbook dealing with medicine and public health, first lists the research work done on bacterial diseases, rickets, malaria, filaria, etc., and on the organization of public health (medical supervision, school health services, nutrition, drainage schemes). Part II gives a list of medical and health research institutions in the Caribbean area, and of their directors. Part III is a bibliography of studies published in 1948 and 1949 on health and hygiene problems in the area:

*Yearbook of Caribbean Research.* 1949 Supplement. Building, Engineering, Technology, Survey of Research and Investigation in the Caribbean and Adjoining Countries. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1950, 40 pp. (no price).

This pamphlet brings the 1948 Yearbook up to date in the fields of building and industrial technology. Part I classifies current research work in the Caribbean region (building, chemical manufactures, electricity, mines, roads, ports and rivers, mapping surveys); Part II lists the research institutions specializing in these fields, and their directors. Part III contains a bibliography of the studies published in 1948 and 1949 on technical problems in the Caribbean area.

## INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF PERIODICALS

BRUNET (René). "La garantie internationale des Droits de l'homme depuis la Charte de San Francisco." *Revue Égyptienne de droit international*, 1950, Vol. 6, pp. 103-64.

The author first examines the juridical value and the international scope of the provisions of the Charter which relate to human rights, and emphasizes that although these provisions are binding, notwithstanding their vague and imprecise nature, they are not enforceable; the United Nations are in general unable to compel a State to fulfil its obligations, and more particularly when, in accordance with Article II (paragraph 7) of the Charter, the dispute concerned falls within the competence of a State, as is the case for all violations of the fundamental human rights.

A brief historical account follows of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was drawn up by a commission presided over by Mrs. Roosevelt. He groups these rights into three categories—classic individual rights, political rights, economic and social rights—and indicates their general characteristics by relating them to the classical doctrine of natural rights. Drawing attention to the absence of an "international characteristic" indispensable to such a Declaration he shows that, in spite of the great praise lavished upon it, the Declaration is no more enforceable than is the Charter. Under the title "The application of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights", the author stresses the complete inefficacy of the procedure for examining "communications"—petitions or complaints—made to the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council; he then considers whether the position is different when matters concerning human rights are brought before the General Assembly of the United Nations or before the Security Council. This objective and detailed examination shows that, with regard to the activities of the Franco regime in Spain, the treatment of Asiatics in the Union of South Africa, the trials of ecclesiastics in Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, or the situation of Soviet women married to foreigners, these two main bodies of the United Nations, instead of applying the Charter on the basis of existing legal principles, are influenced by political considerations, and this prevents them from effectively protecting human rights. In conclusion, the author emphasizes the illusory nature of the guarantees which have been established for ensuring the protection of the fundamental human rights, and he stresses the responsibility of the various Governments in this matter.

DURDENEVSKIJ (V. N.). "Soglasie storon pri ogovorkakh mezhdunarodnykh dogovorakh" (The agreement of the parties in the case of reservations to international agreements). *Vestnik Moskovskovo Universiteta*, April 1951, pp. 93-102.

This question, which seems to be a purely legal one, is really political. The reservations formulated by certain signatories to international agreements are the expression of the class nature of their political regime. Jurists are divided on the question as to whether reservations can be formulated only if all the signatories are in agreement. International practice shows that a reservation is not always a unilateral act, although in most cases it does not require the express agreement of the other contracting parties. Moreover, a distinction must be made between reservations formulated at the time of signature, at the time of ratification, and after ratification. The present practice of

the United Nations Secretariat, which requires the agreement of all the signatories in the case of reservations, is contrary to the interests of the socialist countries.

MARVAUD (Angel). "La Conférence interaméricaine de Washington: son objectif, ses résultats." *Revue Politique et Parlementaire*, June 1951, p. 250-57.

Convened for the purpose of considering measures of defence against the "aggressive policy of international Communism", this conference revealed certain divergencies among the participating countries. Of the three main questions included in its agenda, the "defence of internal order" against the Communists was the only one on which there was unanimous agreement, but it did not lead to any concrete measures. Military co-operation, on the contrary, was the subject of lively discussions which only resulted, however, in the adoption of a rather vague resolution. Lastly, economic questions gave rise to a series of resolutions concerning economic and technical co-operation, increase of the production of strategic materials, measures of economic defence, principles of distribution and priorities, and a declaration on prices. But, if the results of the conference appear to be limited, the latter has nevertheless contributed to the strengthening of the bonds between the American nations.

SEBASTIAN DE ÈRICE (José). "Norteamérica y Suramérica" (North and South America). *Cuadernos de Política Internacional*, January-March 1951, pp. 53-76.

The South American States are substantially helping to increase American influence; consequently their relations with North America are an international problem of the greatest importance. The desire of the American States to co-operate with one another resulted, in 1948, in the establishment of the Organization of American States, which received the status of a regional organization within the framework of the United Nations. One of the main characteristics of this Organization is the desire to maintain a balance between North and South America, through recognition of the equality and sovereignty of the Member States. This doctrine was reaffirmed at the Conference of Foreign Ministers (Washington, March 1951), whose task was to consider appropriate means of ensuring the defence of the western hemisphere. While supporting the idea of American co-operation and that of defence against Communism, the South American States emphasized their attachment to their national independence and their desire to be treated as equals by the United States.

PUIG AROSEMENA (Alberto). "La Carta de Quito." *Revista del Instituto de Derecho Internacional*, July-December 1950, pp. 7-25.

In order to strengthen their economic independence, upon which their political independence depends, the South American countries must aim at forming regional unions, as contemplated by Article 31 of the Bogota Charter. Thus, since the Quito Conference, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador are progressing towards a customs union, as a prelude to the Great-Colombian Economic Union which will permit the participating countries to develop their economy within the framework of a large unified market. Commissions have been instructed to study the different problems raised by the proposed customs union, which must be established progressively. Concrete measures of co-operation have already been adopted: the institution of a Provisional Economic Council, the establishment of a Great-Colombian Air Transport Company, a joint news agency and several other bodies.

OYARZUN INARRA (Roman). "El Consejo de Europa." *Cuadernos de Política Internacional*, January-March 1951, pp. 79-95.

The Council of Europe, established by the agreement of 5 May 1949, is the most recent attempt to unify the European continent. Its statutes are a compromise between the British proposal for a simple Committee of European Ministers and the French proposal for the election of a Consultative Assembly by the European Parliaments. Since May 1950, a Joint Consultative Committee has been added to these two organs, in order to ensure liaison between them. The first session of the Council saw the emergence of two conflicting tendencies—the constitutionalist, advocating the establishment of a European federation, and the functional, favouring the adoption of limited but concrete measures of co-operation in the economic, cultural, political and military fields.

Although the Council has not yet achieved important results, the Strasbourg Assembly has nevertheless created a European "state of mind".

DURAND (Paul M. F.). "L'organisation européenne des transports." *Recueil Dalloz*, 21 June 1951, pp. 91-94.

After recalling the main outlines of the project for the European organization of transport, presented by Mr. Bonnefous to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe on 18 August 1950 with a view to making considerable savings through the nationalization and co-ordination of the European transport systems, the author points out that numerous bodies have already been established for that purpose; he gives a detailed list of them. Established in 1893, the Central Office for International Transport by Railway provides information for the various transport networks and acts as arbitrator in disputes arising between them on questions of law or fact. An international body, established in Switzerland and enjoying diplomatic status and the corresponding immunities, COIT would greatly profit by the development of its arbitral functions in the matter of transport conflicts. The Inland Transport Committee, established in June 1949 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe, had its competence limited to questions relating to railway transport and more particularly their economic aspect. The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, established at Rome in 1926, is a juridical body designed to bring about doctrinal co-operation on the international plane. There are two other bodies, the International Railway Union and the International Railway Transport Committee. Their task—that of the former, technical, and of the latter, mainly legal—is to ensure co-operation between the railway administrations of the various countries. In conclusion, the author emphasizes the importance of the status to be given to the transport system within the framework of a united Europe.

BOUTROS GHALI (B.). "Le Pacte de l'Atlantique Nord." *Revue Égyptienne de Droit international*. 1950. Vol. 6, pp. 45-81.

After tracing the literary origins of the North Atlantic Treaty in C. Streit's *Union Now* and W. Lippman's *American Foreign Policy*, the author describes the different phases of its preparation. As the result of a speech by President Truman in March 1947 and of diplomatic conversations which took place in Washington and Paris, the Treaty was signed and ratified; it entered into force on 24 August 1949. The author analyses and discusses in detail the 14 articles whereby the signatories pledge themselves to settle their differences by peaceful means, to co-operate in developing their economic and military power, and to exercise, individually or collectively, the right of self-defence recognized by the United Nations Charter. The other articles contain provisions of a factual order such as the determination of the geographical range of the Treaty, the procedure for its entry into force and for revision, the procedure governing the admissions of new members, and the organization of a North Atlantic Council, an Economic and Financial Commission and a Defence Committee. Discussing the criticism levelled against the Treaty, since it came into force, by the U.S.S.R. and the "people's democracies", as well as by the liberals who advocate a "truce" between the East and the West, the author concludes by emphasizing that a treaty whose aim is to permit the preparation of war with a view to ensuring the defence of peace is a defeat for civilization.

CADOGAN (Sir Alexander). "Will the United Nations succeed?" *The National and English Review*. June 1951, pp. 337-40.

The success or failure of an international organization devoted to the maintenance of peace depends essentially on the attitude of the participating countries. Thus, the obstructive policy constantly followed by the U.S.S.R. accounts for the relatively small success of the United Nations during the first four years of the Organization's existence. The Korean affair suddenly brought it face to face with its responsibilities. Remembering the fate of the League of Nations and profiting by the absence of the Soviet delegate, the United Nations resisted and repelled this act of aggression. But the return of the Soviet delegate paralysed the Security Council once more. Even if Mr. Dean Acheson's proposals are accepted, the General Assembly can hardly assume



the functions originally assigned to the Council. The United Nations can surmount the crisis only if there is a change of spirit and the free nations endeavour to prove that their own system is superior to that of the totalitarian States.

BERKES (Pablo Tomas). "Origen, estatutos y accion de las Naciones Unidas." *Arbor*. May 1951, pp. 97-111.

The United Nations Organization which was established with a view to the maintenance of peace and international security, the strengthening of co-operation in the economic and social fields, the control of the administration of trust and non-self-governing territories, and the development and codification of International Law, acts through its various organs: the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, Secretariat and Specialized Agencies. So far, intervention by the United Nations in political matters has been rare and of limited effect. This is largely due to the abnormal atmosphere of international tension in which the Organization has had to work. In these circumstances it has been impossible to conclude peace treaties with all the Axis Powers, and there has been abuse of the right of veto, paralysing the Security Council and preventing the admission of many peaceable countries to membership of the United Nations. Consequently, the United Nations can achieve concrete results only insofar as the tension between East and West is diminished.

KATZAROV. (Constantin). "Die Stellung der Nichtmitglieder der Vereinigten Nationen" (The Position of States not Members of the United Nations). *Archiv des Völkerrechts*. April 1951, pp. 1-22.

The international mission entrusted to the United Nations Organization by the United Nations Charter, and certain provisions of the Charter which seem to impose obligations even on non-Member States, raise the problem of the *erga omnes* effect of the Charter, which is definitely a multilateral treaty. This question is all the more important as there is little hope of seeing all members of the international community admitted to the United Nations in the near future. Among the provisions of the Charter relating to non-Member States, a distinction can be made between those which prescribe a certain conduct for all States without exception (provisions aiming at the maintenance of peace); those which enable non-Member States, in certain cases, to deal with the United Nations as though they had the rights and duties of Member States (settlement of conflicts, economic and social questions); and, lastly, those which oblige non-Member States to recognize the international juridical personality of the United Nations Organization and the immunities and privileges of its officials. It cannot be inferred, however, that these provisions really create obligations for non-Member States. They simply invite the latter to act in a certain way, and prescribe how the United Nations shall act in the event of those States not doing so. Only the provisions relating to the juridical personality of the United Nations form part of international law proper.

KORNEEV (S.). "Cto Pokazala XII sessija Economiceskovo i Social 'nono soveta O.O.N." (The Results of the Twelfth Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council). *Trud*. 3 June 1951, p. 3.

According to the author, this session was a further example of the imperialist spirit inspiring the majority artificially created in the United Nations by the United States. The very choice of Santiago, Chile, as the meeting-place was meant to handicap the socialist and democratic forces. The conference itself confirmed this first impression. A docile majority refused to consider the questions raised by the World Federation of Trade Unions regarding, mainly, the defence of trade union rights; and referred them to ILO, a tame instrument of monopoly capitalism. Likewise, a new proposal by the U.S.S.R. recommending that a commission be set up to enquire into labour conditions throughout the world was rejected, thanks to the combined efforts of the American and United Kingdom delegations, which endeavoured to distract attention from the deplorable conditions prevailing in their own countries by making slanderous allegations against the Soviet Union. According to the author, the only useful result

of this session was to show that the Economic and Social Council had become the instrument of the aggressive policy of the United States.

MARCY (Carl) and WILCOX (Francis O.). "Congress and the United Nations."

*Foreign Policy Reports*. 15 May 1951, pp. 50-59.

Owing to the increasing international tension, various proposals have been made to Congress for a "re-thinking" of the foreign policy of the United States. All these proposals agree that the United Nations, as at present constituted, cannot cope with the danger of war, and that an effective system of collective security must be organized. To that end, certain proposals recommend a strengthening of the Atlantic Union, and even a federation of the participating countries. Others envisage the establishment of a new international organization, possessing more extensive powers and greater cohesion, to which the U.S.S.R. might possibly not belong. Others, again, advocate a strengthening of the existing United Nations Organization. The fundamental problem is to determine whether it is necessary, for the maintenance of peace, to exclude the U.S.S.R. from the United Nations, or to develop the unity of the democratic States on a regional basis, or simply to increase the powers of the United Nations with regard to threats of aggression. The future of the United Nations will largely depend on the choice made between these various solutions. The United States must opt for the solution best calculated to ensure their security, taking into account the efforts which other States are resolved to make to preserve world peace.

MILHAUD (Edgard). "Les communes et les activités économiques et sociales des Nations Unies." *Les annales de l'économie collective*. January-February 1951, pp. 55-64.

The main economic and social activities of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies are of major interest to local communities and bodies. It is therefore highly desirable that the latter should follow these activities more closely than hitherto. For their part, such communities and bodies, owing to their role in contemporary society, can aid the United Nations Organization in its economic and social tasks to such a degree that their associations may definitely be regarded as non-governmental organizations with general interests. They are therefore entitled to claim adequate representation for these associations within the Organization. It is for the United Nations to draw the necessary conclusions from these considerations, by granting to the Towns' and Municipal Authorities' International Union in particular, consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

GRAVEN (J.). "Les travaux de la Commission des questions sociales des Nations Unies dans le domaine de la défense nationale." *Revue internationale de droit pénal*. 1st quarter 1951, pp. 49-75.

At its Seventh Session, the Commission dealt mainly with the following questions: (a) "social defence" from the triple standpoint of "probation" for delinquents, crime statistics, and repression of the traffic in women and children; (b) the resumption and continuation of the work of the International Penal and Penitentiary Committee by the United Nations Organization, more especially by its Social Defence Section; (c) migration, considered from the standpoint of assistance to foreigners in need. These problems are related to the more general problem of the prevention of crime and the treatment of delinquents, the study of which has been entrusted by the United Nations to the Secretary-General. The Commission has been able to prepare draft resolutions, the adoption of which would constitute definite progress towards the ends aimed at.

CHLALA (J.). — "Activité de la Cour internationale de Justice." *Revue égyptienne de droit international*. 1950, Vol. 6, pp. 178-90.

In this article, the author briefly discusses certain questions submitted to the International Court of Justice. With regard to the competence of the General Assembly to admit a State to membership of the United Nations, the Court, in an advisory opinion in March 1950, held that the General Assembly could not admit a State to membership of the United Nations except upon the recommendation of the Security Council. As to South-West-Africa, the author, after giving a short historical account of this

question, refers to the Court's advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 defining the competence of the Union of South Africa with regard to this trust territory, under its administration. The author also mentions several advisory opinions, given by the Court during the period March-July 1950, in which Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania are reminded of their obligations under their peace treaties with the Allies with regard to the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. Lastly, the author briefly mentions the decisions of the International Court of Justice concerning the Colombo-Peruvian Affair, the right of sanctuary, and the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Question.

ARCE (José). "La Corte Internacional de Justicia y la admisión de nuevos miembros en la Naciones Unidas." *Revista del Instituto de Derecho Internacional*. July-December 1950, pp. 27-62.

On 3 March 1950, the International Court of Justice declared, in an advisory opinion, that a State could not be admitted to membership of the United Nations, except upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The majority of the Court made no distinction between cases in which the State applying for membership failed to obtain the necessary majority in the Council, and cases where the Council was unable to make the recommendation owing to the exercise of the veto by a permanent member. Contrary to the Statute of the Court, this advisory opinion, which is based on rather dubious arguments, was given by judges four of whom had been asked to give their opinion on the question in the Committee of Jurists; it takes little heed of the work done in preparation of the Charter, and even of the terms of the Charter itself, which carefully distinguishes between the power of the Security Council to make decisions and its power to make recommendations. The question is considered in its proper light by Judges Azavedo and Alvarez who, in their dissenting opinions, refer to the new International Law which is now evolving and according to which the rights of States are limited and should not be exercised abusively. Consequently, the General Assembly should examine the circumstances in which the Security Council has taken its decision, and disregard that decision if failure to recommend admission to membership is due to an abusive exercise of the veto.

"Mandates, Trusteeships and South-West Africa." *Revue égyptienne de droit international*. 1950, Vol. 6, pp. 82-102.

After recalling that the International Court of Justice had not, prior to July 1950, settled the question of the League of Nations mandates, the author makes a brief historical survey of the mandate system and refers to the three categories of mandates recognized by the League Covenant, as well as to the administrative control entrusted, under the system, to a Permanent Commission. Giving an outline of the trusteeship system established by the San Francisco Conference, the author quotes the words in which trust territories are defined. After pointing out that the dissolution of the League of Nations left the problem of mandates unsolved, he analyses the differences between the present trusteeship system and the mandate system, and emphasizes the fact that the role of the Administering Powers—as well as the authority of the General Assembly and the Security Council—is much more clearly defined in the United Nations Charter. After giving a list of trust territories, the author studies the problems connected with South-West Africa, with particular reference to the conflict existing between the Union of South Africa, which holds a mandate for this territory, and the United Nations. In accordance with the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice, this territory should be included in the United Nations trusteeship system.

COLLIARD (Claude-Albert). "Le statut international du Sud-Ouest Africain." *Revue juridique et politique de l'Union Française*, January-March 1951, pp. 94-112.

This territory has given rise to a conflict between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa, owing to the latter's refusal to convert its League of Nations mandate for the territory into a trust. After vainly endeavouring to annex the mandated territory, the Union of South Africa first declared that it would comply with its obligations, but subsequently refused to fulfil them in so far as they implied control by the United Nations. In these circumstances, the International Court of Justice was

asked to give an advisory opinion on the matter. On 11 July 1950, the Court declared that a Mandatory Power was under no legal obligation to convert its mandate into a trust, but that the United Nations inherited the prerogatives of the League of Nations, with regard to the control of mandated territories. In accordance with this opinion, the General Assembly established an *ad hoc* Commission for the purpose of ensuring the administrative control of the territory concerned. Nevertheless, the problem of South-West Africa remains a very knotty one owing to the argument aroused throughout the world by the South African Government's Apartheid policy.

C. H. D. "Unesco in 1950-51." *World Today*, June 1951, pp. 262-71.

During its four years of existence, Unesco has exercised a beneficent influence on the lives of millions of people in all parts of the world. During the last financial year, the Organization continued to act as a catalytic agent on the inter-governmental plane (Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Character), as well as on the functional plane (strengthening of the bonds between professional organizations). At the same time, Unesco has endeavoured to counteract the war psychosis by contributing, through its publications, to a better knowledge of international events and of foreign countries. A series of works and periodicals deals with educational questions, and other publications are devoted to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the idea of collective security. In the educational field, considerable aid has been given to under-developed countries, and Unesco's most original activity is its participation in the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, under which under-developed countries are to be provided with facilities for fundamental and technical education, as well as with the material necessary for their scientific development. Unesco has continued its publicity activities by means of the press, the radio and the film.

MORI (Jean). "Action de l'O.I.T." *Revue Syndicale Suisse*, May 1951, pp. 121-35. After giving an outline of the extremely varied activities of the International Labour Organization during 1950, the author enumerates the results secured by the Commissions set up to study the various industries.

The Chemical Industries Committee completed the list of chemical products and adopted two resolutions regarding industrial safety and hygiene; the Petroleum Production and Refining Committee studied recent progress made in its field, as well as labour conditions, with particular reference to housing and social services. Whereas the Textiles Committee concentrated largely on problems of industrial safety, the Building Committee stressed the problems raised by the trying conditions of building work, etc., and the seasonal unemployment characterizing it. After briefly referring to the proceedings of the Governing Body of ILO, which has studied mainly man-power problems and has decided to draft an annual report on the most interesting aspects of the policy of full employment, the author reproduces the agenda of the 34th International Labour Conference which was to be held at Geneva from 6 to 30 June 1951 and briefly indicates the items of special interest to workers.

GOLD (Joseph). "The Fund Agreement in the Courts." *Staff Papers*, April 1951, pp. 315-33.

The Bretton Woods Agreements, having become part of the law of the signatory countries, the courts in those countries have applied them in a particularly interesting way in two fields: that of the equivalence of exchanges, and that of the international recognition of exchange regulations. With regard to the former, it has been considered that the rates of exchange fixed by the Agreements have legal force in the signatory countries and are binding on the contracting parties whose relations are governed by the laws of these countries.

Moreover, the entry into force of Agreements seems to have fundamentally altered the jurisprudence of the countries which, until then had refused to admit the application, on their territory, of foreign laws regulating exchanges, on the ground that

they were contrary to public order. Today the tendency is to admit that the courts of a signatory country should refuse to enforce contracts concluded in violation of the exchange regulations of another signatory country, even though these regulations do not form part of the *lex fori*.

“Le développement de la coopération en Asie. La conférence régionale du B.I.T. sur la coopération à Karachi.” *Revue de la Coopération Internationale*, May 1951, pp. 135-39.

After emphasizing the difficulty of promoting the co-operative movement in Asia, owing to the under-development of its economic system and its relatively low standard of education, the author stresses the fact that in Asiatic countries, contrary to what takes place in the West, efforts must be made to overcome the ignorance of those concerned before it is possible to achieve any degree of co-operation. He then briefly describes the methods of organizing co-operative education in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Taking up the conclusions of the Karachi Conference of December 1950, he shows the need for close relations, on the national and international planes, between co-operative organizations. In Asia these relations exist only on the regional plane. The author then discusses the advantages of the co-operative movement and says that it is particularly useful in Asia in the case of small industry and handicrafts, as it makes it possible to meet their needs in capital and raw materials.

“La primera reunión del Comité de expertos en trabajo indígena de la O.I.T.” *Boletín Indigenista*, March 1951. pp. 10-29.

The resolutions adopted by this Committee invite ILO to study, in co-operation with the governments concerned, the following questions relating to Indian workers: vocational training (based on a detailed ethnological study of certain characteristic groups); greater social protection for the Indian workers (as the result of a survey on their present living conditions); measures on behalf of Indian artisans; control of the recruiting of workers and conditions of employment, with a view to preventing the exploitation of Indians by their employers; suitable measures for ensuring safety and hygienic conditions in the mines; assimilation of the Indians of forest areas; establishment of a Commission of Enquiry for the purpose of carrying out local surveys recommended by the Committee; familiarizing those concerned with their social rights; special protection of young workers and women workers.

HEXNER (Ervin). “The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Monetary Fund.” *Staff Papers*, April 1951, pp. 432-64.

Thirty-one countries, most of which are members of the International Monetary Fund, have signed a multilateral trade agreement establishing procedure for consultations with a view to diminishing discrimination and eliminating the obstacles hampering international trade. The agreement, which sets up no new international organization, contemplates frequent recourse to the co-operation of the International Monetary Fund.

The Fund must be consulted on suitable measures for remedying the lack of balance in international exchanges, as well as on the import restrictions which signatory countries may impose in order to preserve their currency reserves.

Discriminatory measures, which remain authorized in certain cases, will often be subject to prior consultation with the Fund, which will also have to determine, in some cases, whether the conditions prescribed by the agreement actually obtain. The procedure for consulting the Fund still remains to be fixed.

JOHNSON (Robert H.). “International Politics and the Structure of International Organization: the case of Unrra.” *World Politics*, July 1951, pp. 520-38.

Established for the purpose of administering the aid destined for countries victims of the war and for displaced persons, Unrra, an organization endowed with very wide powers, was constantly a prey to the contending influences of the participating countries. The struggle, which emerged even during the negotiations prior to the establishment of Unrra, was between the great and the small Powers on the one hand, and the countries furnishing aid and the countries benefiting by it on the other. The

agreement signed on 9 November 1943 achieved a compromise by establishing a Council, composed of all the Allied Powers, and a Central Committee composed of the "Big Four", two of whom were supplying and two receiving countries. The conflict between these two categories of countries became much keener as the operations of the Organization developed, and ended in a victory for the supplying countries; these, which already had a majority on the Council, succeeded in obtaining a majority on the Central Committee and in eliminating the right of veto from the discussions. In fact, however, the supplying countries exercised control only over the supply of Unrra, and did so simply in order to harmonize it with their home or foreign policy. In agreement with the receiving countries, the distribution of supplies was entrusted to the Director-General, who enjoyed complete independence. This compromise proved satisfactory until the increasing tension between East and West put an end to the experiment.

"La banque des règlements internationaux." *Banque*, July 1951, pp. 402-08. The Bank's annual report records the progress made by European economy during 1950. Increase in production was accompanied by a reduction in the deficit of the balance of payments. Nevertheless, currency reserves are still very low and the effects of rearmament will shortly be felt. But monetary stabilization seems to be progressing favourably, and the European Payments Union has opened the way to the restoration of convertibility. It is now necessary to free international exchanges in order to enable participating countries to enjoy the benefits of increased economic specialization; this should enable them to finance rearmament without having recourse to inflation. At the same time, the maintenance of monetary stability involves the adoption of a restrictive credit policy.

RICHMOND (Anthony H.) "Economic Insecurity and Stereotypes as Factors in Colour Prejudice." *The Sociological Review*, 1950, No. 8, pp. 147-70.

Racial discrimination and prejudice is due to a combination of three main factors: the existence, in a community, of groups which are easily recognizable owing to distinctive signs such as the colour of their skin; false and stereotyped ideas concerning the members of one such group, which prevents the establishment of cordial personal relations with them; and a feeling of insecurity on the part of members of the dominant group, who feel themselves menaced, particularly in the economic field, by the under-group and take discriminative measures against it. This hypothesis has been verified by a historical and sociological study of the Liverpool region, where the existence of a black minority has given rise to racial prejudice and the adoption of more or less openly avowed discriminative measures, and has even frequently provoked violent inter-racial tension, particularly in times of economic crisis. It is a fact that large-scale social phenomena, such as unemployment, favour the development of racial prejudice and discrimination. The Annex contains graphs and statistical tables.

#### PERIODICALS REVIEWED: WINTER 1951

*Banque*: July 1951.

*Revue Politique et Parlementaire*: June 1951.

*The National and English Review*: June 1951.

*Revue juridique et politique de l'Union Française*: January-March 1951.

*Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal*: 1st quarter 1951.

*Vestnik Moskovshovo Universiteta*: April 1951.

*Trud*: 3 June 1951.

*Staff Papers*: April 1951.

*World Today*: June 1951.

*Foreign Policy Reports*: 15 May 1951.

*Revue syndicale suisse*: May 1951.

*Revue de la coopération internationale*: May 1951.

*The Sociological Review*: 1950, No. 8.  
*Revue égyptienne de Droit International*: 1950, Vol. 6.  
*Recueil Dalloz*: 21 June 1951.  
*Cuadernos de Política Internacional*: January-March 1951.  
*Revista del Instituto de Derecho Internacional*: July-December 1950.  
*Arbor*: May 1951.  
*Boletín Indigenista*: March 1951.  
*World Politics*: July 1951.

## BOOK REVIEW

KELSEN (Hans). *Recent Trends in the Law of the United Nations*. A supplement to *The Law of the United Nations*. London, Stevens and Son, 1951. 7 vols. pp. 909-94.

Before revising his *The Law of the United Nations*, published in 1950, Hans Kelsen wished to determine the interpretation which should be given to the United Nations Charter with regard to the organization of collective defence within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty, the events in Korea, the re-election of the Secretary-General, and the General Assembly's resolution "Uniting for Peace". In a short introduction, Mr. Kelsen shows how the Security Council's unanimity rule leads to a fairly wide interpretation of the Charter, and he sets out to show that such an interpretation is inevitable in regard to the above-mentioned matters. He first examines the problems raised by the apparent contradiction between certain articles of the North Atlantic Treaty and the United Nations Charter; this contradiction creates special difficulties for Member States when it comes to interpreting the Charter. He then analyses the resolutions adopted by the Security Council on 25 and 27 June and 7 July 1950 with regard to United Nations action in Korea, and asks whether the action taken by Member States in exercise of their right of collective self-defence can really be regarded as action undertaken on behalf of the United Nations on the recommendation of the Security Council. In connexion with this question, he considers in turn the problems raised (a) by the absence of the U.S.S.R. from the Security Council and the non-representation of China (both these facts casting doubts upon the conformity of the said resolutions with the Charter); (b) by the representation of Member States in the case of a revolutionary change of Government; and (c) by other less important procedural difficulties. He then deals in a short chapter with the problem raised by the re-election of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He was re-elected by the General Assembly without any recommendation by the Security Council; this procedure avoided the difficulties arising out of the unanimity rule, but it was contested by various Member States. The last part of this study is devoted to the analysis of a resolution ("Uniting for Peace") adopted by the General Assembly when owing to the return of the U.S.S.R. representative to the Security Council the latter's action in Korea was paralysed. After reproducing the text of this resolution, dated 3 November 1950, the author considers whether it conforms to Articles 10 and 11 of the Charter; he concludes that, in view of the different interpretations which are possible owing to the vagueness of the Charter, there is no reason for adopting one interpretation rather than another. He then discusses the problem of the General Assembly's competence to recommend the use of armed force, and refers to various articles of the Charter whose interpretation also casts doubt upon the constitutional nature of the resolution "Uniting for Peace". This study shows that the Assembly has in fact assumed powers that rightly belong to the Council, but that in doing so it has not violated the terms of the Charter, provided the latter is interpreted sufficiently generously. Thus, while remaining within the limits of the role assigned to it by the Charter, the General Assembly has abandoned the principle of a centralized system of collective security as contemplated by the authors of the Charter and has "outflanked" the unanimity rule governing the proceedings of the Security Council. In order to illustrate the change thus made in the collective security system, the



author mentions a resolution which was adopted by the General Assembly on 1 February 1951 and which is, in the same sense, more definitely in conflict with the spirit of the Charter.

KRYLOV (S. B.). *Materialy k istorii Organizacii Ob'edinennykh Nacii* (Materials concerning the History of UN). Vol. 1. Academy of Sciences Series, Moscow, 1949, 338 p. (17 roubles, 50 kopecks).

In this work, the author, who took part in the work of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, Committees I and IV and the Committee of Jurists at San Francisco, provides a wealth of documentation. This first volume covers the period 1941-45 and relates mainly to the United Nations Charter—its preparation, ratification and entry into force. It consists of three parts of varying length. One, a very short part (pp. 7-20), is devoted to the United Nations Declaration of 1 January 1942 and to discussions at the Moscow Conference. The second part (pp. 30-60) describes the Dumbarton Oaks negotiations and the proposals made for the establishment of a world security organization. The third and by far the most important part (pp. 67-263) deals with the work of the San Francisco Conference. The volume concludes with the publication of the complete texts of the following official documents: (a) proposals adopted at Dumbarton Oaks, amendments by the Four Powers attending the San Francisco Conference, and the United Nations Charter; these three texts are presented side by side so as to show the successive amendments made to the resolutions; (b) the Statute of the International Court of Justice; (c) the Joint Declaration made by the Four Powers invited to the San Francisco Conference and published on 7 June 1945. While setting out the facts in their chronological order, the author endeavours to show the part played by Soviet diplomacy in the preparation of the United Nations Charter. He therefore, while examining at length the speeches and proposals made by the Soviet delegates, also examines those of the other delegates, and more particularly the amendments proposed by the Great Powers; these amendments already reveal certain divergences, and most of them were rejected at the instance of the U.S.S.R. This collection of documents, in which the Soviet point of view is presented in the form of quotations from speeches by the Soviet delegates and from the Soviet press, clearly shows the true aims of the bourgeois politicians and more particularly the Anglo-Americans who, even during the joint struggle against Fascism, were flirting with the idea of forming various groups or unions designed to isolate the U.S.S.R. and establish the hegemony of the American "bloc" after the war. Among the various manœuvres attempted, that of the bourgeois jurists against the sovereignty of the State and the principle of unanimity between the Great Powers is analysed in detail in Chapter XXIV which comments, from the Soviet point of view, on the main points of the United Nations Charter. The second volume of this work is nearing completion, and various of its chapters were published in 1946 in the review *Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo*. It deals with the work preparatory to the first General Assembly of the United Nations, with the work of its two parts, with the Second Session of the Assembly and with the work of other organs of the United Nations from 1946 to 1947.

P A R T V

DOCUMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES  
RELATED TO  
SOUTH ASIA

# DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

## I. ECOSOC AND THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

### GENERAL

*Composition of ECAFE in 1950* (Composition of Ecosoc and subsidiary organs for 1950),

Ecosoc/E/INF/35, 15 March 1950, 30 pp., mimeo.

ECAFE was established and its terms of reference defined by Ecosoc Resolution No.37 (IV) of 28 March 1947 (document E/437, p. 13), amended by the following Ecosoc Resolutions: 69(V) of 31 July and 5 August 1947 (doc. E/573, p. 7), 144 A(VII) of 2 August 1948 (doc. E/1065, p. 5) and 187(VIII) of 10 and 11 March 1949 (doc. E/1275). ECAFE adopted its Rules of Procedure at its Second Session (documents E/CN.11/2/Rev.2, E/606, pp. 49-58, E/CN.11/2) and amended them at its Third Session (documents E/CN.11/2/Rev.3, E/839, pp. 64-79).

The Commission consists of representatives of the following 13 countries: Australia, Burma, China, France, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America (cf. doc. E/437, p. 14). In addition, the following countries are associate members: Cambodia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, United States of Indonesia (originally admitted as "Indonesia" and the "rest of Indonesia"—cf. doc. E/CN.11/249), Kingdom of Laos, Malaya and North Borneo, Nepal and Viet-Nam. Certain other territories (Brunei and Sarawak, Singapore), and any part or group of such territories may, on presentation of an application to the Commission by the Member responsible for their international relations, be admitted to associate membership of the Commission. If any such territory has become responsible for its own international relations, it may itself present its application to the Commission (doc. E/573, p. 7).

The First Session of ECAFE was held at Shanghai in 1947, the Second Session at Baguio in 1947, the Third Session at Ootacamund in 1948, the Fourth Session at Lapstone in 1948, and the Fifth Session in Singapore in 1949. (The Sixth Session was held at Bangkok in 1950—cf. doc. E/CN.11/238/Rev.1—and the Seventh Session at Lahore in 1951.)

*Action arising out of Resolutions of the Fifth Session of ECAFE.* (Ecosoc, Tenth Session, E/1622, 21 February 1950.) 2 pp., mimeo.

On 13 February 1950, Ecosoc adopted the following resolutions, based on the Secretary-General's report of 12 January 1950 (doc. E/1578) and on the Economic Committee's report of 10 February 1950 (doc. E/1603):

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on action arising out of resolutions of the Fifth Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and considers it important that the proposed expansion of activities in the field of inland transport and technical assistance be started without delay, (and) recommends that the necessary funds be allocated for the purpose of implementing the Commission's 1950 programme of high priority work.

The Economic and Social Council then approves the decisions regarding the Commission's Sixth and Seventh Sessions, and requests the Secretary-General to take all possible steps to obviate duplication of work and to provide for a continuing review of the implementation of recommendations on economic and social matters.

Cf. draft resolutions E/AC.6/L2 (of India), E/AC.6/L3 (of China), E/AC.6/L4 (of the United States of America).

*Proposed Secretariat Programme of Work and Priorities for 1950 and 1951.* Note by the Executive Secretary. (Sixth Session, E/CN.11/240/Rev.1, 29 April 1950.) 25 pp., mimeo.

On the basis of the "Preliminary List of Higher Priority Projects", presented to Ecosoc in February 1950 (doc. E/1578, Annex III), the Executive Secretary distinguishes 12 main categories of projects to be carried out by the Commission and classifies the projects in each category, in order of priority.

The categories are as follows:

- (1) Bureau of Flood Control (doc. E/CN.11/124).
- (2) Economic Studies (docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/1, E/CN.11/216, E/CN.11/AC.11/6, E/CN.11/I and T/24, E/CN.11/176, E/CN.11/231, E/CN.11/229, E/CN.11/171, E/CN.11/221, E/CN.11/I and T/21, E/CN.11/172, E/CN.11/I and T/25, E/CN.11/AC.10/1, E/CN.11/62).
- (3) Industrial Development: General (docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/8, E/CN.11/I and T/15, E/CN.11/AC.11/3, E/CN.11/126, E/CN.11/216, E/CN.11/I and S/16 Ann. A, E/CN.11/I and T/18 Ann. A).
- (4) Industrial Development: Iron and Steel (docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/4, E/CN.11/I and S/16 Ann. A, E/CN.11/I and T/18 Ann. A, E/CN.11/216).
- (5) Industrial Development: Mineral Resources (docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/3, E/CN.11/216, E/CN.11/I and T/16, E/CN.11/AC.11/8).
- (6) Research and Statistics (docs. E/CN.11/63, E/CN.11/222, E/CN.11/223/Rev.1, E/CN.11/227, E/CN.11/179).
- (7) Technical Assistance (doc. E/CN.11/231).
- (8) Trade Promotion (docs. E/CN.11/221, E/CN.11/109, E/CN.11/218).
- (9) Transport: General (docs. E/CN.11/227, E/CN.11/218).
- (10) Transport: Railways (docs. E/CN.11/227, E/CN.11/TRANS/6).
- (11) Transport: Roads and Road Transport (doc. E/CN.11/227).
- (12) Transport: Inland Waterways (doc. E/CN.11/227).

Cf. the Report of Committee on Work Programmes and Priorities of 18 May 1950, doc. E/CN.11/AC.13/1.

*Proposed Secretariat Programme of Work and Priorities for 1951 and 1952.* Note by the Executive Secretary. (Seventh Session, E/CN.11/277, 15 December 1950.) 15 pp., mimeo.

The Executive Secretary distinguishes six main categories of projects to be carried out by the Commission and classifies the projects in each of the categories, in order of priority. In accordance with ECAFE's decision taken at its Sixth Session, the Executive Secretary is free to alter or abandon certain projects or to establish a different order or priorities, if unforeseeable factors make such changes desirable and they are in keeping with the Commission's resolutions.

The six categories are as follows:

- (1) General (internal work of the Commission, liaison with other United Nations bodies, co-ordination and co-operation, Joint ECAFE-Unesco Working Party, docs. E/CN.11/229, E/CN.11/266).
- (2) Industry and Trade (docs. E/CN.11/I and T/28, E/CN.11/267).
- (3) Inland Transport: General (doc. E/CN.11/262 pp. 44 and 45 and Resolutions 22, 23 and 24); Railways (doc. E/CN.11/262, Resolutions 2, 4 and 6); Roads and Road Transport (doc. E/CN.11/262 and Resolutions 7, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14); Inland Waterways and Ports (doc. E/CN.11/52, Resolution 21).
- (4) Flood Control (docs. E/CN.11/241 Rev.1, par. 281, 282, 283, 286, 288, 289 and E/CN.11/263 and 264).
- (5) Technical Assistance (docs. E/CN.11/268, E/CN.11/231, par. 4 (b)).
- (6) Research and Statistics (docs. E/CN.11/270, E/CN.11/265, E/CN.11/63, E/CN.11/222, E/CN.11/179, E/CN.11/223 Rev.1, E/CN.11/179, E/CN.11/I and T/28).

*Annual Report of ECAFE* (from 6 April 1949 to 20 May 1950). Ecosoc, Eleventh Session, E/1710 and Add. 1-2, E/CN.11/241. Rev.1, 23 May 1950, 200 pp., mimeo.

Cf. *Bulletin* No.4/II, Winter 1950, pp. 575. Cf. also the resolution adopted on this subject by Ecosoc on 8 August 1950 (doc. E/SR.403 and E/1825 and Corr. 1).

*Cumulative Index to the Resolutions of the Economic and Social Council (First to Eleventh Sessions Inclusive, 1946-50)*. United Nations, Secretariat (ST/LIB/SER.D/35, 10 January 1951, pp. 25 and 26), mimeo.

Forty-seven of the resolutions in this document refer to ECAGE and deal, in particular, with the membership of ECAGE: 37(IV), 69(V), 105(VI), 144A-B(VII); its committee: 270C(X), 233A(IX); associate members: 69(V) and 187A-B(VIII); economic development: 144C(VII); the Flood Control Bureau: 105(VI) and 144D(VII); inland transport: 147C(VII); the Commission's headquarters: 37(IV) and 144A(VII); the non-governmental organizations: 133D(VI); housing in devastated areas: 122D(VI); rules of procedure: 37(IV) para 7 and 144A(VII); the sessions of ECAGE: First [1947—E/452 and 69(V)], Second [1947—E/606 and 105(VI)], Third [1948—E/839 and 144(VII)], Fourth [1948—E/1088, 187A-B(VIII), E/1329, 233(IX)], Fifth [1949—E/1710 and 302(XI)], Sixth [1950—E/1710, 302(XI), 270(X)], Seventh [270(X)]. Cf. E/1848.

*Future of the Commission*. Note by the Executive Secretary. (ECAGE, Seventh Session, E/CN.11/278, 18 January 1951.) 12 pp., mimeo.

In accordance with paragraph 15 of ECAGE's terms of reference, the Economic and Social Council will undertake, in 1951 at the latest, a special review of the work of the Commission with a view to deciding whether it should be terminated or continued and, if continued, what modification if any should be made in its terms of reference (cf. docs. E/CN.11/241 Rev.1, E/1710, p. 190). Ecosoc has already set up an *Ad Hoc* Committee to consider the future of the Regional Economic Commissions. The Executive Secretary of ECAGE draws attention to certain matters which have arisen in the course of the Commission's work and which appear to him to have some bearing on its future. On the basis of the General Assembly Resolution A/1594 Part A of 2 December 1950, concerning the maintenance of the Regional Economic Commissions, the Executive Secretary presumes that ECAGE will be maintained after 1951 and suggests certain amendments to its terms of reference.

The Note is divided into three parts: (A) purpose and functions; (B) territorial scope and membership; (C) duration of the Commission.

- (A) The Executive Secretary suggests that stress should be laid on the problems of economic development and on the need for adopting suitable measures to meet those problems, and that the reference to war devastation, in the preamble of the Commission's terms of reference, be deleted. He also suggests adding to the terms of reference in question some mention of the Commission's tasks in connexion with technical assistance.
- (B) The Executive Secretary submits to the Commission the question of the desirability of extending the territorial scope of the Commission (*ECAGE Region*) to include Japan, in view of the close relations between that country and the territories now within the geographical scope of the Commission. Noting that half of the 14 members of ECAGE are non-regional powers (a situation not obtaining in the other Regional Economic Commissions), the Executive Secretary does not consider it desirable to make any change in the membership of the Commission; he suggests the possibility of employing devices, formal or informal, to ensure that decisions of the Commission accurately reflect the views of its regional members. Such devices might include abstention of non-regional members, or at any rate the exercise of restraint, in voting, especially on matters predominantly concerning the region. The Secretary points out that, when certain decisions have been taken by the Commission, the votes of non-regional members have outweighed the votes of regional members.
- (C) The Executive Secretary considers it desirable that ECAGE should continue indefinitely. This is important from the standpoint both of mapping out work programmes and of recruiting competent staff, and would not preclude periodic review of the scope of the Commission's activities.

The report contains an appendix giving the text of the Commission's terms of reference as adopted at the Fourth Session of the Economic and Social Council and amended at the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Sessions of the Council.

*Annual Report ECAFE* (from 21 May 1950 to March 1951) to Ecosoc, Thirteenth Session (draft report approved by the Seventh Session of ECAFE, E/CN.11/L.120. January 1951). 108 pp., mimeo.

In accordance with Ecosoc Resolution 270(X) (doc. E/1622), ECAFE presents an annual report also comprising a review of the Commission's main activities since its establishment in 1947 and a general assessment of the results obtained.

The report is divided into six parts:

Part I deals with the history of the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and Secretariat (from January 1947 to March 1951); cf. General Assembly resolution 46 (1) of 11 December 1946 and Ecosoc Resolution 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947. The review of the Commission's work is given under the following headings: (I) *Industry* (Industrial Development Plans), docs. E/307/Rev.1, E/CN.11/62, E/CN.11/168, E/CN.11/AC.11/8, E/CN.11/239; Iron and Steel, docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/4, E/CN.11/I and S/19-24; Mineral Resources Development, docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/3, E/CN.11/I and T/4, E/CN.11/I and T/16, E/CN.11/I and T/35-8; Chemical Fertilizers, docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/3, E/CN.11/I and T/33; Technique of Producing Power Alcohol and Other Substitutes for Petroleum, docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/3, E/CN.11/216, Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, doc. E/CN.11/I and T/30). (II) Trade and Finance (*Studies on Trade, Finance and Investment*), docs. E/CN.11/64 and 84, E/CN.11/104, E/CN.11/113, E/CN.11/128, Add. 1, E/CN.11/206 Ann. A, Add. 1, E/CN.11/AC.11/6, E/CN.11/I and T/34, E/CN.11/131, E/CN.11/114, E/CN.11/I and T/25; Trade with Japan, docs. E/CN.11/113, 113, E/CN.11/132, E/CN.11/183, E/CN.11/I and T/5 and Ann. A, E/CN.11/I and T/21 and 42, E/CN.11/170, E/CN.11/221; Trade Promotion, docs. E/CN.11/64, E/CN.11/84, E/CN.11/109; Improvement of Travel Facilities, docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/5, E/CN.11/205, E/CN.11/218, E/CN.11/I and T/44; Measures to Increase the Availability of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials in the Region, documents E/CN.11/199, E/CN.11/266. (III) Inland Transport (documents E/CN.11/AC.11/2, E/CN.11/204, E/CN.11/227, E/CN.11/262): Railways: roads and road transport: inland waterways, doc. E/CN.11/TRANS/19; General Problems of inland transport, docs. E/CN.11/TRANS/20, E/CN.11/TRANS/14, E/CN.11/59, E/CN.11/117, E/CN.11/175, E/CN.11/67 and 119. (IV) Agriculture. (V) Flood Control (Organization and Functions of the Bureau of Flood Control, docs. E/CN.11/66, E/755, E/CN.11/87, E/CN.11/110, Ecosoc Resolution 144 D (VII), E/CN.11/178, E/CN.11/224, E/CN.11/257; Work of the Bureau, doc. E/CN.11/264). (VI) Technical Training and Technical Assistance (Technical Training, docs. E/CN.11/70 and 111, E/CN.11/176, E/CN.11/I and T/39; Japanese Technicians; United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, documents E/CN.11/177, E/CN.11/231, E/CN.11/226, Ecosoc Resolution 222 (IX), E/CN.11/268); (VII) Research and Statistics (Economic Surveys of Asia and the Far East, docs. E/CN.11/63, E/CN.11/179, E/CN.11/222; Quarterly Economic Bulletin, doc. E/CN.11/222; Statistics, docs. E/CN.11/63, E/CN.11/81, E/CN.11/223, E/CN.11/265).

Part II of the report deals with relations between ECAFE and the other Specialized Agencies (ILO: docs. E/CN.11/154, E/CN.11/176, E/CN.11/198, Ann. A and B, E/CN.11/272, E/CN.11/154, E/CN.11/176, E/CN.11/I and T/39, E/CN.11/230 Rev. 1, E/CN.11/TRANS/48; FAO: docs. E/CN.11/116, E/CN.11/134, E/CN.11/174, E/CN.11/85, E/CN.11/117, E/CN.11/AC.11/3, E/CN.11/216, E/CN.11/228, E/CN.11/I and T/33, E/CN.11/67 and 119, E/CN.11/TRANS/34 Rev. 1; Unesco: docs. E/CN.11/55, E/CN.11/138 Ann. F., E/CN.11/266, E/CN.11/216; WHO: docs. E/CN.11/218, E/CN.11/I and T/10, E/CN.11/I and T/46; ICAO: docs. E/CN.11/218; International Bank: docs. E/CN.11/73, E/CN.11/155, E/CN.11/I and T/19; International Monetary Fund: docs. E/CN.11/128, E/CN.11/171, E/CN.11/206 Ann. A, E/CN.11/I and T/23, E/CN.11/I and T/24, E/CN.11/AC.11/6, E/CN.11/I and T/40; International Refugee Organization: doc. E/CN.11/I and T/39; International Trade Organization: doc. E/CN.11/109). This part of the report also examines the Commission's relations with other inter-governmental organizations [notably the Allied Control Authorities in Japan and Korea (documents E/CN.11/33 and 57)] and with the Economic Organization of the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia (GGSEA) (docs. E/CN.11/36, 56 and 88), as well as the relations between ECAFE and non-government organizations (docs. E/CN.11/100 Rev. 1,

E/CN.11/269, 239, 218, 204, 227) with special reference to its requests for consultations and its exchanges of information with such organizations.

Part III is to contain all information relating to the Seventh Session of ECAFE (Lahore, February-March 1951), while the resolutions adopted will be published in Part V. These data, together with an appreciation of ECAFE's achievements (Part IV) and the programme of work and priorities (part VI), will be embodied in the final version of the Report.

*Implementation of Commission Recommendations.* Report by the Executive Secretary.

ECAFE (Seventh Session, E/CN.11/274, 24 January 1955). 80 pp., mimeo. At its Fifth Session, the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to make a full report on the implementation of its recommendations by Member States (doc. E/CN.11/234). This decision was taken in compliance with Ecosoc Resolution 255 (IX) (cf. docs. E/1585, E/1622, E/CN.11/252 res. B). The Commission had before it a note by the Executive Secretary, dated 7 April 1950 (doc. E/CN.11/244), and it instructed an *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee to consider the resolutions addressed to it. The Sub-Committee decided to present recommendations on such special problems as temporary procedure arrangements, rules of procedure and the admission of associate members. It gave special attention to resolutions requiring action by governments or by the Secretariat in relation to governments. It also considered that a report on the implementation of the Commission's recommendations should be presented to the Seventh Session of ECAFE, so that a statement on the subject could be embodied in the next annual report to Ecosoc; and, further, that the Executive Secretary should regularly report to each session of the Commission on the implementation of previous resolutions (cf. doc. E/CN.11/AC.14/1).

At its Sixth Session, ECAFE adopted the report and the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee, and the Executive Secretary submitted to the Commission the results of his enquiry into the implementation by Member Governments of the eight ECAFE resolutions (docs. E/CN.11/107, 104, 172 para. (ii), 175, 179, para (3), 218, E/CN.11/AC.11/5, E/CN.11/221 and 223 Rev.1), and his report on the action taken by the Secretariat on eight other resolutions of the Commissions: E/CN.11/60, 63, para. (i), 65 and 118, 111, 226, 168 para. (2) and 222. (Cf. also docs. E/CN.11/I and T/44 and Annexes, E/CN.11/STAT/18, E/CN.11/136 and 268).

#### *Child Care Programmes*

*Approved Plans of Operations for Asia* (as of 20 October 1950). (Unicef, Executive Board, E/ICEF/153, 20 October 1950.) 65 pp., mimeo.

The present document contains a summary of approved plans of operations for Asia as of 20 October 1950. It incorporates and brings up-to-date information in several preceding documents (E/ICEF/132 and Rev. 1 and Add. 1), and includes a brief statement of the status of each of the approved plans. These plans concern, among others, the following countries: Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, United Kingdom territories (and also Afghanistan, Formosa, Japan, China and the Philippines). A table (page 3) of Unicef assistance for approved plans of operation in Asia shows that maternal and child health programmes have first priority for such assistance. The most important operations in the ECAFE region (omitting the programme of help to China in 1948-49) were in the field of tuberculosis control, including BCG vaccination campaigns. Since 23 May 1950 (when the last summary was made), programmes to the value of over \$3,700,000 have been approved. Allocations to the countries covered in this report, excluding China, have been almost completely taken up by approved programmes.

*Reports of the Executive Board of Unicef* (63rd, 64th, 65th Sessions: E/ICEF/145, 20 March 1950; 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th Sessions: E/1737, 11 July 1950; Ecosoc, Eleventh Session: 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd meetings: E/ICEF/159, 8 December 1950). 38+49+70 pp., mimeo.

The first of the reports in question deals with the expansion of feeding in the Philippines and the United Kingdom territories in Asia, and with the establishment of a

training scheme in India for child health workers (cf. doc. E/ICEF/E.21, pp. 11-27 and Add. 1).

The second report deals with the apportionment of Unicef funds in Asia in accordance with a plan of campaign approved by the Fund. Unicef aid in Asia has been mainly to assist governments in strengthening their maternal and child health services, and in the controlling of diseases which severely affect children (yaws, malaria, tuberculosis), simultaneously providing facilities for the training of local staff to extend these services. Unicef assistance has been approved for child care programmes of the following Asian countries and territories, among others: Burma, Brunei, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indochina, Indonesia, the Malay Federation, North Borneo, Pakistan, Sarawak, Singapore and Thailand (and also in Afghanistan, China, Japan and Korea). Cf. docs. E/ICEF/R.69.49 and Add. 1, E/ICEF/152, E/ICEF/47 and Add. 1, E/ICEF/R.42, 37, 38, 68, 43 and 73.

The last report deals in detail with the problem of Unicef assistance to the countries of Asia. In addition to general considerations affecting this assistance, the report reviews matters which include questions relating in particular to Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Malaya, Pakistan and Thailand (maternal and child health services and training, tuberculosis control, setting up of an anti-biotics production plant in India: docs. E/ICEF/152, pp. 5-6, E/ICEF/R.116 and 122, control and treatment of venereal diseases, flood relief in Assam and the Punjab, drugs and diet supplement, infant feeding, training fellowships, dental equipment for graduate nurses, extension of yaws control, etc.).

### *Legal Questions*

*Summary Records of Meeting of ECAFE.* Note by the Executive Secretary (ECAFE, Sixth Session, E/CN.11/243, 5 April 1950.) 2 pp., mimeo.

Instead of continuing to distribute summary records immediately after meetings and then publishing corrections submitted by delegations, the Executive Secretary considers it preferable to issue draft summary records in compliance with rules 42 and 43 of the rules of procedure of ECAFE, and later to issue the official version of the records (on blue paper) after allowing delegations 72 hours to submit their comments.

In cases of disagreement regarding the changes to be made, the Chairman of the Meeting could take the final decision, as is the practice in Ecosoc in accordance with rule 42 of its rules of procedure. The Executive Secretary proposes the addition of a provision to that effect to the present text of rule 42 of the ECAFE rules of procedure (cf. doc. E/CN.11/2/Rev. 5).

*Dual and Multiple Representation and Voting.* Note by the Executive Secretary. (E/CN.11/275, 8 December 1950.) 4 pp., mimeo.

The Executive Secretary thought it advisable to secure an opinion from the United Nations Legal Department on the question of one representative representing more than one country and exercising more than one vote at meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

In a memorandum dated 17 November 1950, the Legal Department draws attention to the following points:

- (1) On the basis of the rules of procedure of ECAFE (rules 34 and 35, cf. doc. E/1710, Annex IV), of certain precedents (Third Session of the Council of Unrra, 1945), and of the credentials report presented to the recent Technical Assistance Conference (doc. E/CONF.10/9, 14 June 1950), the practice of one representative representing two members and exercising two votes is to be discouraged.
- (2) With special reference to the question of one person representing both a member and an associate member of the Commission (Ecosoc Resolution 69(V) of 5 August 1947), the practice of associate members being represented by representatives of other members would defeat the main purposes of the Ecosoc resolution creating associate membership of ECAFE.
- (3) Any decision regarding this question should be taken in accordance with rule 51 of the ECAFE rules of procedure, which states that sub-commissions or other



subsidiary bodies, and committees and sub-committees, shall adopt their own rules of procedure, unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

To sum up, the Executive Secretary suggests that, if any question of dual or multiple representation arises at future meetings of the Commission or of its subsidiary bodies, the meeting may deal with it by the adoption of an appropriate rule of procedure.

#### *Technical Assistance*

*Technical Assistance for Economic Development.* (ECAFE, Seventh Session, E/CN.11/268, 17 January 1951.) 50 pp., mimeo.

The report of ECAFE's Executive Secretary deals with technical assistance to countries in Asia and the Far East with a view to their economic development (assistance in the social field not being covered). The report is divided into two parts:

Part A deals with the United Nations programme of technical assistance for economic development (history, scope and nature of the resolutions adopted; administration of technical assistance; role of regional economic commissions and their secretariats in this field; technical assistance to countries in the ECAFE region, in the form of expert advice (Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand); or in the form of fellowships (Burma, Cambodia, China, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand); or in the form of seminars: International Training Centre on Censuses and Statistics for South-East Asia and Oceania (New Delhi and Calcutta, November 1949-February 1950), Asian Centre on Agricultural and Allied Development Projects (Lahore, October-December 1950), Seminar on Public Personnel Management (New York, October 1950-January 1951); or in the form of technical information.

Part B deals with the contribution of the ECAFE Secretariat in the field of technical assistance: missions and expert service (Indonesia, Korea, Burma, Ceylon), fellowships, and technical information.

*Extension of United Nations Technical Assistance given to Countries participating as Associate Members in the Work of the Regional Economic Commissions.* (Ecosoc, Tenth Session; ECAFE, Action Arising out of Resolutions Adopted by the Commission at its Fifth Session, E/AC.6/L.1, 9 February 1950.) 1 p., mimeo.

Ecosoc having considered the resolutions adopted by ECAFE on 29 October 1949 (documents E/CN.11/226 and 231) and the Secretary-General's comments thereon (doc. E/1576 paragraphs 63 and 66), and recognizing that several self-governing countries responsible for their international relations and participating as Associate Members in the work of the regional economic commissions are unable to obtain from the United Nations any technical assistance for their economic development, ECAFE adopted at its Fifth Session a draft resolution presented by Chile, inviting the Council to recommend the General Assembly of the United Nations to approve an amendment of the first clause of paragraph 3 of Resolution 200 (III) with a view to ensuring the participation of those countries in the technical assistance programme.

(The Economic Committee of Ecosoc decided to refer this proposal to the Eleventh Session of Ecosoc—cf. doc. E/1603. For the discussions of Ecosoc at its Tenth and Eleventh Sessions, cf. Appendix II of doc. E/CN.11/268, pp. 37-39. The question was not raised at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.)

*Technical Assistance in the Field of Flood Control.* Explanatory Note published by the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations. (ECAFE, Technical Conference on Flood Control, New Delhi, January 1951, E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.22, 1 December 1950.) 17 pp., mimeo.

The Note is divided into four parts:

Part I: objectives and scope of the technical assistance programme, and technical assistance in the field of flood control.

Part II: types of technical assistance relating to flood control (expert advice, fellowships and scholarships, exchange of training facilities, demonstration projects, dissemination of technical information, scientific research).

Part III: submission of requests for assistance.

Part IV: financial arrangements.

*The Annual Economic Survey and the Quarterly Economic Bulletin.* (Seventh Session, Report by the Executive Secretary, E/CN.11/270.) 6 pp., + Annex I, 15 pp., mimeo. In accordance with the ECAFE resolution, adopted at its Second Session (E/CN.11/63), concerning statistical and economic documentation, the Secretariat undertook the publication of annual economic surveys of the ECAFE region. Three surveys have been published, for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 respectively. The Executive Secretary confines his attention to the last of these. It is divided into two parts. The first part deals with economic development in 1949. The second part discusses the main factors and problems underlying the region's post-war development; it assembles the results of the Secretariat's studies on various basic questions (mineral resources, economic planning, foreign investment, flood control, population changes, intra-regional co-operation, and the position of the region in the world economy). The survey published in 1950 was discussed at the Eleventh Session of the Economic and Social Council, which considered it to be a considerable improvement upon previous surveys.

The Executive Secretary states that the survey for 1950 (in preparation, to be issued in June 1951) will be the fruit of close co-operation between ECAFE and various services of the United Nations, the FAO and the ILO, as well as the region's governments. It will comprise four parts: Part I will deal with resources (human, natural and financial), income (level of productivity, consumption and capital formation in Asian countries) and economic development (internal and external financing, pattern of development, development plans); Part II will deal with production (problems arising out of economic recovery and development); Part III will discuss changes in the pattern of international trade and payments (commercial policies, general pattern of trade and balance of payments, international finance, devaluation, trade in principal commodities); Part IV will be concerned with monetary and fiscal developments (public finance, currency and credit, inflationary and deflationary tendencies). This survey will give comparative figures for a pre-war year (1936 for China, Japan and Korea and 1938 for other countries), and for each of the years 1946-1950.

As for the *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*, the Secretariat, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Commission (doc. E/CN.11/222), issued the first number in August 1950 and the following numbers in November 1950 and February 1951. It is intending to publish three numbers a year, in August, November and February, while developments in the fourth quarter will be dealt with in the annual economic survey. The bulletin is divided into three sections: Section I gives a quarterly review of the economic situation in countries of the region; Section II is devoted to special articles on economic problems (some of which consist of advance reports on Commission work projects); Section III gives statistical data on Asian economy (statistical tables on production, trade, transport, banking, credit and prices) with comparable figures for pre-war years.

*Note by the Executive Secretary on Certain Projects and Activities in Progress.* (ECAFE, Committee on Industry and Trade, Second Session, E/CN.11/I and T/14, 31 March 1950.) 8 pp., mimeo.

The Executive Secretary records the progress of work relating to the projects and other activities in the field of industry and trade that have not reached the reporting stage and are therefore not included in the provisional agenda of the Second Session of the Committee on Industry and Trade. These projects and activities are as follows: (a) mobilization of domestic financial resources; (b) joint ECAFE-Unesco Working Party; (c) social and economic aspects of the production and utilization of chemical fertilizers; (d) possibilities of increasing production of coal and iron ores; (e) enquiry into fields of economic development handicapped by lack of trained personnel; (f) technique of producing power alcohol; (g) Regional Conference of Statisticians; (h) Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.

Cf. documents E/CN.11/AC.11/1, E/CN.11/229, E/CN.11/AC.11/3 and E/CN.11/216, E/CN.11/I and T/16, E/CN.11/176, E/CN.11/198, E/CN.11/231, E/CN.11/223.

*Industrial Development and Planning: Programmes and Priorities.* Second Report by the Executive Secretary (Committee on Industry and Trade, Second Session, E/CN.11/I and T/15, 31 March 1950). 58 pp., + Annexes A-L, 228 pp., mimeo. The Executive Secretary presents a full report on industrial development plans in the countries of the ECAFE region. He reviews the salient features of specific projects and the obstacles to their implementation. He draws attention to the recommendations concerning the need for a concentration of effort for the solution of the problems under review and defines seven main fields of economic development in the countries of the ECAFE region (planning, pp. 44-5; hydro-electric projects, pp. 35-7; textile industry, pp. 38-40; management and productivity, p. 51; technical assistance and training of personnel, pp. 46-7; cottage and small-scale industries, handicrafts). Lastly, he submits suggestions for further Secretariat activity in connexion with economic development. (In his opinion, the Secretariat should continue to follow and report on regional developments in industrial planning, while bearing in mind the possibilities of industrial decentralization in each country and the interdependence of the various countries' plannings; its studies should cover certain factors in industrial development, such as technical skill, managerial ability, the requirements of domestic finance, the encouragement of saving and private investment and a study of the industrial installations planned; lastly, it should prepare reports on the criteria and techniques of sound planning, for distribution to Member States.)

The 12 annexes (A-L) deal with the status of projects in the different countries of the area, namely: (A) Burma; (B) Ceylon; (C) Malaya and Singapore; (D) Hong Kong; (E) India; (F) Indochina; (G) Indonesia; (H) Korea; (I) Nepal; (J) Pakistan; (K) Philippines; (L) Thailand.

*Problems and Prospects of Accelerated Economic Development in the ECAFE Region through Increased Trade with Japan.* (Committee on Industry and Trade, Second Session, Bangkok, 9 May 1950, E/CN.11/I and T/21, 27 March 1950.) 61 pp., mimeo. In its resolution relating to trade, adopted at its Fifth Session (doc. E/CN.11/221, 28 October 1949), ECAFE recommended the active pursuit of the studies of trade between the ECAFE region and Japan, with particular attention to the factors impeding trade and the causes of the fluctuations in the volume of trade and commercial trends. This resolution emphasized the complementary nature of the economy of the countries in the ECAFE region and that of Japan. Although the countries of the region are rich in natural resources, they suffer from famine and ardently desire the development of their economy, in order to improve their standard of life. Japan presents the following contrast: although its natural resources are limited, it has been highly industrialized, and it is desperately trying to exchange its manufactured products for food products and raw materials which will permit it to feed its population and equip its factories. The expansion of trade between the ECAFE region in general and Japan appears, therefore, to be highly desirable, and all progress towards this end would benefit all the parties concerned in their struggle for a better life (cf. documents E/CN.11/113, E/CN.11/170, E/CN.11/82, E/CN.11/132, E/CN.11/135/Add. 1, E/CN.11/I and T/5 Annex A).

In his report, the Executive Secretary enumerates the main factors in the problem (pre-war trade, dislocation due to the war, United States assistance to Japan, increase in post-war trade); formulates certain opinions, and raises the question of intensifying trade. A consideration of these basic factors shows that a healthy development of trade between the ECAFE region and Japan will depend on the solution formed for the following four key problems: (a) a considerable increase in the Japanese production of capital goods for exportation to the ECAFE region (without complementary aid from the United States for the purchase of additional raw materials for the production of iron and steel); (b) the absorptive capacity of the countries of the ECAFE region—in spite of the present inadequate development of their economy—with regard to large additional quantities of capital goods supplied by Japanese industry; (c) the harmonizing of the present economic policy of the countries of this region with their declared intention of rapidly carrying out plans for their economic development; (d) the finance which is necessary and available for the desired expansion of trade between Japan and the ECAFE region. In the present report, the Secretariat tries

to answer the first two and reserves the right to pursue the study of the last two questions with a view to submitting, in the near future, recommendations for the adoption of concrete and concerted measures (cf. doc. E/CN.11/I and T/42).

The answer to the first two questions is a positive one. Firstly, the Japanese iron and steel industry can certainly increase its production without the need for dollars, provided it can purchase from China, in the form of direct exchanges, large quantities of raw materials such as coking coal, or provided that Japan itself applies new technical methods which it is now studying with the help of American engineers. Secondly, the absorptive capacity of the ECAFE region should easily permit it, independently of the present rate of its economic development, to absorb each year the \$250 million worth of capital goods which could be supplied to it by Japan, if the latter's capital goods industries were fully exploited.

The Annex to the report contains 22 statistical tables.

*Report on Coal and Iron Ore Studies.* (Committee on Industry and Trade, Second Session, Bangkok, 9 May 1950, E/CN.11/I and T/16, 25 March 1950.) 238 pp., mimeo.

On the basis of resolutions adopted by ECAFE's Committee of the Whole on 5 April 1949 in connexion with coal (doc. E/CN.11/AC.11/4), and with iron and steel (doc. E/CN.11/AC.11/4), the Secretariat outlined the programme of work approved by the Committee on Industry and Trade at its meeting in Singapore in October 1949 (doc. E/CN.11/I and T/4 and Annex A). The latter's conclusions were then approved as a whole by ECAFE at its Fifth Session on 26 October 1949; the Commission emphasized the importance of preliminary technical studies in providing a sound basis for the work of the Committee and recommended that, in carrying out coal and iron ore studies, experts from the various countries should be employed as far as possible.

In accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions, members of the Secretariat visited Malaya and Singapore, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Indochina and Thailand, and similar visits are to be made later to other countries. The present report is based on data assembled during these field trips and on information already available to the Secretariat; it deals in general with topographic surveys and geological studies, with special reference to surveys of coal and iron ore deposits. Maps showing the distribution of these deposits according to country and region are given; the results of surveys and of prospecting and mining carried out to date are indicated in a general table of coal and iron ore resources. The report also mentions the survey programmes contemplated and obstacles that may be encountered in carrying out such programmes. Lastly, although only eight countries of the region have so far been studied, tentative conclusions are drawn from the findings of the surveys. The Report does not cover the possibilities of increasing the coal and iron ore production of the region, which will be dealt with in a separate report.

The conclusions draw attention to the inadequacy of systematic geological surveys, the shortage of trained technical personnel, the lack of training schools, the need of increasing coal production, the predominance, in most countries, of lignite and sub-bituminous coals, the limited reserves of coking coals and the improper use of coking coal.

Lastly, the Secretariat refers to the problems it feels to be of special urgency and to the work programme proposed by ECAFE, and makes special recommendations for each of the countries surveyed.

The Report contains 18 geological maps showing the status of topographical surveys.

*Foreign Investment Laws and Regulations in the ECAFE Region.* (Committee on Industry and Trade, Second Session, E/CN.11/I and T/25, 28 March 1950.) 149 pp., mimeo.

The Secretariat undertook the present study in compliance with an ECAFE resolution of 10 December 1948 (doc. E/CN.11/172) concerning the regular publication of full information on the laws and regulations governing the treatment of foreign investments in the territory of countries of the ECAFE region desirous of attracting foreign capital.

The Secretariat points out that the question of encouraging foreign investment

in the countries of the region has recently assumed very great importance. However, the prospective investor wants to be sure about the "climate" for foreign investments in the receiving countries (political stability, freedom from threats of external aggression, security of life and property, opportunities for earning profits, facilities for the remittance of profits, prompt payment of fair compensation and its remittance to the country of origin in the event of compulsory acquisition of a foreign enterprise, etc.). The Executive Secretary states that the purpose of his report, based on the replies of various governments to his questionnaire, and on other information available to him when it was being prepared, is to stimulate the flow of foreign capital into the region and to inform governments of the desirability of revising some of the laws and regulations affecting foreign investments.

The present report is the first edition of a study which is intended to be a continuous one. It falls in two parts: the first part gives a brief summary applicable to the whole region (government policies, nationalization of industries, remittance abroad of profits, etc., economic controls, taxation, conclusions); the second part deals with the situation in 11 countries (Burma, Ceylon, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Korea, Malaya and Singapore, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Japan).

The three appendices deal with exchange rates, the authorities to be contacted by prospective foreign investors in the various countries of the region, and the questionnaire on foreign investments.

*Study on Desirability of Establishing a Multilateral Clearing System for the ECAFE Region.*

Note by the Executive Secretary (Committee on Industry and Trade, Second Session, E/CN.11/I and T/23, 5 April 1950). 14 pp., mimeo.

The Executive Secretary reports on the study plan drawn up jointly by the International Monetary Fund and the Secretariat of ECAFE in connexion with the balance of payments and trade movements of the ECAFE region (cf. documents E/CN.11/171, E/CN.11/128/Add. 1, E/CN.11/206 Annex A, E/CN.11/I and T/22).

The report states that studies have been completed on the following questions: intra-regional trade of the ECAFE countries, export-import estimates of the ECAFE region for 1949-51, trade and exchange controls in that region, trade and financial agreements in the region and balance of payments and trade movements.

The Annex reproduces a report of the International Monetary Fund on the balance of payments of the ECAFE region.

*Nature and Extent of Dollar Shortage and Possible Remediable Measures.* (Committee on Industry and Trade, Second Session, E/CN.11/I and T/24, 31 March 1950.)

81 pp., Corr. 1 +2 Annexes, mimeo.

In accordance with the ECAFE Resolution of 5 April 1949 (document E/CN.11/AC.11/6, pp. 7-9), the Secretariat presents a detailed report on the dollar shortage as a problem of world-wide concern. The highly industrialized countries of Western Europe, the countries of Latin America and the under-developed countries of Asia and the Far East have all felt the impact of dollar shortage. All countries are fully alive to the importance of the problem and regularly review the measures for facilitating its solution. This problem has, in particular, been studied by the International Monetary Fund and other Specialized Agencies, whilst the United States have taken general and special steps to relieve the shortage.

The report deals with the current situation (exports, imports, balance of trade from 1937 to 1949, balance of payments and methods of financing dollar deficits, the "sterling" and "non-sterling" areas and their apparent differences, the position of the individual countries) as well as with measures already taken or contemplated at the national and international levels. Lastly, the Executive Secretary suggests special remedies to be recommended to Member States and associate members (cf. documents E/CN.11/239, p. 13).

Annex A deals with three countries of the ECAFE Region (India, Indonesia and the Philippines), while Annex B contains explanatory tables.

Cf. documents E/CN.11/I and T/7, E/CN.11/205, E/CN.11/I and T/8, E/CN.11/I and T/15, E/CN.11/I and T/21, E/CN.11/I and T/25.

*Work Programme and Priorities in the Field of Industry and Trade for 1951 and 1952.* Note by the Executive Secretary (Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, E/CN.11/I and T/28, 27 December 1950). 15 pp., mimeo.

The Executive Secretary distinguishes between six main categories of projects to be carried out by the Commission in the field of industry and trade, and in each of these categories he classifies the projects in the order of their priority. (With regard to the liberty of the Secretary to eliminate certain projects or to alter the order of priority, cf. doc. E/CN.11/277.) These six categories are as follows:

- (I) General. Servicing of the Committee on Industry and Trade and its subsidiary bodies, Joint ECAFE/Unesco Working Party—docs. E/CN.11/I and T/39, E/CN.11/241 Rev.1, par. 393.
  - (II) Industrial Development. Analysis of significant factors in industrial development and planning, meeting of planning experts, comparative study of industrial organizations in the region and elsewhere, cottage and small-scale industries, interchange of research and technical facilities, utilization and production of chemical fertilizers, electric power resources, etc.
  - (III) Iron and Steel. Doc. E/CN.11/I and S/25.
  - (IV) Mineral Resources. Coal and iron ore—E/CN.11/AC.11/3, E/CN.11/215, advisory service; technical information, adoption of a standard classification of coal for regional use, utilization of lignite for electric power and metallurgical industry, meeting of experts on mineral resources.
  - (V) Trade Promotion. Assistance to governments, regional conference of commercial attachés and businessmen, collection and dissemination of commercial information, promotion of tourist travel, glossary of commercial terms, etc.
  - (VI) Economic Studies. Mobilization of domestic capital and financing of economic development, doc. E/CN.11/216; impact of industrialization on the economies of the ECAFE countries, doc. E/CN.11/62; trade with Europe, doc. E/CN.11/62; national income and capital formation E/CN.11/AC.10/1, E/CN.11/277, etc.
- Cf. ad (IV)-E/CN.11/I and T/29 Annex (A), E/CN.11/I and T/35, E/CN.11/I and T/37, E/CN.11/I and T/38, ad (V)-E/CN.11/I and T/22, E/CN.11/I and T/45, ad (VI)-E/CN.11/I and T/40.

*Industrial Development and Planning.* Third Report by the Executive Secretary (Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, Lahore, 15 February, 1951, E/CN.11/I and T/29, 9 December 1950). 133 pp., mimeo.

In accordance with the recommendations of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Trade, adopted on 17 May 1950 (docs. E/CN.11/239 and E/CN.11/I and T/26), the Executive Secretary presents the problems of planning in a mixed economy and analyses the significant factors underlying industrial development programmes. In the first part of the report he reviews the basic economic characteristics and problems of the region, planning in a mixed economy, the aims, methods and machinery of planning, appreciation of planning, salient features of development programmes, and economic development. In the second part of the report he deals with the plans of the following 13 countries: Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Korea, Malaya and Singapore, North Borneo, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand (cf. documents E/CN.11/82, E/CN.11/I and T/15, E/CN.11/I and T/30, E/CN.11/I and T/33, E/CN.11/I and T/34).

The Executive Secretary here adopts for the first time a new method of presentation: he reduces the length of the paper and excludes mere description of national plans, in order to present his report in the form of a "working-paper", giving a synoptic view of the regional pattern of industrial development. Attention is thus focused on a few broad practical problems of real importance.

*Trade with Japan and Related Problems of International Finance.* (Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, E/CN.11/I and T/42, 23 December 1950.) 65 pp., mimeo.

At its Second Session, ECAFE's Committee on Industry and Trade discussed in detail Executive Secretary's report on the problems and prospects of accelerated economic development in the ECAFE region through increased trade with Japan (doc. E/CN.11/

I and T/21). It was emphasized on that occasion that expanded trade with Japan would be welcome in so far as it was consistent with and would contribute to the implementation of the plans for rapid agricultural and industrial development which the governments in the ECAFE region were seeking to carry out. The Secretariat was requested to continue its study of the problems of absorptive capacity in the region.

In accordance with its report of 27 March 1950 (doc. E/CN.11/I and T/21), the Secretariat deals in this document with the following problems: (a) current trade trends (ECAFE food for Japan, Japanese textile manufactures and metal products and equipment for the ECAFE region); (b) factors impeding expansion of the trade relations in question; (c) problems of the international financing of these relations (methods of financial assistance, raw materials for Japan, recommendations for future action).

This report therefore contains a precise answer to two of the main questions indicated in the previous report mentioned above.

There are seven tables and five annexes.

*Electric Power Resources and Needs of ECAFE Countries.* (Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, Lahore, 15 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and T/32, 24 December 1950.) 69 pp., mimeo.

The Report deals with the capacity of existing electric power generating stations and of those likely to be brought into operation within the next seven years. This capacity is then related to the requirements of existing industries and new industrial projects likely to materialize within the same period. In general, source material came directly from government electricity organizations during 1950. The Report does not cover China, the Associated States of Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia, the territories of North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, and Nepal.

The introduction considers the pattern of total power supply and consumption by countries of the region and the production of electric power in terms of population and area.

Chapter I reviews the official agencies engaged in the control and administration of electricity supply and the operation of power plants, as well as power resources and needs.

The current situation with regard to the production and transmission of electric power is dealt with in Chapter II, whilst Chapter III draws attention to the electric power requirements of existing industries, since there is now a critical shortage of power for industries in this region. Chapter IV discusses the different countries' plans for increasing power production capacity. Chapter V considers industrial development schemes in terms of the planned increases in generating capacity. The final chapter contains the conclusions and recommendations of the Executive Secretary (cf. document E/CN.11/I and T/29).

The Report comprises four Appendices concerning respectively energy consumption for production purposes in 1937, the production of electric power *per capita*, functions and organization structure of the Central Electricity Commission of the Government of India, and methods used for determining power requirements in South Korea.

*Enquiry into Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by the Lack of Trained Personnel.*

Final Report by the Executive Secretary (Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, E/CN.11/I and T/39, 12 December 1950). 186 pp., + Annexes A-J, mimeo.

In accordance with an ECAFE resolution, adopted on 10 December 1948 (document E/CN.11/176), the Executive Secretary presents in his report the findings of the survey carried out in 11 countries and in contact with three Specialized Agencies (Unesco, ILO and IRO).

The document falls into five parts: the first contains general remarks; the second gives a summary statement, by countries, of requirements in trained personnel for industry; the third a similar statement, by industries; the fourth part deals with special categories of personnel shortages, and advocates remedies; while the fifth and last part contains additional recommendations.

The survey shows that India is the only country of the ECAFE Region that has undertaken a manpower survey in respect of its needs in scientific, technical and supervisory personnel. No countries have undertaken similar surveys in respect of skilled and semi-skilled workers.

The Executive Secretary recommends the establishment of a Joint ECAFE/ILO/Unesco Working Party to carry out a periodic (annual or six-monthly) study of progress made in this field.

The very full Annexes deal with the different countries and contain, apart from general remarks on the industrial development of each country, the replies to the ECAFE enquiry into shortages of personnel (previous and present position, foreign personnel requirements, vocational training, administrative personnel, technical assistance, industrial development schemes, cottage and handicrafts industries, training abroad, etc.).

*Public Finance: Economic Reclassification of Government Accounts and Budgets.* (ECAFE, Seventh Session, Report by the Executive Secretary, E/CN.11/270 Annex II, 29 January 1951.) 123 pp., mimeo.

ECAFE, at its Sixth Session, approved the Secretariat's work programme which included—in the field of public finance—an analysis of economic implications of financial statements and budgets of ECAFE governments (doc. E/CN.11/241 Rev.1, p. 105). When preparing the chapters on Public Finance and Inflationary and Deflationary Tendencies in the annual Economic Survey, the Secretariat felt that the available classification of accounts and budget documents did not yield adequate data; it accordingly worked out a scheme of economic reclassification based on the suggestions made by Professor Hicks in his book *The Problem of Budgetary Reform*. The Secretariat's report contains observations formulated on this subject in co-operation with the Fiscal Division of the United Nations Economic Affairs Department. The report is divided into two parts:

*Part I* deals with the general principles of economic reclassification, namely the *raison d'être* of economic reclassification, the problem of classification, the separation of transactions with the public from intra-governmental transactions, the concept of budget surplus, and various questions of public accounts.

*Part II* contains studies relating to Burma, Hong Kong, India and the Philippines.

*The Economic and Social Aspects of Production and Utilization of Fertilizers in the ECAFE Region.* Report prepared jointly by the Secretariat of ECAFE and FAO. (Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, Lahore, 15 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and T/33, 10 December 1950.) pp. 208 + xii pp., mimeo.

This Report deals in full with the experimental work carried out in connexion with the production and utilization of fertilizers in the countries of the ECAFE region. While drawing attention to the economic and social aspects of this vast problem, the Commission emphasizes the need for intensified experimental work on soil types, their chemical analysis and their classification (more particularly in the tropics). It also recommends the study of all decisive economic factors in the commercial utilization of fertilizers throughout the area. This utilization should be combined with adequate irrigation systems.

The Appendices contain a report by P. K. Seshan on gas manufacture published in *Fact*, a report on the use of forest resources as a primary raw material for fertilizer manufacture, and a report on the problem of transport in the production and distribution of fertilizers.

*Cottage and Small-Scale Industries. Textiles and other Industries.* (Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, Lahore, 15 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and T/30, 24 December 1950.) 46 pp., mimeo.

This report stresses the need for a uniform definition and adequate classification of the industries concerned, enumerating three possible definitions. It then considers the problem of the organization of governmental agencies to deal with these questions, and the problem of the corresponding technical services. Lastly, after dealing with the textile and other industries it gives an idea of the scope for further action in this field.



The four Appendices contain *pro forma* for future surveys of cottage and small-scale industries.

*Travel Facilities.* Note by Executive Secretary (Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, Lahore, 15 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and T/44, Add. 1 and Annex A, 9 January 1951). 8 pp. + 25 pp. mimeo.

The Executive Secretary refers to his main report concerning the progress towards implementation of the Travel Resolution contained in document E/CN.11/218, and presents a Note received from the United Kingdom on this subject. This Note explains the situation and aims of the British Travel and Holidays Association, and gives an account of the efforts made by the United Kingdom Government to obtain the abolition of passports by way of bi-lateral agreements and to regulate questions relating to the control of the entry of visitors into the country, the problem of visas, and other formalities.

The Annex contains a final report which was prepared by the Travel Consultant of the Committee on Industry and Trade, Mr. E. Groom, and which relates to tourist problems *lato sensu*; the organization and administration of tourist travel on the national and regional planes; classification of hotels in tropical areas; publicity campaigns, etc.

*Trade Promotion Activities.* Progress Report by the Executive Secretary (Committee on Industry and Trade), period between 6 September 1949 and 31 March 1950. (E/CN.11/I and T/20, 20 March 1950.) 17 pp., mimeo.

The Executive Secretary gives the background of ECAFE's trade promotion activities (cf. documents E/CN.11/109, E/CN.11/196, E/CN.11/206 and E/CN.11/221) and reports development in this field over the seven-month period indicated above. The following subjects are dealt with:

- (1) National commercial services [trade promotion facilities (cf. document E/CN.11/237) and technical assistance].
- (2) The ECAFE Clearing House of commercial information (trade promotion news; dissemination of trade literature; trade promotion series; matching import requirements and export availabilities; trade and exchange control regulations; monthly calendar of Far Eastern conferences, commercial fairs and trade exhibitions; commercial treaties and trade agreements—publication of the *Trade and Finance Paper* including appendix with full text of agreements, monthly digest of legislation affecting trade, Far Eastern directory of importers and exporters, glossary of commercial terms, including weights and measures—documents E/CN.11/190 and Corr. 2).
- (3) Tourist travel (development of tourist travel, relaxation of controls, improvement of tourist accommodation, opening of new hotels, work of international organizations—cf. documents E/CN.11/218, E/CN.11/219, E/CN.11/183, App. II).
- (4) Handicrafts for export (cf. documents E/CN.11/84, E/CN.11/183, E/CN.11/221).
- (5) Liaison with the Specialized Agencies, non-governmental consultative bodies and other organizations whose activities are in some manner concerned with the development of trade and tourist travel (doc. E/CN.11/109).

*Trade Promotion Activities.* Progress Report by the Executive Secretary (Committee on Industry and Trade), period between 10 May and 30 November 1950 (E/CN.11/I and T/43, 18 November 1950). 34 pp. + Appendices. 4 pp., mimeo.

Since May 1950, the Trade Promotion Division of the ECAFE Secretariat has been successfully engaged on a programme drawn up by the Commission at its Sixth Session, comprising six priority projects, as follows: development of national trade promotion machinery; enlarging the clearing house of trade and economic information; organization of regional conferences, commercial fairs and overseas trade exhibitions and encouragement of greater participation therein by governments and traders; issue of special circulars dealing with import and export requirements, currency controls and other similar data; publication of two monthly periodicals—the *Trade Promotion News* and the *Calendar of Regional Conferences, Commercial Fairs and Trade Exhibitions*.

With regard to assistance to commercial services in the various countries (document E/CN.11/241 Rev.1), successful commercial development obviously depends on the existence of trained personnel in each country and the appointment of overseas commercial representatives for the main markets. Eleven countries of the ECAFE region have Ministries of Commerce and eight have, in addition, special foreign trade bureaux; three countries handle certain aspects of trade through economic advisers or secretaries of economic affairs; three countries have no trade promotion departments. Ten countries maintain diplomatic or consular services abroad, which provide limited trade promotion services. Nine countries have commercial representatives overseas.

The report further deals with various trade promotion agencies, the *Trade Promotion Facilities Handbook*, trade delegations and agreements and business men's missions.

The Secretariat reviews the following matters in connexion with the exchange of commercial information: typical government requests, *Trade Promotion News*, the *Calendar of Regional Conferences, Commercial Fairs and Trade Exhibitions, Trade Promotion Series, Far Eastern Directory of Importers and Exporters*, and trade control information.

The report also includes sections on tourist travel promotion (doc. E/CN.11/I and T/43), the glossary of commercial terms, the Regional Conference (1951) of Commercial Attachés and Business Men, relations with the Specialized Agencies and other bodies, and the work programme for 1951 (cf. documents E/CN.11/241 Rev.1, pp. 107 to 108, E/CN.11/221).

The Appendices contain a list of ECAFE publications in this field (May-November 1950), a list of trade promotion agencies of the ECAFE region countries, and a list of ECAFE countries outside the region maintaining trade promotion services within the region.

### *Statistics*

*Report of the Regional Conference of Statisticians.* Rangoon, Burma, 22 January-3 February 1951 (ECAFE, Seventh Session, E/CN.11/265, E/CN.11/STAT/9, 3 February 1951). 61 pp., mimeo.

Pursuant to the resolution on statistics, adopted by ECAFE at its Fifth Session (doc. E/CN.11/223), the first United Nations Regional Conference of Statisticians was organized jointly in 1951 by the ECAFE Secretariat the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund. It was attended by representatives of 11 Member States and five Associate Members of the Commission, one representative of the FAO Regional Office, and observers of the International Statistical Association for Asia and the Far East, of the International Statistical Institute and of SCAP.

The Conference discussed the following problems: trade statistics, balance of payments statistics, and statistical methodology and organization. It adopted three resolutions concerning respectively the convening of a second Regional Conference of Statisticians of the ECAFE region in 1952, and its agenda; the establishment of a working party to co-ordinate the work of ECAFE governments relating to the adoption of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC); and, lastly, the fullest possible utilization of local experience in drawing up statistical questionnaires and in organizing enquiries.

*Review of Statistical Development in the ECAFE Region.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, 22 January 1951.) Note by the Executive Secretary with regard to Ceylon's proposal. (E/CN.11/STAT/11, 14 December 1950, 3 pp.) and the First Report of the Executive Secretary on "Statistical Organization and Activities in Countries of Asia and the Far East". (E/CN.11/STAT/18, 4 January 1951.) Eleven annexes. (29 December 1950-4 January 1951.) Mimeo. In its resolution adopted on 11 November 1949 at its Fifth Session at Singapore (doc. E/CN.11/223 Rev.1), the Commission recommended that the governments should supply the Secretariat as early as possible with information on their national statistical organizations and activities. The Government of Ceylon having then proposed (doc. ECAFE 4/3) that a general discussion on statistical development in the ECAFE

region should be included in the agenda of the Regional Conference of Statisticians, the Executive Secretary submitted this problem to the Conference (doc. E/CN.11/STAT/1 Rev.1) and summed up in his first report the comments supplied at his request by most of the governments concerned. The Report contains the general observations of the Executive Secretary on this matter. Summaries of the information communicated by various countries are contained in 11 separate annexes (these summaries are provisional, pending the final consideration by governments of the data concerning them, before their official publication by ECAFE).

In his general report, the Executive Secretary notes that most of the countries of the region are in process of re-organizing their statistical systems. Attempts to secure co-ordination and prevent duplication of the work are being made. An account is given of the organization, legislation, place in administration, budget allocations, etc., of the central statistical offices. Technical assistance provided by the United Nations to the governments of the region in the field of statistics is also noted.

The 11 annexes referred to above concern: Burma, Ceylon, India, Indochina and Viet-Nam, Indonesia, Korea (South), United Kingdom territories in South-East Asia (Hong Kong, Federated Malay States, Singapore, British Borneo), Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Japan.

*Note Received from the Representative of the Netherlands Delegation on Statistical and Economic Documentation.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, Burma, 22 January 1951.) Note by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.11/STAT/10, 14 December 1950). 6 pp., mimeo.

The Netherlands delegation having presented, at ECAFE's Fourth Session, a Note concerning the adaptation of statistical methodology to countries in Asia (doc. E/CN.11/160) and the Commission having decided at its Fifth Session to submit this document to the Regional Conference of Statisticians for consideration (doc. E/CN.11/223 Rev.1), the Executive Secretary distributed this Note for discussion by the Conference (cf. E/CN.11/STAT/1 Rev.1).

The Note indicates that practical experience has shown the inadequacy of statistical organization in countries of the ECAFE region. This inadequacy is due to the war (considerable arrears in statistical work, lack of experienced officials, dislocation of government services and economic life). It is therefore impossible at present to give statistics concerning the situation in more or less important sectors of economic and social life. This will inevitably have repercussions on the study of questions concerning statistics in countries of the ECAFE region, as well as on the comparability of the results of statistical investigations conducted by and on ECAFE countries.

The Netherlands delegation enumerates the most important difference between the economic and social situation of the countries concerned and that of Western countries: (a) differences in methods of production (statistics on power-driven machines, modern means of transportation, means of communication and modern agricultural implements); (b) differences in the position of labourers (seasonal work, by-work); (c) differences revealed in a comparison of statistics on cost of living, standards of living, housing conditions, etc., on account of differences in the appreciation of particular goods in the various regions of the world; (d) differences in habits; (e) differences in the possibilities of measuring and counting (regional estimates instead of exact censuses); (f) differences in the appreciation of money in society (payment by barter or by performance of services, different standards for labour and production). In view of these differences, research in South-East Asia must be made in accordance with methods quite different from those adopted in Europe and America.

*Some Problems in the Estimation of the Balance of Payments in ECAFE Countries.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, Burma, 22 January 1951.) (Paper prepared by the Research and Statistics Division of ECAFE Secretariat, E/CN.11/STAT/8, 28 December 1950.) 54 pp., mimeo.

As the systematic preparation of current balance of payments statistics is an important innovation in all countries of this region, the Secretariat of the Commission deals with a number of particularly important problems which, in the light of the experience of some of the countries in the region, seem to require adequate and uniform solution.

The report considers, among others, the following problems: residents and non-residents (definitions), merchandise transactions, direct investment, non-monetary gold movements, foreign travel, donations, private capital movements (other than direct investment), investment income, and short-term private capital movements.

*Exact Contents and Methods of Appreciation of Various Categories of Phenomena indicated in Appendix B of the "Balance of Payments Manual" of IMF 1950.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, Burma, 22 January 1951; eight separate reports prepared by the International Monetary Fund; E/CN.11/STAT/6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21-28 December 1950.) 63 pp., mimeo.

These eight separate reports deal with the following problems:

- (1) Foreign Travel (from the point of view of its influence on the balance of payments), E/CN.11/STAT/6.
- (2) Transportation and insurance (with three Appendices concerning New Zealand and the U.S.A.), E/CN.11/STAT/7.
- (3) Investment income (with four Appendices concerning New Zealand and the U.S.A.), E/CN.11/STAT/12.
- (4) Government and miscellaneous (classification of the phenomena from the statistical point of view), E/CN.11/STAT/13.
- (5) Private donations and capital movements, E/CN.11/STAT/14.
- (6) Merchandise trade in the balance of payments, E/CN.11/STAT/15.
- (7) Official donations and capital movements, E/CN.11/STAT/16.
- (8) Gold transactions, E/CN.11/STAT/17.

Cf. doc. E/CN.11/STAT/19 and the *Balance of Payments Manual*, publication of IMF, Washington, D.C., January 1950, E/CN.11/STAT/L. 1.

*Customs and Trade Statistical Procedure.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, Burma, 22 January 1951, E/CN.11/STAT/4, 27 December 1950.) 24 pp. (+ add. 1, 5 January 1951, 18 pp.; + add. 2, 9 January 1951, 16 pp.; + add. 3, 13 January 1951, 5 pp.), mimeo.

In this report customs procedure is discussed with special reference to trade statistics; Burma is used as an example.

It contains observations concerning customs documents, the transmission of information from customs statistical authorities, and the mechanization of statistical compilation. Two of the Annexes relate to customs documents used in Burma, and the third reproduces the United Nations Statistical Office's country code for trade-by-country statistics (October 1950). Three separate addenda relate to customs forms and procedure in Ceylon (1), India (2) and Indochina (3).

*The Adaptation of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification to National Needs.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, Burma, 22 January 1951; Report prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office, E/CN.11/STAT/3 Annex 1, 11 December 1950.) 13 pp., mimeo.

Ecosoc having recommended to governments the use of the Standard International Trade Classification (United Nations, Statistical Papers Series M. No.10), the United Nations Statistical Office has experimented with the application of this classification to the compilation of trade statistics in Burma. This report, which is illustrated by four comparative tables, presents the main results of that experiment.

*Definitions for International Trade Statistics.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, Burma, 22 January 1951, E/CN.11/STAT/3, 11 December 1950.) 21 pp., mimeo.

In order to facilitate the reorganization of the external trade statistics of the various countries, ECAFE's Secretariat recommends certain standard definitions of international trade statistics terminology ("international trade statistics", "country", "in transit", "fish and salvage landed", "imported", "exported", "re-imported", "re-exported", "general trade", "special trade", "merchandise", "gold", etc.). This document also contains observations concerning the value to be assigned to goods, the country of origin or destination, etc.

These definitions, which are put forward as suggestions only, are based on the results of the International Conference Relating to Economic Statistics convened by the League of Nations in 1928 [League of Nations Publication C.606 (2) M 184 (2) 1928 II].

*The Availability and the Problems of Utilization of External Trade Statistics of ECAFE Countries.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, Burma, 22 January 1951.

Report prepared by the Research and Statistics Division of ECAFE's Secretariat, E/CN.11/STAT/2, 7 December 1950.) 43 pp., mimeo.

The object of the improvement and unification of the external trade statistics in the ECAFE region must be to make these statistics comparable in space and time.

The present report deals with this problem as a whole, and more particularly with territorial questions (territorial changes as a result of the war), the system of trade statistics (general and special trade, re-exports, sea-borne, land-borne and air-borne trade, government trade, comparability of trade statistics), valuation and value conversion, monthly and annual statistics, intra-regional trade and trade with selected metropolitan countries, trade by ports, commodity classification, etc.

In this region, trade statistics are usually published for purely administrative customs purposes. It is essential that these statistics should be more comprehensive and be collected with a view to encouraging economic analysis and the establishment of an adequate economic policy.

In this region, trade statistics are usually published for purely administrative customs purposes. It is essential that these statistics should be more comprehensive and be collected with a view to encouraging economic analysis and the establishment of an adequate economic policy.

#### *Iron and Steel*

*A Study of the Resources and Problems Involved in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel in the Countries of the ECAFE Region.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Second Session, Calcutta, 10 April 1950, E/CN.11/I and S/11 and Annexes A-F, 8 March 1950.)

1 p. + 37 + 36 + 15 + 3 + 17 + 50, mimeo.

ECAFE's Secretariat gives an account of the progress of plans for the expansion of existing iron and steel industries and/or for establishing new projects. It also indicates the causes of the delay in the realization of specific projects and the practical means of accelerating their realization. This study of the plans for the expansion and development of the iron and steel industry is based on surveys carried out in Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan and the Philippines (a special study is devoted to each of these countries and published in Annexes A, B, C, D, E and F respectively; a preliminary draft of these reports was sent to the governments concerned for their comments). A complete analysis of the expansion and development schemes of all the countries of the region will shortly be published.

The reports contained in the Annexes give detailed information concerning the various categories of the natural resources in question: hydro-electric power, labour, water-supply, steel requirements and consumption, transport and freight, choice of methods for pig-iron manufacture, details of plans and specifications, etc. (Cf. Sub-Committee's report of 17 April 1950, docs. E/CN.11/I and T/18, E/CN.11/I and S/16.)

*Survey of Present and Future Requirements of Iron and Steel Products of the Countries of the ECAFE Region.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Second Session, Calcutta, 10 April 1950, E/CN.11/I and S/10.) 8 pp., mimeo.

The report contains five tables indicating past (1935-37), present (1949-50) and future (1954) requirements in iron and steel products of some of the countries of the ECAFE region (Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Philippines). More detailed information is given in the individual report for each country.

*Interchange of Research and Technical Facilities relating to the Iron and Steel Industry of the ECAFE Region.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Second Session, Calcutta, 10 April 1950, E/CN.11/I and S/8.) 20 pp., mimeo.

At its First Session, the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel decided to promote appropriate arrangements whereby the research and technical facilities of the countries in and near the ECAFE region might be made available to member and associate member countries of the Commission. Moreover, a resolution on the regional survey of laboratories for geological and industrial research was adopted by ECAFE's Committee on Industry and Trade and subsequently endorsed by ECAFE. This survey, undertaken in co-operation with Unesco's Field Science Offices, covered the following countries: Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand.

The report contains data concerning Japan, India, Ceylon, Indonesia, New Zealand and Korea. Annex I concerns the Japanese organizations active in the field of coal, iron and steel research and development.

*Survey of Ferro-Alloys and Auxiliary Raw Materials Used in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Second Session, Calcutta, 10 April 1950, E/CN.11/I and S/7, 4 March 1950.) 21 pp., mimeo.

The ECAFE region as a whole possesses substantial deposits of most of the important minerals required by the iron and steel industry. The region is, in fact, a very important producer of these minerals and is also an exporter to other parts of the world, although the deposits are not fully exploited. The ECAFE Secretariat gives a brief report concerning the ferro-alloys and certain auxiliary raw materials used in the manufacture of iron and steel (manganese, tungsten, nickel, chromium, molybdenum, vanadium, bauxite, fluorspar, limestone, graphite). Cf. E/CN.11/I and S/6, E/CN.11/I and T/4 Add. 1.

The Secretariat intends to have more detailed surveys carried out in each country of the region with regard to the availability of these raw materials, from the point of view of intra-regional trade.

*Fuel Utilization for Manufacturing Iron and Steel.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Second Session, Calcutta, 10 April 1950, E/CN.11/I and S/12, 8 March 1950.) 33 pp., mimeo.

This report is an introduction to a series of studies now being made with regard to fuel economy (lignite utilization, coalite technique, charcoal blast furnace practice, experiments on blending of coals, coal washing, reduction of coke consumption in blast furnaces, etc.). The Report emphasizes that fuel is one of the major items in the manufacture of iron and steel (reducing agent, source of heat energy), but indicates that in many countries of Asia, particularly in regions where coking coals are not readily available, plans are being made for expanding the capacity of hydro-electric power generation.

The report deals with the following problems: shortage of coking coal in the region, definition of coking coal, coal tests, conservation in the use of coking coals, sulphur removal from pig-iron, sintering, methods by which the range of coking coal may be extended, manufacture of coke from lignite and non-coking coal, use of non-coking fines for iron smelting, use of top blast pressure and gas pressure furnaces, low shaft oxygen furnaces, sponge iron process.

*Consideration of Possibilities of Increasing Intra-regional Trade in Raw Materials and Products of the Iron and Steel Industry.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Second Session, 10 April 1950, E/CN.11/I and S/14, 8 March 1950.) 3 pp., mimeo.

The countries of the ECAFE region having a limited production capacity for iron and steel products and being unable to implement the proposed development plans except within a relatively long time-limit, it is planned to make a detailed study of their requirements in this field and to compare it with availabilities outside the region. It is thought that suitable arrangements among the various countries might be made so that a degree of specialization would be possible in certain products and that these products, upon being exchanged, would help in solving the long range problem more

quickly. In order to attack the root of the problem, it has been suggested that the Secretariat make proposals of a specific nature which will enable the countries of the region, on the one hand, to develop their iron and steel industry in general, and on the other hand to meet, where possible, certain of the needs for specialized products.

With regard to raw materials, the situation is much brighter. Almost all the necessary materials are obtainable through the regular trade channels (with the exception of coking coal). With regard to coke, substitutes are or will soon be available in sufficient quantity.

The Secretariat believes that intra-regional co-operation along the broad lines indicated above would be rich in possibilities, and that is why it proposes to make a detailed study of the question.

*Work Programme and Priorities in the Field of Iron and Steel for 1951 and 1952.* Notes by the Executive Secretary. Second Session, Calcutta, 10 April 1950, E/CN.11/I and S/15, 5 pp.; Third Session, Lahore, 14 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and S/25, 3 pp., mimeo.

These documents deal with the work programmes in question. The Secretariat gives an account of the method of investigation and research followed by it in its study of the iron and steel industry. It first observed and recorded the general nature of the problem, then separated those factors which are known from those which remain to be studied, and, lastly, presented its findings and results. In its report it endeavours to form a sound foundation upon which further data can be added, and to outline an intensive programme for further studies. The latter should relate to: country programmes (specific projects relating to the iron and steel industry); manufacturing methods and equipment; problems involved in securing plants and equipment for the iron and steel industry; raw materials (coal and iron-ore resources of the ECAFE countries, methods of utilizing fuel, technique of scrap collection); production costs and the economics of the iron and steel industry; technical assistance; co-operation among the ECAFE countries for trade in raw materials and in semi-finished and finished products, technical assistance and interchange of research and laboratory facilities.

The second of the programmes envisaged for 1951 and 1952 enumerates the following projects: country programmes (expansion of the iron and steel industry); survey of existing facilities for these industries, reduction of the cost of production and improvement of the quality of products; statistical problems; information and advisory services, intra- and inter-regional trade development, techniques of scrap collection, interchange of research and laboratory facilities (in co-operation with Unesco), agricultural implements.

Cf. docs. E/CN.11/126, E/CN.11/I and S/9, 13 and 22.

*Progress of Plans for Establishing New Iron and Steel Projects and/or Expansion of Existing Iron and Steel Industries.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Third Session, 14 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and S/19, 15 December 1950.) 1 p. + 3 + V + 67 + 9 (Annexes A-D), mimeo.

ECAFE's Secretariat presents supplements to the Annexes of document E/CN.11/I and S/11 concerning Indochina and Indonesia (Annexes B and C) as well as the result of recent investigations concerning Ceylon (Annex A) and Pakistan (Annex D). This document contains recent observations of the Secretariat's experts with regard to the establishment of an iron and steel industry and the resources available for the manufacture of iron and steel.

*Intra- and Inter-regional Trade Development in Iron and Steel.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Third Session, Lahore, 14 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and S/24, 15 December 1950.) 40 pp., mimeo.

This report deals with the availability, in the ECAFE region, of raw materials for the iron and steel industry and of semi-finished and finished iron and steel products; the trade in these commodities among countries of the region, and between the region and countries outside it; and, lastly, the existing obstacles to the development of such

trade. The report is a preliminary one and will be revised as further information becomes available.

As Japan was formerly a large consumer of raw materials for the iron and steel industry—materials which some of the ECAFE countries could export—and, to some extent, a supplier of steel products to the region, the report deals with the iron and steel industry and trade not only of the countries of the ECAFE region, but also of Japan.

The Report contains observations concerning pre-war and post-war trade and the existing equipment of the iron and steel industry, as well as information (by countries) concerning Burma, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Korea, the Federation of Malay States and Singapore, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan. Lastly, there is a table which shows the availability of European iron and steel equipment for export (according to documents published by the Economic Commission for Europe, doc. E/EC/E/117).

*Progress in Formulating Uniform Statistical Reporting Methods.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Third Session, Lahore, 14 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and S/23, 15 December 1950.) 14 pp., 4 tables, mimeo.

In order to facilitate comparison and to eliminate various inadequacies in the preparation of statistics concerning the iron and steel industry, the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel has recommended that the Secretariat should make a study of the various aspects for uniform and proper statistical reporting. The work programme therefore includes a study on internationally comparable reporting methods on iron and steel statistics and the exploration of the possibility of their introduction and use in the ECAFE countries. Similar work is being done by the Steel Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Statistical Office.

ECAFE's Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel presents *pro forma* already adopted by the ECE Steel Committee for the reporting of iron and steel production and of consumption of the main raw materials required; a sample form filled in for Belgium is attached as an example. With regard to the requirements of the ECAFE region, the *pro forma* are merely of a temporary nature, pending the receipt by the Commission of the final proposals from the United Nations Statistical Office.

*Survey of Laboratory Facilities and Possibilities of Interchange of Research and Technical Facilities.* (Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel, Third Session, Lahore, 15 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and S/20.) 48 pp., mimeo.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel on 29 August 1949 and the resolution adopted by the Committee on Industry and Trade at its First Session (doc. E/CN.11/216), the Secretariat presents in this report the results of the survey—undertaken in co-operation with Unesco's Field Science Offices—of laboratory facilities, in and near the ECAFE region, which might be utilized by the iron and steel industry. This report follows on a previous report submitted to the Sub-Committee at its Second Session in April 1950 and relating to the progress of work carried out in the same field in co-operation with Unesco.

In addition to general observations concerning equipment, staff, laboratory, accommodation, finance, etc., the report contains an enumeration (by countries) of the laboratory facilities in the ECAFE region, as well as of the facilities for the training of personnel (in Australia, Japan and India). The Appendix contains a directory of the most important research and technical facilities relating to the iron and steel industry in the ECAFE region and in countries outside that region (France, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom) and a list of publications relating to coal and iron.

### *Inland Transport*

*Study on International Railway Organization in Europe and North America, and Possible Methods of Organization in Asia and the Far East.* (Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, E/CN.11/TRANS/6 and Annexes I-IV and Add. 1 and 2.) Mimeo. The present document describes the structure, statutes and work of existing railway



organizations: the Association of American Railroads, the International Union of Railways and the Indian Railway Conference Association. As the affiliation of the railway administration of the ECAFE region with these organizations will probably not suffice to solve problems of information, research and technique, it seems desirable to establish an Asian and Far Eastern Railway Association. The Secretariat presents for that purpose a study containing a draft plan of organization for the proposed Asian and Far-Eastern Railway Association (Annex IV). This plan deals with the field of activities of the future organization, its membership, budget, structure (General Assembly, President, Board of Directors and its functions, Appointment of Permanent officers, Meetings, Official Languages, Chief Executive Officer and his functions), accounts, travelling and other expenses, committees and sub-committees, voting, central information bureau, scope of the decisions of the Association, etc. In an addendum to the main document, the Secretariat presents a simplified form of standardization which might be adopted by the Association at the outset.

Annex III contains extracts from the Conference Rules (Part I) of the Indian Railways Conference Association.

Cf. also Memorandum from the Government of the United Kingdom concerning the study of an International Railway Organization and the possible methods of establishing it in Asia and the Far East: doc. E/CN.11/TRANS/13, 29 June 1950.

*Study on the Collection and Analysis of Transport Statistics.* Note by the Secretariat (*Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, E/CN.11/TRANS/14, 20 July 1950). 12 pp., mimeo.

This Note considers the measures taken by the Commission and the United Nations Statistical Office for collecting transport statistics and suggests that, in order to avoid overlapping, the Secretariat should collect only those statistics which are necessary for the study of specific transport projects and those relating to fixed transport installations. The Annex contains a list of the statistical series recommended, established on a uniform basis, as well as the definitions of terms used in the matter of transport (docs. E/CN.2/75—E/CN.3/85).

The report is divided into four chapters: (a) introduction; (b) transport statistics of general economic and technical importance; (c) transport statistics bearing upon specific problems (railway transport, road transport, waterways transport); (d) draft resolution by ECAFE (close liaison with the United Nations Statistical Office as regards both publication and utilization of the statistical series collected by the latter; limitation of the work of ECAFE's Secretariat to specific well-defined objectives; planning of action—on the basis of statistics obtained from the United Nations Statistical Office and from governments—to be undertaken in the transport field through or by ECAFE; a study of the problem of the achievement of comparability in statistics of the length and character of the roads of the countries and territories of the ECAFE region).

*Long-Term Problems having a Bearing on the Present Programme of Work.* Note by the Secretariat (*Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, E/CN.11/TRANS/21, 7 September 1950). 9 pp., mimeo.

This report enumerates the various long-term problems arising in the field of transport in the ECAFE region. The Secretariat emphasizes the difficulty of making a clear-cut distinction between long and short-term problems owing to the fact that in many cases certain aspects of short-term problems are definitely long-term. It also emphasizes that some of the problems cannot be classified as either short or long-term, but bear on services of a continuing nature, such as the distribution of technical literature. Lastly, the document contains proposals for the consideration of long-term problems as a whole.

The report is divided as follows: long-term general transport problems; long-term railway problems; long-term road problems; long-term inland waterways and port problems; possible means of handling long-term problems.

Cf. "Provisional Agenda of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport", Bangkok, 24 October 1950, doc. E/CN.11/TRANS/24, dated 3 August 1950, and "Summary of Documentation", doc. E/CN.11/TRANS/26, dated 23 September 1950.

*Further Measures of Intra-regional Co-operation—ECAFE Standing Committee on Inland Transport or other Measures.* Memorandum by the Executive Secretary (*Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, E/CN.11/TRANS/22, 11 September 1950). 23 pp., mimeo.

This Memorandum shows that the problems of inland transport in the ECAFE region fall into two categories: (a) those of an international character; (b) those which, although of a national character, could be more usefully examined on the international plane owing to their common nature. Almost all these problems are continuous or of a long-term nature and should therefore be examined by experts meetings at regular intervals. The memorandum gives examples of intra-regional co-operation in Europe, Latin America and Africa, as well as a brief description of the functions and organization of the proposed Inland Transport Committee of ECAFE. Lastly, the memorandum emphasizes the need for the development of non-governmental transport organizations in the region in order to help such a Committee to carry out research and surveys on technical questions.

The Annexes contain: the report of the meeting of Inland Transport Experts (Singapore, 1949) and the text of Ecosoc Resolution 298 (XI)H concerning the co-ordination of Inland Transport.

*Transport Questions Referred to Regional Commissions by the Economic and Social Council.* Communication by the Secretariat (*Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts in Inland Transport, E/CN.11/TRANS/23, 14 September 1950). 4 pp., mimeo.

The Secretariat enumerates the transport questions referred to regional Economic Commissions by Ecosoc (Resolutions No. 9—doc. E/1665—and No. 10—doc. E/CN.2/92—of the Transport and Communications Commission, concerning international road transport and the uniform system of road signs and signals; the development and co-ordination of inland transport, regional organization in this field, doc. E/CN.11/TRANS/22.

#### *Flood Control*

*Annual Report of the Bureau of Flood Control* (September 1949—December 1950). (E/CN.11/263, E/CN.11/FLOOD/6, 15 December 1950.) 19 pp., mimeo.

The report is submitted to ECAFE by the Chief of the Bureau of Flood Control in pursuance of ECAFE's Resolution E/CN.11/178 of 10 December 1949, and follows earlier reports of 5 September 1949 (doc. E/CN.11/201, covering the period April-August 1949), and of 20 May 1950 (E/CN.11/257, containing the Bureau's work programme and priorities of work for the remainder of 1950 and 1951). It also presents the proposed future programme of work 1951 and subsequent years.

The Bureau has worked in close co-operation with other Divisions of the Secretariat, and ECAFE and its resources have been utilized by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in providing technical assistance to ECAFE countries.

The report contains the following chapters: (I) The problem: flood conditions and flood control in Asia and the Far East; (II) Work of the Bureau from September 1949 to December 1950, and (III) Future programme of work of the Bureau of Flood Control for 1951 and subsequent years. The main features of the new projects proposed by the Bureau would be the investigation and promotion of multiple purpose river basin development for flood control, the value of which has often been stressed by governments, the technical study of problems relating to flood control of international rivers, and the publication of a hydrological Yearbook for the ECAFE region. The Bureau also proposes to investigate the possibilities of co-ordinating the utilization of existing facilities for hydraulic research in different countries of the region, and of pooling experts for flood control works, as well as of co-operation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in the field of flood control.

*Methods of Flood Control.* Background paper prepared by Bureau of Flood Control. (Technical Conference on Flood Control, New Delhi, January 1951, E/CN.11/FLOOD/1, 1 August 1950.) 85 pp., mimeo.

The aim of the note is to set forth the observations made in various countries of the

world, especially in the ECAFE region, on the different methods of flood control. The document is in five parts.

Part I (pp. 6-15) contains general considerations of stability of rivers, and deals with nearly stable rivers, unstable rivers (the Yellow River, the Brahmaputra and the Kosi), and with the effect of freshets on river beds.

Part II (pp. 16-45) deals with embankments and river training, and contains the following chapters: (A) engineering effectiveness of embankments (origin, alignment, influence of the distance between dykes, cross-section of dykes, breaches of dykes, protection of dykes during floods, cost of construction and upkeep); (B) effect of embankments on river bed (general, analysis of phenomenon, observations made); (C) too early dyking; (D) advantages and disadvantages of embanking; (E) river channel improvement.

Part III (pp. 46-62) deals with storage, detention and diversion, and contains the following chapters: (A) reservoirs; (B) cost of flood control reservoirs; (C) multi-purpose reservoirs; (D) advantages and disadvantages of reservoirs; (E) river diversion; (F) reservoirs versus channel improvement (including embankments and diversion).

Part IV (pp. 63-73) deals with soil and water conservation, and has four chapters: (A) Effect of vegetal cover on flood flow; (B) effect of vegetal cover on sediment flow; (C) extent of soil erosion in countries of ECAFE region; (D) problems of soil erosion control.

Part V (pp. 74-82) deals with some other aspects of flood control, the design flood, flood forecasting, and the economics of flood control.

The Appendix contains a report by Dr. M. A. Huberman of FAO on the soil and water conservation key to flood control.

*Study of the Economic and Social Aspects of Erosion Control.* Report by J. H. Haan (Bogor, Indonesia). (Technical Conference on Flood Control, New Delhi, January 1951, E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.26, 1 December 1950.) 11 pp., mimeo.

The author studies the problem of soil erosion in Indonesia, with special reference to the various natural conditions of that country (increase of the population in relation to agricultural development, reduced productivity of wide areas owing to soil erosion, etc.). He surveys a number of social and economic questions (pre-capitalist nature of the Indonesian village, rural development, democratic communities, religious traditions, shifting cultivation) in their relation to the work of irrigation and soil conservation.

*A Review of the Recent Floods (1950) in Punjab (India), with Suggestions for Short-term and Long-term Measures.* Report by C. L. Handa and S. R. Sehgal (Punjab, Amritsar, India). (Technical Conference on Flood Control, New Delhi, January 1951, E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.23, 15 December 1950.) 17 pp., mimeo.

The report studies the causes of the heavy flooding that occurred in the Punjab (India) in September 1950, due to excessive rainfall, ground and atmospheric conditions. It goes on to set out the steps considered necessary to deal with such floods, both short-term measures (protection bunds, pumping stations, resumption of open well irrigation, blocking of creeks, re-siting of villages on higher ground), and long-term measures (development of existing drainages, digging of new drains, training of drainages with marginal bunds, construction of tube-wells with pumping stations). The report also calls for a far-reaching programme of study and observation of rainfall and of the circumstances leading to the floods in question.

Cf. also study by Seiichi Sato and Masanobu Hosi, E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.21, 15 December 1950 on the composition of river beds.

*Study on Flood Problems of Patiala and Their Solution.* Report by Harbans Lal (Patiala and East Punjab, India). (Technical Conference of Flood Control, New Delhi, January 1951, E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.27, 15 December 1950.) 36 pp. and 8 tables; French summary, 4 pp., mimeo.

The writer studies the problem of flood control in the light of experience of the flooding of the Patiala (a tributary of the Ghaggar River) in 1853, 1887 and 1949. He describes the protective work carried out between 1874 and 1892, and the work of widening and

canalizing the river bed between 1946 and 1948, and concludes by proposing new remedies for similar floods to those of 1949 (construction of a storage reservoir for flood water, diversions, providing an additional waterway above the level of the 1949 flood, improved drainage towards the south of the city of Patiala, training of the watercourse, strengthening of protection bunds, etc.).

## II. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### GENERAL

*Continued Co-operation of ECAFE with Specialized Agencies and other Governmental Organizations.* Report by the Executive Secretary (June 1950-February 1951). (ECAFE, Seventh Session, E/CN.11/271, 29 November 1950.) 14 pp. mimeo. The report states that co-operation between ECAFE and the Specialized Agencies concerned has been extended, so that overlapping has been reduced to a minimum, and there has been a substantial area of joint activity. The existence of FAO's Regional Office and of Unesco's Field Science Co-operation Offices in the ECAFE region have materially helped in reaching this satisfactory state of affairs, which is in accordance with Ecosoc resolution 324 (XI) of 9 August 1950 (cf. docs. E/1682 and 1684).

The Executive Secretary surveys ECAFE's co-operation with FAO (cf. docs. E/CN.11/AC.11/3 and E/CN.11/TRANS/34/Rev.1) with ILO (cf. docs. E/CN.11/I and T/39, E/CN.11/272, and E/CN.11/TRANS/10 and 48), with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, with the International Monetary Fund, with ICAO, with ITO (Interim Commission), with Unesco (cf. doc. E/CN.11/229) and with WHO. As regards the other governmental organizations, the report notes the co-operation with the Allied authorities in Japan (cf. doc. E/CN.11/I and T/42) and with the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia.

### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

*Report of ILO on its Activities in Relation to the ECAFE Region* (13 September 1948-15 January 1951). (ECAFE, Seventh Session, Lahore, 28 February 1951, E/CN.11/272, 15 January 1951.) 34 pp., mimeo.

The report deals with the following activities of ILO: (a) Technical documentation for the Asian countries; (b) manpower experts for the Asian countries; (c) training programmes for officials engaged in the organization of vocational training for vocational instructors and for supervisors; (d) other activities.

Appendix I contains a resolution concerning Employment Service Organization, adopted on 26 January 1950; Appendix II a resolution on vocational and technical training, adopted on 26 January 1950; Appendix III ILO'S technical assistance project concerning Asian regional vocational training institutes, and Appendix IV for the project for a supervisor training institute in Asia.

*Manpower in Asia.* Reports by the Manpower Committee. (Governing Body, 110th Session, 29 December 1949, GB110/21/32 and 33; 111th Session, 8-11 March 1950, GB111/13/19; 112th Session, 2-3 June 1950, GB112/12 and 28; 113th Session, 21-25 November 1950, GB113/13/23.) 53 pp., mimeo.

This collection of documents on manpower problems in Asia includes two reports by the Asian Manpower Committee (GB110/21/32 and GB113/13/23), two reports on joint sessions of the Asian, European and Latin-American Manpower Committees (GB.111/13/19 and 112/15/28), and one report on the Joint Session of the Asian and European Manpower Committees (GB.110/21/33).

The first two reports deal with the following problems: extended activities of the Asian Field Office so as to give greater assistance in the organization of employment services and in putting into effect the migration programmes in Asia; activities

concerning regional vocational training programmes (doc. GB.112/AMPC/D1); projects for labour surveys (doc. GB.112/AMPC/D3); and technical assistance (doc. GB.113/AMPC/D2).

The two following reports on the Joint Sessions of the Asian, European and Latin-American Manpower Committees deal with proposals for the reorganization of the Manpower Committees of the Governing Body (doc. GB.111/JMPC/D.1); the appointment of the Chairman of the Preliminary Migration Conference; resolution adopted by the Asian Regional Conference at Ceylon (docs. GB.112/2/6 and 111/JMPC/D.3) and the report of the Preliminary Migration Conference (doc. GB.112/JMPC/D.2). Two progress reports of 27 February and 19 May 1950 are given in the Annexes, as well as a summary of measures to promote the full use of manpower on an international basis.

The last of the reports in question deals in particular with the Preliminary Migration Conference and with vocational training of teachers in a broad sense.

*Report of the Technical Assistance Committee.* (Governing Body, 110th Session, Mysore, January 1950, GB.110/20/35.) 13 pp., mimeo.

The Technical Assistance Committee met at Mysore on 30 December 1949 and took note of Ecosoc resolution 222 (IX) A of 15 August 1949 (Appendix I) and General Assembly Resolution of 16 November 1949 (Appendix II). It recommended the Governing Body to authorize the Director-General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that ILO will participate in the expanded programme of technical assistance under the conditions laid down by the General Assembly.

*Record of the Asian Regional Conference.* (Governing Body, 111th Session, Geneva, 8-11 March 1950, GB.111/2/6.) 17 pp. + 2 Appendices, 38 pp., mimeo.

The Asian Regional Conference was held at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, from 16-27 January 1950. Eighteen countries were represented (14 by a tripartite delegation; China and Thailand were absent). The Conference dealt with the following problems: labour inspection, promotion of workers' welfare, development of the co-operative movement, agricultural wages and increased income of primary producers, organization of manpower. A number of resolutions were adopted, relating in particular to conferences of representatives of Asian Inspection Services, the protection of women and young persons, national and international action regarding the co-operative movement in Asia, remuneration of rural workers, technical assistance, vocational and technical training, training of instructors, etc.

The document contains the report of the Conference, the text of the resolutions adopted (Appendix I) and the report of the Credentials Committee (Appendix II).

Cf. doc. GB.110/23/27 regarding the participation of the United States of Indonesia.

*Report of the Asian Advisory Committee on the Work of its Second Session.* (Bandoeng, 18-20 December 1950, Governing Body, GB.114/3/7, 114th Session, 6-10 March 1951.) 13 pp., mimeo.

The document contains an account of the work of the Second Session of the Asian Advisory Committee: volume of Asian Labour Laws in preparation, problems of wage policy in Asian countries, worker's housing programmes in those countries, examination of the conditions of employment of Asian seafarers, the expanded technical assistance programme of ILO, migrations, representation of Asian countries on the Governing Body and Committees of ILO, proposals for future Asian technical meetings, proposals to be submitted to the Governing Body for the agenda of the next Asian Regional Conference, proposals concerning the agenda of the next session of the Committee.

The Governing Body of ILO is invited to refer to the Technical Assistance Committee recommendations relating to technical assistance in solving wage problems and worker's housing and to the sending of information to Governments on the fields in which ILO can render technical assistance. The report also considers the action to be taken by the Office as regards various studies and other measures recommended by the Committee.

Cf. doc. GB.112/8, May-June 1950: Proposals concerning the Asian [Advisory

Committee; in particular the problem of the Committee's competence to define the Asian region.

*Examination of the Conditions of Employment of Asian Seafarers in Relation to the Proposed Asian Maritime Conference.* (Asian Advisory Committee, Second Session, Bandoeng, December 1950, AAC/II/D.1.) 7 pp., mimeo.

The two successive ILO Regional Conferences for Asia (1947 and 1950) recommended the Governing Body to consider the need for holding at an early date a Tripartite Maritime Conference of Asian countries and other countries employing Asian seamen and to direct the Office to prepare a report on the conditions of their employment. The ILO Governing Body at its 103rd Session instructed the Office to complete as rapidly as possible its study of the conditions in question, and at its 111th Session authorized the Director-General to consult the two groups of the Joint Maritime Commission on the desirability of holding the proposed Asian Maritime Conference.

In connexion with its 1949 publication of a report on seafarer's conditions in India and Pakistan (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 14), ILO publishes its questionnaire on conditions of employment of seafarers (Annex I) and the replies received on the subject from the two groups of the Joint Maritime Commission (Annex II). The Seafarers' Group was in favour of a conference being held at the earliest possible date, whereas the Shipowners' Group was unable to express an informed opinion until it had seen the report of the Office on the subject. The latter therefore proposes that the JMC be convened in April or May 1951 to discuss the matter (proposed Conference agenda and composition).

Cf. doc. AAC/II/Agenda and AAC/II/D.4: proposals to be submitted to the Governing Body of ILO concerning the agenda of the forthcoming Asian Regional Conference, item (c).

*Representation of Asian countries on the Governing Body and Committees of ILO* (Asian Advisory Committee, Second Session, Bandoeng, December 1950, AAC/II/D.3.) 9 pp. in French, mimeo.

The ILO Asian Regional Conference of 1950 adopted a recommendation concerning the measures to be taken to ensure equitable and appropriate representation of Asian countries on the Governing Body and Committees of ILO. The International Labour Office presents a list of Asian members of those bodies (Annex), and adds general comment on their representation in the industrial and other committees of ILO (independently of the differences between them and of variations in the choice of their members on account of nationality).

*Volume of Asian Labour Laws* (in preparation). (Asian Advisory Committee, Second Session, Bandoeng, December 1950, AAC/II/D.2.) 1 p., mimeo.

The volume of Asian Labour Laws that is being brought out by the Indian Branch of ILO will consist of two parts: Part I will contain an introduction summarizing by subjects the main features of the laws of the different countries, and will contain the following chapters: employment and unemployment, vocational training and apprenticeship conditions of work, employment of children and young persons, employment of women, industrial safety and hygiene, social security, industrial relations, seafarers, and labour inspection. Part II will contain the texts of the more important laws arranged by countries in chronological order, as well as references to legislation excluded from the volume for lack of space. Major rules, regulations and notifications will be indicated in footnotes. About 120 laws will be included in the volume, and Part II will contain the laws of the following countries of the ECAFE region: Burma, Ceylon, French possessions in India, Hong Kong, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, as well as the laws of Afghanistan, China and Japan. The work should be ready for distribution by March 1951.

*The Co-operative Organization of Small-scale Cottage and Handicraft Industries.* Report prepared for the Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation, Karachi, December 1950 (ATCC/1/4/4, 1950). 30 pp., mimeo.

The role of handicrafts and small-scale industries in the changing pattern of economic and social life is of considerable importance to countries that are still in early phases of industrial development. In Asia, for instance, it has attracted much attention (cf. resolutions of the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference, New Delhi, 1947; declaration by Pakistan; Indian resolution of 1948 on industrial policy). Various measures have been taken in several countries in the region to implement these resolutions.

The ILO report reviews the various aspects of co-operative organization, and begins by explaining the terms used (handicrafts, small-scale industry, cottage industry). It is divided into three chapters:

- (1) The economic background (general characteristics, traditional industries and the rise of modern industry).
- (2) Problems and possibilities of development (advantages of small enterprises, absorption of surplus population, objectives of public policy).
- (3) Co-operative organization (special problems of organization in handicrafts and small-scale industries, types of co-operative organization suited for handicrafts and small-scale industries, development of secondary agricultural operations by co-operatives, adaptability of co-operative organization, organizational form to be adopted, importance of federating local co-operations, inter-co-operative relations, and the State and co-operation).

The Appendix contains a list of industries and services known to be practised on a handicraft basis in various countries. (Most of the industries mentioned are those requiring the investment of relatively little capital.)

Cf. doc. GB.112/19/42: Agenda of the Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation.

*The Training of Co-operative Office-bearers and Employers.* Report prepared for the Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation, Karachi, December 1950 (ATCC/1/4/3, 1950). 26 pp., mimeo.

The contribution that the co-operative movement can make to the economic development of Asian countries is largely dependent on the measures taken to train and educate the office-bearers and employees of a growing and more diversified co-operative movement.

The two ILO Asian Regional Conferences had drawn attention to certain aspects of this question (cf. ILO publication *The Development of the Co-operative Movement in Asia*, Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 19, 1949, and doc. AAC/II/agenda). In the present report, ILO surveys some of the more important characteristics of training methods now in use in various countries, so as to provide examples and information which might be put to good use by the Asian countries. It emphasizes that education and training in co-operation are important in the first place because in a movement based on democratic principles, the membership, their elected leaders and their workers must be fully conversant with those aims and principles. This problem is particularly important for Asian countries, where co-operation has not as yet accumulated the tradition and experience that it has gained in the West through over a century of highly diversified enterprise, especially since most Asian countries almost entirely lack office-bearers, leaders and members with sufficient co-operative education. The development of co-operative education and propaganda is therefore urgent.

The first chapter of the report reviews training schemes for office-bearers and employees in the various countries of the ECAFE region, especially in Ceylon, India and Pakistan. The second chapter deals with the setting up of permanent co-operative educational institutions (including Ceylon and India); the third with training incentives both for vocational training and the financing of employee-training schemes; while the fourth and last chapter contains the conclusions.

*Establishment of Organic or Working Relationships between Co-operatives.* Report prepared for the Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation, Karachi, December 1950 (ATCC/1/4/2, 1950). 33 pp., mimeo.

Generally speaking, the various co-operative movements show a tendency towards collaboration for the purpose of establishing an organized economy on all planes, including the international. In Asian countries, too, it is felt that any machinery

establishing direct and systematic economic relations between organized producers and organized consumers brings considerable economic and social advantages both to the parties directly concerned and to the community as a whole. (Recommendations submitted in 1946 by the Co-operative Planning Committee set up by the Indian Government, etc.)

The present report was prepared by ILO on the basis of documentation accumulated during the past 30 years, and of the systematic studies carried out under its auspices, first by the International Committee for Inter-Co-operative Relations, and later by the ILO Advisory Committee on Co-operation. The need is now to work out a policy of inter-co-operative relations suited to Asian countries and to seek practical methods for its effective application.

The report is divided into four chapters, of which the first is devoted to a general study of the nature and form of co-operative organizations, showing the variety of existing connexions between co-operatives of the same type or different types. In the second chapter an attempt is made to enumerate the various co-operatives or other organizations through which inter-co-operative relationships could be developed in Asia. Chapter III reviews methods of solving problems which arise in regard to the establishment of organic or working relationships among co-operatives. Finally, the principal suggestions put forward in the report are summarized in a brief conclusion (Chapter IV) intended to offer a basis for discussion at the Conference, and to lead to the formulation of recommendations.

Annexed is an ILO questionnaire on inter-co-operative relations.

*ILO and the Co-operative Movement.* Memorandum prepared for the Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation, Karachi, December 1950 (ATCC/1/4/1, 1950). 14 pp., mimeo.

The preparatory Asian Regional Conference organized by ILO at New Delhi (1947) invited the Governing Body of ILO to convene a conference of experts in co-operation to study various problems bearing upon the development of the co-operative movement in Asia, and to submit suitable recommendations for future action (Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation). The subject of the organization of co-operative development was placed on the agenda of the Asian Regional Conference of January 1950 (Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon), which adopted resolutions dealing with national and international action in regard to the co-operative movement in Asian countries. (The resolutions in question are reproduced as annexes I and II to the present report.)

With a view to facilitating the practical application of these measures, it was felt that an examination of these at the technical level would be desirable. The Asian Technical Conference on Co-operation was therefore arranged at Karachi (December 1950), in order to enable experts from the region to compare the practical application of the ILO Regional Conference resolutions in their respective countries, and to consider in common such difficulties as might arise in this work.

The report surveys the fresh problems raised as a result of the growth in size, and more particularly of the increasing diversity, of co-operative activity in the Asian countries (rural credit co-operative as the first type of co-operative, consumer, housing, workers' production, labour contracting, thrift and loan, insurance, health and social welfare co-operatives, etc.) The report also gives an account of ILO activities since 1920 in collecting and compiling co-operative data.

In the countries of the region, methods of procedure must as far as possible be co-ordinated, working techniques of common value to the countries concerned evolved, and the points upon which ILO might be invited to concentrate in the study of different forms and problems of co-operation in relation to the special needs of Asian countries must be determined.

Annex III contains a list of ILO publications on co-operation.

*ILO Inland Transport Committee and ECAFE Ad Hoc Committee of Experts on Inland Transport.*

Letter from ILO (ECAFE, *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport, E/CN.11/TRANS/27, 28 September 1950). 3 pp., mimeo.

On the occasion of the meeting of the ECAFE *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts on Inland Transport (doc. E/CN.11/TRANS/24), ILO presents a note on the activities of its



own Inland Transport Committee set up by ILO's Governing Body in 1939 to promote international co-operation in the study of the working conditions and social problems of the inland transport industry (railways, road transport, inland navigation, docks and civil aviation).

The ILO Committee is a tripartite body, which already includes India and Pakistan among the countries of the ECAFE region. At its three sessions in 1945, 1947 and 1949, it dealt with economic methods for the construction, maintenance and efficient use of transport installations, with the preparation of transport statistics and labour statistics in inland transport.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL  
ORGANIZATION

*Addresses by Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of Unesco, in Ceylon, Pakistan and India.* (Address at the Ceremonial Meeting of the National Commission for Unesco of Ceylon at Colombo, 14 March 1951: DB/115; Address to the Executive Committee of the Teachers' Union of Ceylon, Colombo, 15 March 1951: DG/121; Address to the inaugural meeting of the Pakistan National Commission for Unesco, Karachi, 19 March 1951: DG/116; Address to the Indian National Commission for Unesco, New Delhi, 24 March 1951: DG/117.) 28 pp., offset.

In these four addresses, the Director-General of Unesco set out the Organization's ideals and its practical programme, which aims at translating into reality the moral and intellectual interdependence of the peoples, with a view to consolidating international peace. He reviewed the following problems: Regional Science Co-operation Offices (in particular the Delhi office and its expansion to cover the social sciences in 1951), expert missions, the organization of pilot projects, regional centres for the training of staff and the preparation of fundamental education materials, study fellowships, public information, clearing house activities, the convening of expert committees and international conferences, co-operation with international non-governmental organizations, adoption and ratification of international conventions regulating certain problems of major importance to Unesco, work of the National Commissions and international organizations. In his Karachi address, he stressed the technical assistance programme and Unesco's participation in its general realization, with special reference to Pakistan. In his address at New Delhi Mr. Torres Bodet emphasized the problem and method of exchanges of persons, material and information, etc., the development of public libraries, the preparation of a cultural and scientific history of mankind, and the Round Table Conference proposed for 1951 on cultural and philosophical relationships between West and East.

In his address to the teachers of Ceylon, the Director-General of Unesco spoke of the educator's role among all free peoples. It is to them that Unesco must look for its human foundation and for its human contacts with the concrete realities of our time.

*ECAFE/Unesco Joint Working Party on Measures to Increase the Availability of Educational and Scientific Materials in the ECAFE Region.* (ECAFE, Seventh Session, E/CN.11/266, 28 December 1950.) 45 pp., mimeo.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by ECAFE on 29 October 1949 at its Fifth Session (doc. E/CN.11/229, given as Appendix I), a joint ECAFE/Unesco Working Party was set up to study ways of increasing educational, scientific and cultural supplies in the ECAFE region. The Working Party consisted of two representatives of Unesco's Secretariat and two representatives of ECAFE (one representing the Secretariat, the other the United Nations Department of Social Welfare), and of national experts. The Working Party's first meeting was held in New Delhi on 21 and 22 December 1949. It was decided to confine the first phase of the enquiry to practical problems, on the basis of the replies to a questionnaire from the interested governments, universities and other institutes for higher education concerning scientific material (Appendix 2).

The present report studies the import requirements for the various countries of the material in question, and the financial implications of those needs (cf. Appendix 3), the problem of the removal of trade barriers to the importation of the materials and

agreements to that effect, the possibilities of increased production and export in the ECFAFE region (cf. Annex A), supply availabilities outside the ECFAFE region (availabilities outside the dollar area, trade agreements, grants under development and technical assistance programmes, Unesco coupon scheme), other related problems (language problems, war stocks, loan of scientific equipment for research purposes, appeal to national academies and institutions of similar standing, photostat and microfilming services in the region), and finally the future of the Working Party.

The conclusions and recommendations relate to trade agreements, grants, credits, foreign exchange allocation, local production and export, etc. (For other forms of ECFAFE/Unesco co-operation, cf. doc. E/1710, E/CN.11/241, Rev.1, p. 59.)

*Vacancies in Member States of Unesco and Less Developed Areas of the World for Advanced Specialized Teaching Staff from Abroad.* (EXP/TT/1, Paris, 26 February 1951.) 6 pp. offset.

In accordance with recommendation IV of the Meeting of Experts on the International Interchange of Teachers (July 1950), Unesco publishes the first list of requirements for advanced specialized teaching staff, *inter alia* in India and Pakistan, for which Unesco has been asked to assist in the recruitment of suitable personnel. Additional lists will be published as necessary. Appointment in each case will be the subject of direct negotiations between the requesting government or institution and the candidates concerned. Unesco requests, however, that all applications for the vacancies be addressed to it for transmission.

*Second Regional Conference of Unesco National Commissions.* Bangkok, 26 November-10 December 1951 (XR/NC/Conf.3/4, Paris, 7 May 1951). 6 pp. offset.

In compliance with resolution 30.1344 adopted by the General Conference of Unesco (Fifth Session), a Second Regional Conference of Unesco National Commissions will be held in 1951 at Bangkok. As was the case for the similar meeting held in Havana in December 1950 for the Western Hemisphere, the Conference will offer representatives of National Commissions an opportunity to discuss a limited number of projects in the general programme of Unesco which appear to be of particular interest to Member States in the region. In addition, the Conference will consider practical measures which might be taken with a view to strengthening the National Commissions of the region, increasing their participation in Unesco's activities, and co-ordinating their efforts fully with those of the Organization's Secretariat.

The note reviews the aims and organization of the Conference, its draft agenda (development of Unesco National Commissions, fundamental and adult education, teaching and dissemination of science, technical assistance, cultural activities, etc.).

*Committee Structure of National Commissions of Unesco and National Co-operating Bodies.* (XR/NC/Conf. 3/5, 13 June 1951.) 13 pp., offset.

The note reviews the 53 National Commissions or National Co-operating Bodies for Unesco, and lists the committees established by those organizations. Among the countries mentioned are the following from the ECFAFE region:

- (a) India (Committees: Constitution, Exchange of Persons, Ghandian Plan for World Peace, inventory of works of classical Indian art, improvement of textbooks, translation of classics and contemporary works of literature, philosophy, the Humanities and the social and natural sciences).
- (b) Pakistan (no committees).
- (c) Thailand (Committees of: education, book coupons, culture, science and technical assistance projects).

For the United Kingdom territories of South-East Asia, cf. "United Kingdom".

#### INTERNATIONAL BANK

*Statement by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on Policies and Procedures with regard to Loan Applications.* (ECFAFE, Committee on Industry and Trade,

Second Session, Note by the Executive Secretary, E/CN.11/I and T/19, 21 March 1950.) 6 pp., mimeo.

At its Fifth Session, ECAFE adopted a recommendation according to which, in view of the importance to the countries of the ECAFE region of financial assistance by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Secretariat should, in consultation with the International Bank, make a study of the Bank's loan requirements in respect of a few categories of projects of an important character common to most countries of the region.

In accordance with this resolution, the Executive Secretary presents a statement by the Bank indicating the requirements which it expects to be fulfilled, in terms of general economic data and specific details of the projects to be supplied by an applicant country, to enable the Bank to judge whether the projects in question can be considered sound.

The statement explains the procedure adopted with regard to loans to Member Governments or to governmental authorities or agencies, or private enterprises in the territories of Member Governments (conditions of guarantee: use of the loan; prospects of repayment; impossibility of obtaining the loan in the private market; use of funds only for authorized, reasonable and productive purposes; exploratory or general enquiries by the Bank, etc.). As regards the special problems of the countries of the ECAFE region, a Bank mission is at present studying on the spot the financial and economic problems of three or four of its members.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

*The Principle underlying the Fund's Balance of Payments Schedule.* (Regional Conference of Statisticians, Rangoon, 22 January 1951; Report prepared by the International Monetary Fund, E/CN.11/STAT/5, 20 December 1950.) 11 pp., mimeo.

The Report contains the following chapters: concept of economic transactions, definition of residents, borderline cases, exceptions to resident foreigner principles, difference from record of exchange transactions, the abbreviated schedule, regional classification, compensatory official financing. (Details concerning this financing are to be found in the first *Balance of Payments Manual* published by IMF.)

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

*Building Materials for Countries in the South-East Asia Region.* (ECAFE, Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, Lahore, 15 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and T/46, 5 January 1951.) 4 pp., mimeo.

The South-East Asia Regional Office of WHO presents a note on the scarcity of building materials (iron, cement, constructional timber, tiles) in the region. Programmes for the improvement of housing are being hampered by this shortage rather than by lack of technical knowledge. The WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia discussed this question at its Second Session in September 1949, and suggested that it should be taken up with ECAFE.

WHO publishes the replies received from Burma, Ceylon, India and Thailand concerning those countries' requirements in building materials which could not be met locally. WHO proposes that ECAFE consider ways of assisting these countries in this respect.

*Establishment of Antibiotics and Insecticides Production Plants in South-East Asia.* Note by the Regional Office for South-East Asia of the World Health Organization (ECAFE, Committee on Industry and Trade, Third Session, Lahore, 15 February 1951, E/CN.11/I and T/47, 4 January 1951). 5 pp., mimeo.

In the 10 years, antibiotics such as penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin, terramycin and chloromycetin have become established as one of the most potent weapons in combating disease. The need to provide sufficient antibiotics is making itself felt throughout the world, as well as the need for extensive knowledge of their technical

production, and WHO has therefore reverted to the former UNRRA project for assisting nations to produce penicillin. It has set up an expert committee on the subject to give support to the WHO/Unicef field projects in the eradication of venereal diseases, tuberculosis, etc.

The Report surveys the recommendations of the said WHO committee, of the WHO Executive Board, of the Programme Committee of the Third World Health Assembly and of the South-East Asia Regional Committee. As regards in particular the ECAFE region and South-East Asia, the report gives an account of the work of the Section of Antibiotics and Insecticides of WHO at Geneva, in co-operation with the Governments of India, Ceylon and Thailand, and of the WHO delegation to the Second Session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Trade (cf. doc. E/CN.11/239).

## ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES RELATING TO SOUTH ASIA

This bibliography, which is based on the information available in Paris, does not claim to be exhaustive. The editors realize that they have not mentioned all the United Nations publications, but they believe they have mentioned the most important.

The documents quoted are listed under the name of the organization which published them. They are arranged in chronological order, which coincides with the order of the reference numbers given to them at the time of publication. Almost every title is accompanied by a short note on the contents of the document.

### UNITED NATIONS

#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A/319 Non-Self Governing Territories. Transmission of information by members under Article 73(e) of the Charter. Report of the Secretary-General. Summary of information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government (First Part). Lake Success, 16 July 1947. 192 pp., mimeo.

*Malaya.* Demographic data. Agriculture, fisheries, forests, mines. Trade and financial problems. Cost of living, housing and labour conditions. Public health.

A/323 Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summary and Analysis of information transmitted under Article 73(e) of the Charter. Report of the Secretary-General. Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the Netherlands (First Part). Lake Success, 15 August 1947. 12 pp., mimeo.

*Indonesia.* Demographic data. Agriculture, forests, live-stock, fisheries, mines, industry, investment of capital, trade, popular credit, labour conditions, public health and education.

A/323/Add.1 Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73(e) of the Charter. Report of the Secretary-General. Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the Netherlands. Lake Success, 26 August 1947. 49 pp., mimeo.

*Indonesia.* Deals in greater detail with the same problems as A/323.

A/908/Add.4 Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73(e) of the Charter. Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the United Kingdom. Lake Success, 21 September 1949. 121 pp., mimeo.

*Malaya.* Labour and employment conditions. Hygiene and public health. Education. Agricultural and industrial resources.

A/912 Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73(e) of the Charter. Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the Netherlands. Lake Success, 17 August 1949. 18 pp.

*Indonesia.* General information on the geography and history of Indonesia. The government and human rights. Social problems concerning racial and cultural relations. Labour and employment conditions. Hygiene and public health. Statistics relating to criminality and the penal system. Education and the standard of living.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL

S/553 Documentary Material on the Indonesian Question Submitted by the Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations. Lake Success, 1 October 1947. 48 pp.

S/729 Report on Political Developments in Western Java. Lake Success, 1 May 1948. 15 pp.

Report of the Committee of Good Offices on the organization of the elections in Western Java.

S/786 Report on Political Developments in Madura. Lake Success, 26 May 1948. 37 pp.

Report of the Committee of Good Offices on the organization of a plebiscite on political relations between Madura and the Republic of Indonesia.

S/960 Security Council. Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question. Second report on political developments in Western Java. Lake Success, 10 May 1948. 39 pp.

#### SECRETARIAT

##### *Department of Economic Affairs*

ST/ECA/CONF.1/1.7 Meeting of Experts of Problems of Planning and Execution of Programmes of Economic Development in Less Developed Countries. Planning in India. San Juan, Puerto Rico, 12 May 1950. 28 pp.

##### *Division of Economic Stability and Development*

1947.11.5 Survey of Current Inflationary and Deflationary Tendencies. September 1947. 86 pp.

1948.11.B.1 Economic Development in Selected Countries: Plans, Programmes and Agencies. February 1948. 286 pp.

##### *Department of Social Affairs*

ST/SOA/SER.F/4:3 Social Welfare Information Series on Current Literature and National Conferences. India, January to December 1949, November 1950. 28 pp.

Bibliography of the publications dealing with social problems in the Republic of India.

*Council Documents*

- E/307/Rev.1 Working group for Asia and the Far East. Report. Lake Success, 4 March 1947. 42 pp.  
The effects of the war on agriculture, industry, communications, external trade and finance of the ECAFE region. Problems of reconstruction and equipment.
- E/1562 Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries. Methods of financing economic development of under-developed countries. Methods of increasing domestic savings and ensuring their most advantageous use for the purpose of economic development. Study by the Secretary-General. 16 December 1949. 354 pp.  
Encouragement of voluntary savings by individuals and business units and the control of investments in the Republic of India (pp. 184-204).
- E/1614 Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries. Methods of financing economic development of under-developed countries. Survey of policies affecting private foreign investment. Prepared by the Secretariat. 15 February 1950. 103 pp.  
Investment of foreign capital in the under-developed countries. Pages 70-4, 79-82, and 83-8 deal with Burma, the Republic of India and Pakistan. A study regarding the entry of capital and control measures.
- E/1698/Add.1 Full Employment. Measures taken by various countries for the purpose of achieving full employment during the six months ending 1 January 1950. Geneva, 6 June 1950. 25 pp.  
Pages 13-19 deal with the Republic of India. Annex 1: A study of the devaluation of the rupee, by Mr. John Matthai, Minister of Finance.
- E/1698/Add.2 Full Employment. Measures taken by various Countries for the purpose of achieving full employment during the six months ending 1 January 1950. Geneva, 19 June 1950. 13 pp.  
A study relating to Indonesia.
- E/1698/Add.4 Full Employment. Measures taken by various countries for the purpose of achieving full employment during the six months ending 1 January 1950. Geneva, 3 July 1950. 5 pp.  
A study relating to Ceylon and Laos.
- E/1698/Add.9 Full Employment. Measures taken by various countries for the purpose of achieving full employment during the six months ending 1 January 1950. 15 September 1950. 5 pp. (Replies from the Government to the memorandum submitted by the Secretary-General under Resolution 221E(IX) of the Economic and Social Council.)  
A study relating to Burma and Pakistan.
- E/1698/Add.12 Full Employment. Measures taken by various countries for the purpose of achieving full employment during the six months ending 1 January 1950. 24 November 1950. 5 pp.

*Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery*

- E/AC.33/10/Add.11 Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude. Reply from the Government of Ceylon. 26 June 1950. 2 pp.
- E/AC.33/10/Add.21 Reply of the Government of Thailand. 8 September 1950. 2 pp.
- E/AC.33/10/Add.44 Reply of Government of Pakistan. 4 December 1950. 3 pp.  
Neither bond-service nor any other traditional form of forced unpaid labour subsists in Pakistan.
- UN386—E/AC.33/10/Add.48 Reply of the Government of the Union of Burma. 17 January 1951. 1 pp.  
Prohibition of slavery and forced labour in Burma.

*Functional Commissions: Statistical Commission—Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling*

- E/CN.3/Sub.1/SR.46 Summary Records. 46th Meeting, 11 September 1950.  
India: Population.
- E/CN.3/Sub.1/SR.47 Summary Records. 47th Meeting, 12 September 1950.  
India: Population.
- E/CN.3/Sub.1/SR.48 Summary Records. 48th Meeting, 12 September 1950.  
India: Population.
- E/CN.3/Sub.1/L.7 The Indian National Sample Survey. Paper prepared by  
P. C. Mahalaucbis, 11 September 1950. 7 pp.
- E/CN.3/114(E/CN.3/Sub.1/30/Rev.1) Report to the Statistical Commission on the  
Fourth Session of the Sub-Commission on Statistical Sampling, 5-15 September  
1950. 28 September 1950. 43 pp.  
India: Population.

*Commission on Human Rights: Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities*

- E/CN.4/Sub.2/122/Add.1 Information from Governments Relating to Prevention  
of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Ceylon. 15 November 1950.  
2 pp.  
Measures taken in Ceylon for the prevention of discrimination and protection  
of minorities.
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/122/Add.16 Information from Governments Relating to Prevention  
of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. India. 16 February 1951. 7 pp.

*Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

- E/CN.7/190 Limitation of Production of Raw Materials. Further replies by govern-  
ments on the questionnaire on opium. Note by the Secretary-General. 6 Fe-  
bruary 1950. 40 pp.  
Statistics and study of the production and selling price in India.
- E/CN.7/193 Abolition of Opium Smoking in the Far East. Note by the Secretary-  
General. 26 April 1950. 24 pp.  
*Burma, Malaya, India, Pakistan, Indochina.* Progress made in Burma and India  
with regard to the abolition of opium smoking.
- E/CN.7/210 Illicit Traffic. Memorandum by the Secretary-General. 3 Novem-  
ber 1950. 4 pp.  
Seizures of illicit opium in Siam.
- E/CN.7/219 Abolition of Opium Smoking in the Far East. Further replies by  
governments. 20 March 1951. 5 pp.  
*Indochina:* Registration of smokers and direct sale of opium by the Administra-  
tion to registered smokers only.  
*Pakistan:* Stoppage of the importation of prepared opium. Statistics.
- E/CN.7/219/Add.2 and 3 Abolition of the Use of Opium in Malaya. 18 and  
25 April 1951. 12 pp.  
Statistics concerning the seizures of illicit opium and measures taken to suppress  
its consumption.

*Fiscal Commission*

- E/CN.8/31/Rev.1 Public Finance Survey 1937-48. Annex 16. India. Lake  
Success, 4 January 1949. 4 pp. and annexes.  
Programme designed to give the fullest possible information with regard to the  
financial situation of the State.

*Population Commission*

- E/CN.9/76 Studies of Inter-Relationships of Demographic, Economic and Social  
Factors in Particular Areas: India, Other Possible Areas. 20 March 1951. 6 pp.

Questionnaire drawn up in preparation for a field enquiry. Household, fertility and village schedule.

E/CN.9/L.6 Supplementary Report on Plans for Studies of Inter-Relationships of Economic, Social and Population Changes in India. 29 May 1950. 9 pp.

Studies relating to the interdependence of economic, social and demographic factors in India.

*Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East*

E/CN.11/39 Survey of Reconstruction Problems and Needs. Lake Success, 3 November 1947. 101 pp.

E/CN.11/81/Annex A Economic and Social Council. ECAFE. Survey of the statistical organization in the Countries of Asia and the Far East. Lake Success, 1 August 1948. 23 pp.

General organization of statistics in the ECAFE region.

E/CN.11/82 Interim Report and Recommendations on Industrial Development by the Working Party. Lake Success, 6 May 1948. 75 pp.

Study of the plans for industrial development in the ECAFE region. Effects of industrialization on the economic and social structure. Creation of a greater variety of occupations with a view to obviating fluctuations in purchasing power between good and bad years. Industrialization as a factor in the raising of the standard of living. Consideration of the main characteristics of such industrialization.

E/CN.11/83 Report and Recommendations on Training of Technical Personnel in the Economic Field and the Use of Expert Assistance by Governments. Lake Success, 26 May 1948. 89 pp.

E/CN.11/84 Report and Recommendations Regarding Trade Promotion. Lake Success, 30 April 1948. 103 pp.

Possibilities of expanding inter-regional trade. National bodies entrusted with trade development.

E/CN.11/94 International Trade of Rice with special reference to Asia and the Far East. Lake Success, 3 June 1948. 36 pp.

E/CN.11/128/Add.1/Annex I Report on Financial Measures to be taken for the Purpose of Assisting Trade. Shanghai, 22 October 1948. 15 pp.

Estimates of imports and exports for 1949, 1950 and 1951, as regards Burma, Ceylon and India.

E/CN.11/128/Add.1/Annex II Report on Financial Measures to be taken for the Purpose of Assisting Trade. Shanghai, 22 October 1948. 14 pp.

Study of financial and trade agreements in the ECAFE region.

E/CN/11/131 Industrial Development Working Party. Report and recommendations for industrial development. Lake Success, 31 October 1948. 58 pp. and annexes.

Annex A: Study on fuel and power. Annex B: Technical and vocational training. Annex C: Fertilizers and agriculture requisites. Annex D: Basic materials including metals and ores. Annex E: Textiles. Annex F: Heavy engineering industries. Annex G: Financial requirements for reconstruction and development.

E/CN.11/134 Report on Consultations with the Director-General of FAO regarding Resolutions taken at the Third Session of the Commission in the Field of Food and Agriculture: Note by the Executive Secretary. Shanghai, 27 October 1948. 4 pp.

General bases for permanent co-operation with FAO. Appeal for the lowering of prices of essential products.

E/CN.11/135 Report and Recommendations of the Industrial Development Working Party. 31 October 1948. 284 pp. 7 annexes, mimeo.

Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Siam.

E/CN.11/135/Add. 1 Report of the FAO/ECAFE Joint Working Party on Agricultural Requisites. Note by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 13 November 1948. 125 pp.



- E/CN.11/136 Technical Training and Use of Expert Assistance by Member and Associate Member Governments: Note by Executive Secretary. Part I. ILO-Unesco-ECAFE collaboration. Shanghai, 18 October 1948. 9 pp.  
Use of expert assistance in connexion with plans for economic development.
- E/CN.11/137 Report on Bureau of Flood Control by Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 29 October 1948. 7 pp.
- E/CN.11/144 Food and Agricultural Conditions in Asia and the Far East 1948: Note by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 27 November 1948. 55 pp.
- E/CN.11/158 FAO General Statement to Fourth Session of ECAFE in connexion with the Relations between FAO and ECAFE. Lake Success, 1 December 1948. 7 pp.
- E/1088-E/CN.11/180/Rev.1 Interim Report to the Economic and Social Council. Lake Success, 12 December 1948. 59 pp.
- E/1329-E/CN.11/190 ECAFE. Annual Report covering the period 1 July 1948-5 April 1949. Lake Success, 20 April 1949. 116 pp.  
Examinations of problems arising from the agricultural, industrial and commercial development of the ECAFE region.
- E/CN.11/197/Annex A Report on the Food and Agricultural Situation in the Far East. Singapore, 12 September 1949. 33 pp.  
Study of production and consumption.
- E/CN.11/198 Technical Training and Continued Co-operation with the International Labour Organization: Note by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 2 September 1949. 12 pp.  
Problems of vocational training.
- E/CN.11/200 United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development. Report by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, September 6, 1949. 62 pp.  
Technical assistance given to the ECAFE region.
- E/CN.11/201 Bureau of Flood Control. Report. Note by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 5 September 1949. 26 pp.  
Work done in the ECAFE region by the Bureau of Flood Control, April to August 1949.
- E/CN.11/208 Economic Development in Asia and the Far East: the present outlook. Note by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 30 August 1949. 62 pp.  
General situation in the ECAFE region with regard to agriculture and industry.  
Study of the fluctuation in prices, external trade and the balance of payments.
- E/CN.11/241/Rev.1 Annual Report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Bangkok, 23 May 1950, 158 pp.
- E/CN.11/256 Statement by H.E. Minister Cornelio Balmaceda, Vice-Chairman of the Fifth Session and Acting Chairman of the Sixth Session at the Opening Meeting of 16 May 1950. Bangkok, 20 May 1950. 2 pp.
- E/CN.11/260 Department of Economic Affairs. Economic survey of Asia and the Far East, 1949. 485 pp.  
This document gives a detailed account of the situation of the region in relation to world economy, recent changes in population, and distribution of the population according to age. Economic progress in the region is slight but indisputable.
- E/CN.11/266 ECAFE/Unesco Joint Working Party on Measures to increase the Availability of Educational and Scientific Materials in the ECAFE Region. Bangkok, 28 December 1950. 45 pp.  
Estimate of needs in the ECAFE region as regards scientific equipment, and plans for supplying those needs.
- E/CN.11/268 Technical Assistance for Economic Development. Note by the Executive Secretary. Bangkok, 12 January 1951. 50 pp.  
A study of the assistance given by the United Nations to the ECAFE region.
- E/CN.11/270/Annex 11 Public Finance: Economic Reclassification of Government Accounts and Budgets. Report by the Executive Secretary. Bangkok, 29 January 1951. 123 pp.  
Budgetary problems in the ECAFE region. Classification of the various items.

E/CN.11/273 Report by the FAO on Food and Agricultural Conditions in Asia and the Far East. Bangkok, 18 January 1951. 273 pp.  
Agricultural policy and food supplies for the populations of the ECAFE region.

*Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East: Secretariat*

ST/ECAFE Department of Economic Affairs. Economic survey of Asia and the Far East, 1947. Shanghai, 1948. 243 pp.

A detailed study of agricultural and industrial production, trade and monetary problems in the ECAFE region.

ST/ECAFE(E/CN.11/191) Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1948. Lake Success, 15 June 1949. 289 pp.

Study of food, agriculture, industry, mining, transport, labour, currencies and trade in the ECAFE region.

ST/ECAFE/1 Foreign Investment Laws and Regulations of the Countries of Asia and the Far East. January 1951. 88 pp.

ST/ECAFE/SER.A/2 Trade and Financial Agreements in the ECAFE Region. Bangkok, 26 January 1950. 123 pp.

Payments, agreements in the ECAFE region.

ST/ECAFE/SER.A/2/Add.1 Texts of the Trade and Financial Agreements in the ECAFE Region. Bangkok, January 1950. 126 pp.

Study of trade agreements concluded by India, Indochina, Pakistan and Indonesia.

ST/ECAFE/SER.A/3 Trade and Finance Paper No. 3. Financial institutions and the mobilization of domestic capital in Thailand. 17 March 1950. 80 pp.

Study of the budget, banking system, co-operatives and insurance companies in Siam.

*Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East Committee on Industry and Trade*

E/CN.11/1 and 1/2/Add.1 E/CN.11/I and S/4 Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel (First Meeting). Report. Lake Success, 2 September 1949. 8 pp.

Consideration of the progress made in schemes for the establishment or expansion of the iron and steel industry in the Far East and South-East Asia.

E/CN.11/I and T/3 Progress of Industrial Planning and Development and Problems of Priorities: Preliminary Report by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 6 September 1949. 53 pp.

Brief survey by countries: Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Malaya.

E/CN.11/I and T/15 Industrial Development and Planning: Programmes and Priorities. Second Report by the Executive Secretary. Bangkok, 31 March 1950. 58 pp.

Annex A: Burma, 21 March 1950, 12 pp. Annex B: Ceylon, 21 March 1950, 12 pp. Annex C: Federation of Malaya and Singapore, 11 April 1950, 10 pp. Annex E: India, 4 April 1950, 436 pp. Annex F: Indochina, 9 April 1950, 10 pp. Annex G: United States of Indonesia, 8 April 1950, 21 pp. Annex J: Pakistan, 7 April 1950, 22 pp. Annex L: Thailand, 4 April 1950, 12 pp.

E/CN.11/I and T/16 Report on Coal and Iron Ore Studies. Bangkok, 25 March 1950, 238 pp. Maps.

Extent of the known resources in coal and iron ore. Study by countries.

E/CN.11/I and T/22 Trade and Payments Arrangements. Bangkok, 28 March 1950. 124 pp. Trade and payments arrangements in the ECAFE region.

E/CN.11/I and T/24 Nature and Extent of Dollar Shortage and Possible Remedial Measures. Bangkok, 31 March 1950. 81 pp.

E/CN.11/I and T/24/Annex A Measures to Relieve Dollar Shortage. Bangkok, 31 March 1950. 35 pp.

India, Indonesia.

E/CN.11/I and T/25 Foreign Investment Laws and Regulations in the ECAFE Region. Bangkok, 28 March 1950. 149 pp.

- Investment Policy in the ECAFE Region. Nationalization of enterprises. Export of funds in the form of profits and dividends. Economic regulations and taxes. Study by countries.
- E/CN.11/I and T 29 Development and Planning of Industry in South-East Asia. 9 December 1950. 136 pp.  
Examination of problems relating to planning in a mixed economy. Salient features of development programmes.
- E/CN.11/I and T/29/Annex A Possibility of Expanding Aluminium Industry in the ECAFE Region. Bangkok, 15 December 1950. 25 pp. Maps.  
Study by countries. Extent of resources in aluminium ore.
- E/CN.11/I and T/32 Resources and Needs of the ECAFE Region in Electric Power. Bangkok, 24 December 1950. 69 pp.  
Study, by countries, of the total quantities of power supplied and consumed. The problem of the shortage of electric power.
- E/CN.11/I and T/33 Report on the Economic and Social Aspects of Production and Utilization of Fertilizers in the ECAFE Region. Bangkok, 10 December 1950. 208 pp.  
In Asia and the Far East, production has practically reached its pre-war level, but, owing to the increase in the population, this level represents a quantity of foodstuffs per inhabitant lower than that produced before the war. An increased production of fertilizers is therefore necessary.
- E/CN.11/I and T/39 Enquiry into Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by the Lack of Trained Personnel. Bangkok, 12 December 1950. 188 pp.  
List by countries (Indochina, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaya, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Burma), and by industries, of the needs in trained personnel. The solutions proposed for remedying this state of affairs.
- E/CN.11/I and T/39/Annex A Enquiry into Fields of Economic Development Handicapped by Lack of Trained Personnel. Final Report by the Executive Secretary. Annex A: Burma. Bangkok, 22 November 1950. 30 pp.  
Annex B: Ceylon, 22 November 1950, 46 pp. Annex C: India, 13 December 1950, 89 pp. Annex D: The Associated States of Indochina (Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam), 22 November 1950, 12 pp. Annex F: Nepal, 22 November 1950, 10 pp. Annex G: Pakistan, 19 December 1950, 36 pp. Annex I: Thailand, 22 November 1950, 42 pp. Annex J: United Kingdom Territories, 2 December 1950, 60 pp. Annex K: Republic of Indonesia, 22 November 1950, 22 pp.
- E/CN.11/I and T/40 Mobilization of Domestic Capital through Financial Institutions of the ECAFE Region. Bangkok, 3 January 1951. 338 pp.  
Study of the monetary resources of the ECAFE region. The capital market and public investments. Study by countries: Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Siam.
- E/CN.11/I and T/45 Handicrafts Marketing. Survey. Bangkok, 15 February 1951. 75 pp.  
Handicrafts production in South-East Asia.
- E/CN.11/I and T/47 Establishments of Antibiotics and Insecticides. Production Plants in South-East Asia. Bangkok, 4 January 1951. 5 pp.
- E/CN.11/I and T/47/Add.1 Establishment of Antibiotics and Insecticides. Production plants in South-East Asia. Note by the Executive Secretary. Lahore, 6 February 1951. 11 pp.

*Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel*

- E/CN.11/I and S/2 Sub-Committee on Iron and Steel. The iron and steel industry in Asia and the Far East 1949: Report by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 1 August 1949, 31 pp.  
Development of the Iron and Steel Industry. Resources in iron ore and coking coal. Plans for expansion and development.
- E/CN.11/I and S/11 Progress of Plans for Expansion of Existing Iron and Steel Industries and for Establishing New Projects. Causes of delay in the realization

of specific projects, and practical ways of accelerating realization. Bangkok, 8 March 1950. 1 p.

Annex A: The manufacture of iron and steel in Burma. A study of the resources and problems involved. 4 March 1950, 31 (6) pp. Annex B: Ceylon. 8 March 1950, 36 pp. Annex C: India. 8 March 1950, 15 pp. Annex E: Pakistan. 8 March 1950, 17 pp.

Iron ore, coal, ferrous alloys, hydro-electric power, labour. Needs in and consumption of iron and steel products; transport and freight.

E/CN.11/I and S/19 Progress of Plans Establishing New Iron and Steel Projects and for Expansion of Existing Iron and Steel Industries. Bangkok, 15 December 1950. 1 p.

Annex A: Ceylon. 10 December 1950, 3 pp. Annex B: Indochina, 15 December 1950, 69 pp. Annex C: Indonesia. 30 November 1950, 67 pp. Annex D: Pakistan. 15 December 1950, 9 pp.

E/CN.11/I and S/20 Survey of Laboratory Facilities and Possibilities of Interchange of Research and Technical Facilities. Bangkok, 15 December 1950. 48 pp.

UN 7313—E/CN.11/I and S/22 Technical Information on Coalite and Charcoal Blast Furnaces. Bangkok, 8 December 1950. 38 pp.

Study of the production in India and Japan, from the quantitative point of view.

E/CN.11/I and S/24 Intra- and Inter-Regional Trade Development on Iron and Steel. Bangkok, 15 December 1950. 40 pp.

Study of exchanges of ores, semi-finished and finished products, between the countries of the ECAFE region and between this region and other countries.

#### *Bureau of Flood Control*

E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.2 The Control of Floods by Dikes in North Viet-Nam Delta by Dao Trong Kim and Tran Ngoc Han, Engineers of Public Works. Viet-Nam. Bangkok, 15 September 1950. 52 pp. Charts and maps attached.

Dikes in the North Viet-Nam delta from the time of their construction to the present day. Work so far achieved and its economic and social effects.

E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.3 Soil Conservation Planning in the Damodar Valley by A. de Vадja, Chief Conservation Engineer. Damodar Valley Corporation, Hazaribagh-Bihar, India. Bangkok, 15 September 1950. 11 pp.

Study of soil conservation in the Damodar valley. The plan for the general development of the valley.

E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.4 Control of Rivers without Embankments by J. L. McLean, Chief Engineer Irrigation Department, Government of the Union of Burma. Bangkok, 15 September 1950. 33 pp.

Hydrology and drainage works in Burma.

E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.6 Soil Conservation and Flood Control by D. D. Saigol, I.F.S., Project Officer (Soil Conservation), Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Bangkok, 15 September 1950. 15 pp.

Soil conservation and flood control in the Republic of India.

E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.15 Soil Conservation as Affecting Flood Control in Ceylon by R. Maclagan Gorrie, D.Sc., Soil Conservation Officer. Ceylon. Bangkok, 15 November 1950. 8 pp.

Effects of erosion on cultivation conditions, and the possibilities of flood control.

E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.23 A Review of the Recent Floods (1950) in Punjab (India) with Suggestions for Short-Term and Long-Term Measures by C. L. Handa, M.A.S.C.E., M.A.S.M.E., M.A.C.I., M.A.S.T.M., M.I.E. (India), I.S.E. Director, Irrigation Research Institute, Punjab, Amritsar and S. R. Schgal, M.A., C.S.T., Assistant Research Officer, Mathematics and Statistics. India. Bangkok, 15 December 1950. 17 pp. Maps attached.

Causes of floods and their effects on economic and social life. Short-term and long-term measures for flood control.

- E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.26 Technical Conference on Flood Control. Summary of a communication on the economic and social aspects of soil conservation, by J. H. de Haan (Indonesia). New Delhi, January 1951. 4 pp.
- E/CN.11/FLOOD/L.27 Flood Problems of Patiala and Their Solution by Harbans Lal, B.A., C. E. Hons (Roorkee), A.M.I.E. (Ind.): Executive Engineer, Projects, Patiala and East Punjab States Union. India. Bangkok, 15 December 1950. 36 pp. Charts attached.
- Historical account of floods in the East Punjab from 1887 to 1949. Past and future work.

*Ad Hoc Committee of Inland Transport Experts*

- E/CN.11/TRANS.1 Meeting of Inland Transport Experts. Introductory memorandum: Report by the Executive Secretary. Lake Success, 20 August 1949. 39 pp. and annexes.
- Study of means of transport in the ECAFE region. Needs in relation to economic and industrial rehabilitation.
- E/CN.11/204—E/CN.11/TRANS/5 Meeting of Inland Transport Experts—First Report. Lake Success, 13 October 1949, 10 pp.
- E/CN.11/TRANS/9/Annex 1 Extract from the Report on Studies relating to Coal and Iron Ore presented to the Committee on Industry and Trade, at its Second Session. Bangkok, 27 May 1950. 13 pp.
- Deposits of coal and iron in Burma, India, Ceylon, Indochina, Indonesia, Pakistan, Siam and Malaya.
- E/CN.11/TRANS/17 The Most Economical Methods for the Construction, Repair and Upkeep of Roads, including Standardization of Technical and other Characteristics, and the Comparative Methods of National Financing.
- Comparative study in the ECAFE region.
- E/CN.11/TRANS/19 Study on Development of the Traffic Capacity of Specific Inland Waterways and Ports. Preliminary Report by the Secretariat. Bangkok, 16 August 1950. 16 pp.
- E/CN.11/TRANS/19/Annex IV Report of the Consultant on Inland Waterways and Ports on his Visit to Thailand, March-May 1950. Bangkok, 17 August 1950. 17 pp.
- Problems relating to the development of the traffic capacity of waterways and ports.
- E/CN.11/TRANS/21 Long-Term Problems having a Bearing on the Present Programme of Work. Note by the Secretariat. Bangkok, 7 September 1950. 9 pp.
- E/CN.11/TRANS/22 Further Measures of Intra-Regional Co-operation ECAFE Standing Committee on Inland Transport or Other Measures. Memorandum by the Executive Secretary. Bangkok, 11 September 1950. 23 pp.

*International Children's Emergency Fund*

- Report of the Survey Mission to the Far East, June 1948, 45 pp. mimeo.
- Child health conditions in the Far East (including South Asia).
- E/ICEF/132 International Children's Emergency Fund. Approached plans of operations for Asia and the Far East. Lake Success, 11 October 1949. 25 pp.
- Programme of assistance to be given, in the form of food and medical supplies, to the Republic of India, Pakistan, Siam, Malaya and Indonesia.
- E/ICEF/145 Report of the Executive Board on 63rd to 65th Meetings, 6-7 March 1950, 20 March 1950. 38 pp.
- Page 16. Institution in the Indian Republic of a programme of vocational training for child health workers.
- E/ICEF/153 Approved Plans of Operations for Asia as of 20 October 1950. 20 October 1950. 65 pp.
- Maternal and child health, fight against tuberculosis, malaria and syphilis in Burma, Ceylon, the Republic of India, Siam, Pakistan, Malaya and Indonesia.

## *Narcotic Drugs*

- E/NC.1949/61-63 Laws and Regulations Communicated in Compliance with the Terms of the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs of 13 July 1931, as Amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946. India, 9 October 1949. 13 pp.  
E/NL.1949/73: id. Federation of Malaya, 30 December, 12 pp. E/NL.1950/34-54: id. India, 25 May 1950, 20 pp. E/NL.1950/36-57: id. India, 30 May 1950, 5 pp. E/NL.1950/76: id. India, 9 October 1950, 4 pp. E/NL.1950/83-85 A: id. India, 30 October 1950, 29 pp. E/NL.1950/119-20: id. India, 20 December 1950, 17 pp. E/NL.1951/13: id. Burma, 20 February 1951, 5 pp.
- E/ND.1946/84/Add.1 Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. Annual reports by Governments. India (1946), 31 December 1949. 52 pp.  
E/NR.1947/16: id. Dutch Indies, 12 pp. E/NR.1947/10: id. Ceylon, 20 January 1950, 7 pp. E/NR.1947/103: id. India, 15 December 1949, 1 p. E/NR.1947/105: id. Burma, 30 September 1950, 1 p. E/NR.1948/100: id. Pakistan, 15 March 1950, 9 pp. E/NR.1948/110/Add.1: id. India, 5 October 1950, 1 p. E/NR.1948/113: id. Burma, 12 December 1950, 18 p. E/NR.1948/114: id. Thailand, 30 December 1950, 7 pp. E/NR.1949/61: id. Federation of Malaya, 25 September 1950, 17 pp. E/NR.1949/74: id. Ceylon, 15 October 1950, 4 pp. E/NR.1949/79: id. Indonesia, 15 October 1950, 12 pp. E/NR.1949/101: id. Thailand, 30 December 1950, 6 pp. E/NR.1949/106: id. Indonesia, 6 March 1951, 8 pp.

## *I.B.R.*

- Loan Number 171 N Loan Agreement (Railway Project) between Dominion of India and International Bank. Dated 18 August 1949. Washington, n.d. 40 pp.
- Loan Number 19 IN Loan Agreement (Agricultural Machinery Project) between Dominion of India and International Bank. Dated 29 September 1949. Washington, n.d. 40 pp.
- Loan Number 34 TH Loan Agreement (Port Project) between Kingdom of Thailand and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Washington, D.C., 27 October 1950. 13 pp.
- Loan Number 35 TH Loan Agreement (Railway Project) between Kingdom of Thailand and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Washington, D.C., 27 October 1950. 12 pp.
- Bank 31—Loan Number 36 TH Loan Agreement (Irrigation Project) between Kingdom of Thailand and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Washington, D.C., 27 October 1950. 13 pp.

## UNESCO

- Unesco 49 Bibliography of Scientific Publications of South Asia (India, Burma, Ceylon) No. 1, January-June 1949, published by the Science Co-operation Office for South Asia, University Buildings, Delhi (India). New Delhi, n.d. 107 pp.  
A detailed list of all the scientific periodicals published in the Republic of India, Burma and Ceylon.
- Unesco 60—Publication No. 127 Thirteenth International Conference on Public Education convened by Unesco and the IBE. Proceedings and Recommendations. Paris, n.d. 148 pp.  
Pages 37, 38, 41 and 42 deal with the school problem in the Republic of India and Pakistan.
- Unesco 513—5C/4 Burma Reports of Member States: Burma. Supplementary Report of the Member States to Unesco for 1949. Paris, 20 April 1950. 4 pp.  
Technical education in Burma.

- Unesco 515—5C/4 India Reports of Member States: India. For year June 1948-December 1949. Paris, 20 April 1950. 23 pp.  
Fundamental, higher and technical education in the Republic of India. Cultural activities.
- Unesco 896—5C/4 Ceylon Reports of Member States. Report of the Government of Ceylon to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for 1949. Florence, 17 May 1950. 22 pp.  
General Statement on the Economy and Population of Ceylon. The teaching of applied sciences and their role in the life of the country. Cultural activities and mass communication.
- Unesco 909—5C/4 Thailand Reports of Member States. Thailand. Annual Report for 1949. Florence, 25 May 1950. 5 pp.  
Co-operation between Siam and Unesco. Reconstruction of schools.
- Unesco 1121 Report of the Mission to Thailand. 10 February-5 March 1949. Paris, n.d. 59 pp.  
Outline of education in Siam. Curricula, school attendance, teachers and teachers' training.
- Unesco 1142—Unesco/ED/OCC./8 Preservation and Development of Indigenous Arts. A report. Paris, October 1950. 45 pp.  
Pages 32, 33 and 34 deal with folk arts in Indonesia.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

- Wartime Labour Conditions and Reconstruction Planning in India. Montreal, 1946. 113 pp.  
Industrial development in India during the war, and labour conditions. Post-war governmental plans concerning transport, irrigation, agricultural and educational policies. Plans relating to hospitals.
- Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization. Report I. New Delhi, 1947. 123 pp.  
Problems of social welfare in the Far East and South-East Asia. Injuries to workmen, illness, compensation of dependents. Foundations for a social welfare policy. Extension of medical attention to rural and urban populations.
- Preparatory Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization. Report II. New Delhi, 1947. 335 pp.  
Study of labour conditions in agriculture and industry. Employment of children and women. Labour inspection.
- Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization. Report III. New Delhi, 1947. 106 pp.  
Study of employment and unemployment in the Far East and South-East Asia. Security of tenure.
- Preparatory Asiatic Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization. Report IV. New Delhi, 1947. 217 pp.  
Study of national revenues in the Far East and South-East Asia. Productivity in agriculture and industry. Methods for increasing productivity and the national revenue.
- Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organization. New Delhi, October-December 1947. Record of Proceedings. Geneva, 1948. 297 pp. with appendix.
- Problems of Vocational Training in the Far East. Report by Marguerite Thibert. Geneva, 1948, 167 pp.  
Study of technical education in the ECAFE region. Vocational training and re-education of adult workers. International assistance for the establishment of systems of vocational training.
- Asian Regional Conference, Nuwara Eliya, January 1950. Report by the Director-General. Geneva, 1949. 162 pp.  
General economic situation in Asia. Trends of social policy. The ILO and Asia.

- Asian Regional Conference, Nuwara Eliya, January 1950. Report I. Geneva, 1949. 87 pp.  
National statements on the organization and inspection of labour in Asia.
- Asian Regional Conference, Nuwara Eliya, January 1950. Report II. Geneva, 1949. 104 pp.  
Measures to be taken for improving the welfare of workers in Asia. Hygiene and health, education, housing, canteens and similar services, nurseries for children.
- Asian Regional Conference, Nuwara Eliya, January 1950. Report IV. Geneva, 1949. 190 pp.  
Study of agricultural wages and profits of primary producers. Means of raising wage levels.
- Asian Regional Conference, Nuwara Eliya, January 1950. Report V. Geneva, 1949. 178 pp.  
Organization of the employment service in the Far East. Technical and vocational training.
- Development of the Co-operative Movement in Asia. Report prepared for the Asian Regional Conference. Geneva, 1949. 90 pp.  
Study of new trends in the co-operative movement. Existing bodies concerned with co-operative building. Financing. Co-operative education.
- Asian Regional Conference, Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon), January 1950. Record of proceedings. Geneva 1951. 215 pp.  
Reports on labour inspection, workers' welfare, the co-operative movement and wages in Asia.

#### FAO

- Report of the Mission of Siam. Washington, September 1948. 125 pp.
- Problems of Nutrition in Rice-consuming Countries in Asia. Washington, June 1948. 28 pp.  
Improvements in the quality of rice, feeding of children and expectant mothers; instruction regarding nutrition; the composition of tropical foods.
- International Rice Commission. Report of the First Session, held at Bangkok from 7-16 March 1949. Washington, May 1949. 53 pp.  
Improvement in rice production; distribution and utilization of rice.
- International Rice Commission. Report of the Second Session, held at Rangoon from 6-11 February 1950. Washington, July 1950. 58 pp.  
Rice production; rice and nutrition.
- P./FE/49/1 Food and Agriculture Organization. 1949 review of food and agricultural programmes and outlook in Asia and the Far East: a working paper for the regional FAO meeting at Singapore. 26-30 September 1949. Washington, August 1949. 66 pp.
- Report of the FAO Fisheries Mission for Thailand. Washington, December 1949. 73 pp., printed.  
Fresh-water and salt-water fishing. The economic situation of fishermen. The fish trade. Fishing co-operatives.

#### ICAO

- SE/301, AGA-SE/100 International Civil Aviation Organization. South-East Asia Regional Air Navigation. Meeting (First) Aerodromes, Air Routes and Ground Aids Committee. Final Report. 31 December 1948. 63 pp.
- ICAO/106—COM/540—DOC./7004 South-East Asia Region Frequency Assignment Planning Meeting. New Delhi, April-May. Final Report. Montreal, June 1950. 95 pp.



WHO

WHO 54-EB7/49 Regional Committee for South-East Asia. Report on Third Session. Geneva, 12 January 1951. 1, 18 pp. Transmits document SEA/RC3/35/Rev.1. Report of the Third Session of the Regional Committee for South-East Asia, 18 pp.

Food and nutrition problems in South-East Asia. Maternity and child health.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE PERIODICALS ON SOUTH ASIA<sup>1</sup>

UNITED NATIONS: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

*Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East.* United Nations, Research and Statistics Division, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Bangkok (Thailand). 3 issues a year [1950- ].

Each issue: 50-80 pp., 4to, 2 cols. Review of the economic situation (20 pp.), 2 arts. (10 pp.). Report on some sector of economic life or economic institutions (e.g. the chemical fertilizer industry in Asia and the Far East). Statistics (industry, trade, finance, prices).

FRANCE

*Afrique et l'Asie (L')* C.H.E.A.M. et Section d'Études de l'Asie, 13 rue du Four, Paris-6<sup>e</sup>. Editor: J. Ledreit de Lacharrière. Quarterly [1948- ].

Each issue: 80 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 5-6 arts. General or tropical problems of politics or sociology, 8-12 abstracts (1-4 pp.). Wide geographic coverage, but frequent articles on Indochina and India.

*Mondes d'Orient.* 23 rue Fourcroy, Paris-17<sup>e</sup>. Editors: Michel Salmon and Jean Luc Hervé. Monthly [1951- ].

Each issue: 32 pp., 4to, 2 cols, 6-8 arts. (1-2 pp.). Political and economic problems, abstracts of a few books, economic notes.

NETHERLANDS

*Bydragen tot de Taal Land en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie.* Koninklijke Instituut voor de taal, land, en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie, The Hague [1853- ].

*Indonesie.* Barentszstraat 20 's Gravenhage (The Hague). Editors: Dr. R. van Dijk, Mr. J. van Hoeve, Dr. G. H. van der Kolff, Mr. Johanna Felhoen Kraal. Bimonthly.

Each issue: app. 100 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 4-6 arts. General culture, literature, art, sociology, politics, archaeology, economics.

Fairly strict criteria have been applied in compiling the list of periodicals on South Asia; only scholarly reviews were considered. However, we have also included a number of reviews not corresponding exactly to our geographical area; some of them cover the whole of Asia, and others only a few of the countries with which we are concerned.

More flexible criteria have been adopted for the periodicals published in South Asia; we have included various periodicals, especially a few economic weeklies, that publish material that can be used for social science research.

SWITZERLAND

*Asiatische Studien—Études Asiatiques*. Quarterly [1948- ]. Editor: A. Franke. AG Verlag, Berne.

UNITED KINGDOM

*Asian Horizon*. Asian Publications Ltd., 17 Irving Street, London, W.C.2. Quarterly [1948- ].

*Asiatic Review (The)* (incorporating the *Journal* of the East India Association). East India Association (India, Pakistan and Burma), Westminster Chambers, 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Quarterly [1886- ].

Each issue: 80-100 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 8-10 arts. (8-15 pp.). Political and economic problems, India, Pakistan, Burma and neighbouring countries. Notes, news, abstracts.

*Eastern Quarterly*. Morven Press Ltd., 3 2Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.5. Quarterly [1948- ].

*Eastern World*. Eastern World Ltd., 45 Dorset Street, London, W.1. Editor: H. C. Taussig. Monthly [1947- ].

Each issue: 40-60 pp., 4to, 2 cols, 12-20 arts. (1-2 pp.). Political, economic and cultural problems (South-East Asia, Far East, Pacific). Notes, abstracts of a few books.

*Great Britain and the East*. 58 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4. Editor: William J. Brittain. Monthly [1911- ].

Each issue: 58-66 pp., 4to, 3 cols, illustrated, 7 arts. (2-4 pp.). Topical economic problems, information on industrial and commercial undertakings.

*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Royal Asiatic Society, 56 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1.

*Round Table (The)*. The Round Table, 15 Ormond Yard, Duke of York Street, London, S.W.1. Editor: Dermot Morah. Quarterly [1910- ].

Each issue: 100 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 15 arts. (5-8 pp.). Commonwealth affairs and international politics. Notes from correspondents in the Commonwealth (including one in Ceylon).

*Royal Central Asian Journal*. Royal Central Asian Society, 2 Hinde Street, London, W.1.

Each issue: 100 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 9-10 arts. (2-12 pp.). Politics, economics, administration, social and cultural problems, 10 abstracts of books. (Concentrating mainly on the Middle East, but also containing articles on India, Burma, etc.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Far East Digest*. International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East 54th Street, New York, 22, N.Y., published at irregular intervals (2 issues a quarter) [1947- ].

Each issue: 18-30 pp., roneographed, 4to, 1 col. Brief excerpts and abstracts of articles from political and economic reviews on the Far East and the Pacific.

*Far Eastern Quarterly (The)*. Far Eastern Association Inc., Morvill Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Editor: Arthur F. Wright. Quarterly [1942- ].

Each issue: 100 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 3 arts. (10 pp.). Politics, ethnography, art, history. Notes and commentaries, 8 abstracts of books (2-4 pp.).

*Far Eastern Survey.* American Institute of Pacific Relations Inc., 1 East, 54th Street, New York, 22, N.Y. Editor: Miriam S. Farley. Fortnightly [1932- ]. Each issue: 8-12 pp., 4to, 2 cols., 2-3 arts. (4-6 pp.). International relations and economic developments: Far East, South East Asia.

*Pacific Affairs.* Institute of Pacific Relations, Richmond, Virginia. Administration: 1 East 54th Street, New York, 22, N.Y. Editor: Philip E. Lilienthal. Quarterly [1928- ].

Each issue: 90-110 pp., 4to, 1 col., 5 arts. Political and economic affairs. Full bibliography, including abstracts of 20-50 books.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN SOUTH ASIA

### CEYLON

*Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics.* Department of Census and Statistics, P.O., Box 563, Colombo. Quarterly.

### INDIA

*Asian Labour.* Indian Labour Forum. Labour Publications, Seshadri-puram, Bangalore 3. Quarterly [1950- ]. Each issue: 100 pp., 10 arts. (5-20 pp.). Social problems of Asia. 1 abstracts (2 pp.).

*Bulletin of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics (The).* Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Secretariat, Bombay. Quarterly. Each issue: 90-100 pp., 1 report (30 pp.) (e.g.: The National Income of the State of Bombay, 1949-50), statistics (cost of living, finance, rationing, prices, employment, transport, demography, social issues, the stock exchange, etc.).

*Capital.* Capital Ltd., 5 Mission Row, Calcutta. Editor: Geoffrey W. Tyson. Weekly [1889- ]. Each issue: 30 pp., in folio, 3 cols. Commercial and financial news, market studies, statistics.

*Commerce.* Commerce Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Weekly [1910- ]. Each issue: 48 pp., in folio, 3 cols., 1-2-arts. (2 pp.). National and international financial and economic problems, extensive notes and information on the various branches of the national economy, statistics, stock exchange.

*Commerce and Industry.* Prabhudayal Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. Editor: Dr. Lanka Sundaram. Weekly [1933- ]. Each issue: 15 pp., in folio, 4 cols., 1 editorial, 4-5 arts. Problems of trade and finance news, reports, a few statistics.

*Eastern Anthropologist.* Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society. Editor: D. N. Majumdar. University Publishers Ltd., The Mall, Lucknow. Quarterly [1947- ].

Each issue: 60-70 pp., 4to, 5 arts. (6-15 pp.). Ethnology, folklore, 3-4 abstracts (1 p.).

*Eastern Economist (The)*. 52 Queensway, New Delhi. Editor: E. P. W. da Costa. Weekly.

Each issue: 32-36 pp., 4to, 2 cols., 5-6 arts. (1-3 pp.). Topical economic news: India and abroad. Notes of the week, news, stock exchange, statistics.

*Employment News*. Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi.

*Indian Customs and Central Excise Revenue*. Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Monthly.

*Indian Finance*. 116 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Editor: C. S. Rougaswami. Weekly.

Each issue: 30 pp., in folio, 3 cols., 3 arts. (1-3 pp.). Indian finance and economy, notes and information on trade and finance, markets, banking.

*Indian Journal of Economics*. Indian Economic Association. Department of Economics and Commerce, University of Allahabad. Quarterly [1916- ].

Each issue: 110 pp., 4 arts. (10-20 pp.), 4-5 monographs (3-10 pp.). Economics, economic problems of India, abstracts of books and articles.

*Indian Journal of Political Science*. Indian Political Science Association, Lucknow University, Lucknow. Editor: B. M. Sharma. Quarterly [1940- ].

Each issue: 65-90 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 5-8 arts. (8-20 pp.). Political theory, political thought in ancient and classical India, political and constitutional problems of India and other countries.

*Indian Journal of Social Work (The)*. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.

*Indian Labour Gazette*. Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Labour Bureau, Delhi 2. Monthly [1944- ].

Each issue: 80-90 pp., 8vo, 1-3 arts. of a few pages. Labour conditions, wages, employment, social issues, two reports or surveys—legislation and jurisprudence. Information—bibliographical notes, copious and detailed statistics.

*Indian Trade Bulletin*. Commercial Publications, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi. Fortnightly, first special issue (160 pp.) in January.

Each issue: 40-70 pp., 8vo, 2 cols., 4-6 arts. (4-6 pp.). Economic policy, trade agreements, trade notes and information, regulations, latest industrial news, foreign trade statistics.

*Indian Trade Journal*. Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Weekly.

*India Quarterly*. Indian Council of World Affairs, Kashi House, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Editor: A. Appadorai. Quarterly [1945- ].

Each issue: 100 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 7 arts. Indian and international politics, world economic relations (10-15 pp.), 10 abstracts. (1 p.).

*Industrial Relations*. Indian Institute of Personnel Management, Calcutta.

*Labour Law Journal*. 1/174, Royafettah High Road, Madras 14. Editor: R. Venkataraman. Monthly [1950- ].

Each issue: 110-120 pp., abstracts of court decisions in social disputes.

*Man in India*. Pataugarh P.O., Maudla District, Central Provinces. Editors: Ramesh Chandra Roy, W. G. Archer, Verrier Elwin. Quarterly.

Each issue: 60-100 pp., 8vo, 1 col., 5-7 arts. (5-20 pp.). Cultural ethnology, religious sociology. Notes and abstracts (18-25 pp.). Specializes on Indian affairs.

*Monthly Abstracts of Statistics.* Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.

*Reserve Bank of India.* Reserve Bank of India, Bombay. Editors: B. R. Shenoy, N. S. R. Gastry, P. S. Norayan Prasad. Monthly.

Each issue: 70 pp., 4to, 2 cols., 2 arts. (3-10 pp.). Economic and financial surveys, banking information, financial notes, statistics (banking, currency, prices, foreign trade).

*Sankhya: The Indian Journal of Statistics.* Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta. Editor: P. C. Mahalanobis. Quarterly [1940- ].

Each issue: 100-190 pp., 4to, 1 col., 1 survey (40 pp.), 5-6 arts. (10-15 pp.). Statistical theory, notes and bibliographies.

*United Asia.* United Asia Publications, Wadia House, 120 Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay. Editors: G. S. Pohekar and V. R. Rao. Bimonthly [1949- ].

Each issue: app. 60 pp., 4to, 2 cols., 10 arts. on Asia. Economic, political and cultural affairs, 20-30 pp. on some major economic issue (e.g. food problems in Asia).

#### INDOCHINA

*Bulletin économique de l'Indochine.* Haut-Commissariat de France en Indochine, Services du Conseiller aux Affaires Économiques. Saïgon. Bimonthly [1897- ].  
(Subscribers also receive the *Bulletin statistique mensuel*.)

Each issue: 60-70 pp., 4to, 2 cols., general economic situation (2 pp.), 6-8 arts. (2-12 pp.). Topical economic problems, Indochina and neighbouring countries. Review of world economic problems (6 pp.). Bibliography.

*Bulletin économique du Viet-Nam.* Institut de la statistique et des études économiques du Viet-Nam, 36 rue Lucien-Mossard, Saïgon. Monthly [1950- ].

Each issue: 40 pp., 4to, 2 cols. (1st col. in Vietnamese, 2nd in French). Economic activities of the month (12 pp.), 3-4 reports (16 pp.) on topical economic problems: Viet-Nam and neighbouring countries. Monthly statistics (12 pp.).

*Bulletin statistique mensuel.* Haut-Commissariat de France en Indochine, Affaires Statistiques, Saïgon. Monthly.

Each issue: 12 pp., 4to. Statistics (agriculture, industry, communications, finance, foreign trade, prices and international news).

*Dan Viet-Nam.* École française d'Extrême-Orient, 26 bd. Carreau, Hanoi. Manager: Paul Lévy. Half-yearly [1948- ].

Each issue: 90-130 pp., 4to, 1 col., 6-7 arts. (8-12 pp.). Pre-history, archaeology, religion, philosophy, ethnography, sociology. Notes and news. Bibliography of research done by the École française d'Extrême-Orient.

#### INDONESIA

*Economic Review of Indonesia (The).* Ministries of Commerce and Industry and of Agriculture, Republic of Indonesia, 66 Djalan Tanah Abang Barat, Jakarta, Indonesia. Quarterly.

Each issue: 30 pp., 4to, 2 cols., 7-8 arts. illustrated. Economic life of Indonesia. Notes and information on trade, banking, statistics.

*Economisch Weekblad voor Indonesie.* Ministries of Commerce and Industry and of Agriculture, 66 Djalan Tanah Abang Barat, Jakarta. Weekly.

*Indonesian Review*. Indonesia Publishing Institute "Prafanča", Kramat 99, Jakarta. Monthly [1951- ].  
Each issue: 80 pp. illustrated, 4to, 2 cols., 6-7 arts. (2-18 pp.). Political, economic and social problems of the Republic of Indonesia. Official texts (e.g. the Constitution).

#### MALAYA

*Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Malaya Publishing House Ltd., Singapore. Quarterly.

*Malayan Statistics*. Government Publications Bureau, Singapore. Monthly.

*Straits Budget (The)*. Straits Times Press Ltd., Cecil Street, Singapore. Economic supplement of the *Straits Times*. Weekly.

#### PAKISTAN

*Co-operation and Marketing Review*. Co-operation and Marketing Department, Government of Pakistan, Karachi. Quarterly [1947- ].

*Karachi Commerce*. Karachi Commerce, Karachi. Editor: M. Mozaffor. Weekly. Each issue: 20 pp., 8vo, 4 cols., 12 arts. (1-2 pp.). Latest economic and trade news, Pakistan and neighbouring countries, statistics (ports and markets), banking.

*Pakistan Economic Journal*. Pakistan Economic Association, University Hall, Lahore. Quarterly [1949- ].

*Pakistan Horizon*. Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Karachi. Quarterly [1948- ].  
Each issue: 50 pp., 4to, 1 col., 5 arts. International political and economic affairs (9 pp.), 2 abstracts (3 pp.).

*Pakistan Health Bulletin*. Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Birdwood Road, Lahore. Quarterly.

*Pakistan Journal of Health*. Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore. Editor: Dr. K. S. Shah. Quarterly [1951- ].

*Psychology*. P.O. Box No. 566, Karachi, Monthly (in Urdu).

#### THAILAND

*Journal of the Thailand Research Society*. Thailand Research Society, Bangkok [1940- ].

*Siam Trade and Economic Review (The)*. Tahai Commercial Development Bureau, 310, Suriwongse Road, P.O. Box 86, Bangkok. Monthly [1942- ].

*Statistical Year Book*. Central Service of Statistics, Bangkok. Twenty-one volumes issued (No. 21 covers the years 1939-44).

## A BRIEF LIST OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES DEALING WITH SOUTH ASIA

- An Annotated Bibliography of the South-West Pacific and Adjacent Areas.* (Allied forces: Allied geographical section, South-West Pacific area. 1944. 3 vols. Vol. I: The Netherlands and British East Indies and the Philippine Islands. Vol. II: The mandated territory of New Guinea, Papua, the British Solomon Island, the New Hebrides and Micronesia. Vol. III: Malaya, Thailand, Indochina, the China coast and the Japanese empire.
- BAQAI, I. H., *Books on Asia.* New Delhi: India Council of World Affairs. 1947. 111 pp.  
The section dealing with South Asia: pp. 84-105. A number of these entries have brief annotations.
- CONOVER, HELEN F., *Islands of the Pacific: A Selected List of References.* Washington. Library of Congress. 155 pp.
- CONOVER, HELEN F., *Non-Self Governing Areas with Special Emphasis on Mandates and Trusteeships: A Special List of References.* Washington. Library of Congress, 1947. 2 vols.  
The portion dealing with South Asia: pp. 367-86.
- EMBREE, JOHN F., and DOTSON, LILIAN, *Bibliography of the Peoples and Cultures of Mainland South-East Asia.* New Haven, Yale University South-East Asia Studies, 1950. pp. xxxiii, 821, xxii.
- Far Eastern Bibliography.* Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press.  
This bibliography appears as part of the *Far Eastern Quarterly*. At present it is being issued annually but for a number of years it was issued quarterly.
- HOBBS, CECIL, *et al.*, *Indochina: A Bibliography of the Land and People.* Washington. Library of Congress, 1950. pp. xxii, 367.  
Purpose of this bibliographical tool is twofold: (a) To bring together for research scholars the chief references in various subject fields; (b) To furnish for interested readers the latest and best references for background reading on Indochina. Therefore, annotations are included on the most significant titles in the numerous subject fields. The works are listed in three language sections—Western languages, Vietnamese and Russian.
- HOBBS, CECIL, *South-East Asia, 1935-45: A Selected List of Reference Books.* Washington. Library of Congress, 1946. pp. iv, 86.
- JONES, HELEN D., *Bibliographical Sources for Foreign Countries. III: The Philippines.* Washington. Library of Congress, 1945. pp. v, 60.
- KENNEDY, RAYMOND, *Bibliography of Indonesian Peoples and Cultures.* New Haven, Yale University Press, 1945. 212 pp. (Yale Anthropological Studies, vol. 4.)

P A R T   V I  
OPEN FORUM



ANSWER BY AN ANTHROPOLOGIST TO A GENETICIST  
ABOUT THE UNDERSTANDING OF RACE IN MAN

9 November 1951

Dear Sir,

Dr. Cyril Darlington's article in your recent issue under the above title illustrates the dangers of uncritical application of the findings of geneticists on plants and lower animals to the explanation of the differences between human groups. I trust that he will consider my remarks in the spirit in which they are here offered, namely as a contribution to the truth rather than as a criticism of any person or persons.

Dr. Darlington begins by telling us that men have long been interested in knowing why they are different. Are these differences due to heredity or to environment, or to both? Apparently we can now return an answer "since . . . precise scientific methods have been developed for dealing with the question", for these methods "can tell us how far the popular opinions on heredity represent wisdom and how far they represent folly or superstition".

In my opinion, no one is in possession of any method which at the present time can do what Dr. Darlington claims. Certainly, the method of genetics can answer a few of these questions, but I am sure he will agree that they are very few. I feel that Dr. Darlington over-estimates what can be done at the present time by means of genetic methods in the analysis of human problems. He apparently believes in the notion that man is "nothing but" a member of the animal kingdom, an animal whose behaviour, whose nature, we could fairly fully explain were we but in possession of the necessary knowledge.

With all the respect due to Dr. Darlington as a geneticist, I am afraid I cannot agree with him on his phrasing concerning the nature of certain fundamental genetic facts. Characters, he says, are not inherited as such, but they are determined, and they are determined by the genes which *are* inherited. Surely, it is not an accurate description of the facts to say that characters are determined by genes. Is it not nearer the truth to say that genes *do not* determine characters but rather that genes determine the responses of the developing organism to the environment. A character is, surely, the physiological expression of the interaction between the genes related to it and the environment in which those genes act. This formulation of the facts has, I believe, very different consequences for the understanding of the nature of biological characters than Dr. Darlington's. I hope I shall be forgiven for saying that it is important for geneticists especially to realize that, since the expression of heredity is a function of environment, it is to a certain extent subject to human control.

Dr. Darlington's statement that once the individual "is formed by fertilization his development is certain and predictable. Hence the group, if it is large enough, is also quite certain", is, I think, an over-simplification. What I understand Dr. Darlington to say, is that genes determine man's behaviour and his culture, since he denies that the "higher intellectual and emotional properties revealed by man must be of a different order" from those regulating his physical structure. He denies this on two grounds. "First, the different groups of mankind share wide differences of temperament and aptitude largely irrespective of climate, education, or nutrition. . . ." *All* the scientific evidence with which I am acquainted indicates the contrary to this, namely, that these differences are largely due to differences in experience. I believe that most scientists will agree with Professor A. J. Carlson's comment on this matter, namely, that we "know of no clear evidence of superior groups within the same species, given the same environment, food and educational opportunities" ("The Science of Biology and the Future of Man", *Science*, 1944, p. 439).

"Secondly", Dr. Darlington goes on to say, "we have evidence that the intellectual and temperamental characteristics of men, and also of dogs, depend on the physical structure of their nervous and endocrine systems, and hence on the same hereditary mechanism as do ordinary physical characteristics." If Dr. Darlington is saying that in order to have an intellect and a temperament it is necessary to have a nervous and an endocrine system, which latter are produced in much the same way by hereditary process as are ordinary physical characteristics, we might for the purposes of this

discussion agree with him if he, in turn, will agree that heredity is a function of the interaction between the genotype and the environment(s) in which that genotype expresses itself. For example, from fertilization onward the developing organism is exposed to an internal environment which is very greatly influenced by the external environment, and there is excellent evidence that the development not only of the nervous and endocrine systems but of every other system of the organism may be permanently influenced by fortuitous or other changes in its environment. (See M. F. Ashley Montagu, "Constitutional and Prenatal Factors in Infant and Child Health", in *The Healthy Personality*, edited by M. J. E. Senn, New York, Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, 1950, pp. 148-210.) There can be not the least doubt that genes provide the organic bases for intellectual and temperamental development, but also there can be no doubt that the potentialities thus provided are largely developed under the stimulation of an organizing social environment of great complexity. The social environment constitutes a different and higher order or level of integration than the purely organic and, indeed, Krocher has called it "the superorganic". Man is something more than his genes, and not quite a dog. Man differs from all other creatures in the degree to which he can make use of symbols. This uniquely large capacity to make use of symbols, of abstractions, of tools, is undoubtedly based on a unique genetic system, but the actual development of symbol usage is made possible only by the action upon the organism of a socialization process which causes it to learn how to make use of symbols in a manner which is peculiarly human. Concerning this fact there are two important things to be said; the first is, there is no evidence whatever that any of the groups or races of mankind differ in their capacity for symbol-usage; and the second is, no matter how much knowledge of genetics, physiology, etc., we may accumulate, it will never be possible to explain the human mind on the basis of organic science. Mind is a very different order of phenomena from the purely physical, it is an emergence which cannot be explained on physical grounds. The potentialities as such may some day be so explicable, but what develops from those potentialities can only be explained on the basis of the interaction of the potentialities with the social environment in which they undergo development and organization. If Dr. Darlington will see and agree to this point, and I think he may, then he will see that such intellectual and temperamental differences between the various groups of mankind as exist are likely to be due not to genes alone but to environmental factors also. Is it, then, genes or environmental factors which play the most significant role in producing these differences? From all the evidence available to us at the present time it would seem that environmental, that is to say, social factors, play by far the largest role in producing these differences, and, indeed, there is no evidence that genetic factors play any role in producing the social, or intellectual and temperamental group differences which are observed. It is not possible to say that genetic factors do not play some role in producing such differences, but at our present level of knowledge it looks very much as if they do not. The conclusion of science at the present time is stated by Professor Otto Klineberg in the same issue of the *Bulletin* as that in which Dr. Darlington's article was published, "the net result of all the research that has been conducted in this field is that there is no scientific proof of innate racial differences in intelligence; that the obtained differences in test results are best explained in terms of factors in the social and educational environment; that as the environmental opportunities of different racial or ethnic groups become more similar, the observed differences in test results also tend to disappear. . . . When tests of temperament or personality are used, the same considerations apply" ("Race Differences: The Present Position of the Problem", p. 465).

Dr. Darlington states "it is not difficult to demonstrate the genetic components in temperamental differences. The direct determinant in different breeds of men, as of dogs, is no doubt by differences in the balanced development of the endocrine glands, which are themselves part of our genetically determined structure". It would be of interest if he would publish the evidence on which he bases these statements. I know the evidence in relation to dogs, and if Dr. Darlington has the work of Stockard on dogs in mind, it must be remembered that the conclusions of that work are repudiated by many distinguished scientists. (See particularly W. E. Castle, "Dog Crosses and Human Crosses", *Journal of Heredity*, Vol. 33, 1942, pp. 249-52.)

Dr. Darlington tells us that man's character is "determined by the reaction of an environment which we may alter and an heredity which we cannot alter". I do not clearly understand the first part of this statement, but the second part is certainly incorrect, for as I have already said, since the expression of heredity is a function of environment, it is to a certain extent alterable through the agency of human control. Heredity is not predestination. There is a great deal that human beings have done and can do about it. As Professor E. L. Thorndike has put it, "To the real work of man—the increase of achievement through improvement of the environment—the influence of heredity offers no barrier."

Dr. Darlington's remarks on the adaptation of races and classes are interesting, but I am not sure that I understand him correctly to say that genes, heredity, determine the choice of a trade in certain countries. "Even in Britain. . ." he writes, "we find that policemen, gardeners, milkmen and navvies in the single region of London are disproportionately from one racial group rather than another, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, or native cockney." I believe that class differences and occupation are closely correlated and that if any racial group is treated in any society as a class, the occupations followed by the members of that group will largely be determined by their social status and *not* by their genes. It will be social factors and *not* genes which will, for the most part, determine the occupations of most of the members of a group.

Dr. Darlington writes that "European culture as given to some peoples has destroyed not only their culture but the peoples themselves. Given to others, it has enriched both the culture and the people. In both cases the reaction is, without doubt, a genetic one. So much so that for the first kind of groups we reserve the special name of aborigine."

It would be of great value to have his evidence for the statement that "the reaction is, without doubt, a genetic one". The Tasmanians for example were largely exterminated by Britishers rather than genes and the destruction of native peoples was largely due to the depredations of white men. In brief, it is largely due to the social and psychological disorganization that is produced by members of "civilized" societies in the cultures of native peoples which causes those cultures to break up, and with them the persons who have been part of those cultures. This is the opinion of all those scientists who have actually studied the phenomenon in process (See Witt. R. Rivers, *Essays on the Depopulation of Melanesia*, Cambridge, 1922, and numerous others). I do not understand Dr. Darlington's remark concerning "the special name of aborigine". I had always thought that the term—*ab origine*—referred to an original inhabitant of the land, and had no genetic reference whatever. Dr. Darlington tells us that "certainly there are very few instincts common to all men", thus implying that some have one kind of instincts and others another. I doubt if psychologists would accept this view.

Dr. Darlington goes on to say that "Man's mastery of his own environment is not . . . a means for the equalization of opportunity between different races. It is continually changing these opportunities, continually giving scope for new and unforeseen initiative to new and unexpected groups and races of men, but never to a mystical, imaginary undifferentiated mankind."

This statement may be taken in two senses, in the one it is quite true, but in the other it is quite untrue. Man's mastery of his own environment is a means for the equalization of opportunity if he is afforded the opportunity to adjust to other mastered environments at the tempo of whatever culture he may be a member.

According to Dr. Darlington "the rise and fall of empires is the political counterpart of the biological rise and fall of mating groups". "Whether it is the smelting of iron or the sailing of boats, the spinning of textiles or the organization of horse races, new talents are needed. Such new talents are always genetically determined."

That the rise and fall of empires is due to genetic factors is a point that has never been successfully made. I wonder whether Dr. Darlington has any new evidence which throws light upon this matter. Most historians seem to be satisfied that social factors are sufficient to account for the decline and fall of empires (see, for example, Toynbee, *A Study of History*, Oxford, 19). As for new talents being always genetically determined, it has seemed to most ethnologists that these have come into being as a result of cultural rather than of biological interbreeding.

Dr. Darlington states that "It is . . . a useful instinct which leads mankind to mate with his like, for the most part, but a happy aberration which allows a few to prefer otherwise."

Unfortunately for Dr. Darlington's statement, the "happy aberration" appears to have been the practice of man as commonly as mating with his like.

"The rigorous determinism", says Dr. Darlington, which the genetic understanding of mankind "assumes for individual behaviour is repugnant to most non-biologists." I would say that most "non-biologists" are quite right in continuing to believe that man is something more than a function of his genes.

Sincerely yours,

M. F. ASHLEY MONTAGU  
Chairman, Department of Anthropology,  
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

- ABRAMS, M., *Social Surveys and Social Action*, William Heinemann, Ltd., London, 1951, 1 vol., 153 pp.
- BERRY, B., *Race Relations, The Interaction of Ethnic and Racial Groups*, published under the editorship of William F. Ogburn, The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1951, 1 vol., XII, 487 pp.
- CLEMENS, R., *Travaux du Séminaire de Sociologie de la Faculté de Droit de Liège*, published under the auspices of the University of Liège, Liège, 1951, 1 vol., XII, 118 pp.
- COLLINS, C., *Public Administration in Ceylon*, published in co-operation with the International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, 1951, 1 vol., VIII, 162 pp.
- DAHL, R. A., and BROWN, R. S., *Domestic Control of Atomic Energy*, with a Preface by Pendleton Herring, Social Science Research Council, New York, 1951, 1 vol., IV, 117 pp.
- LERNER, D., *Sykewar*, Psychological Warfare against Germany, D-Day to VE-Day, with a Foreword by Brigadier-General R. A. McClure and a supplementary essay by R. H. S. Crossman, M. P., George W. Stewart Inc., New York, 1951, 1 vol., XVIII, 463 pp.
- MÖNNIG, R., *Amerika und England*, von deutschen, österreichischen und schweizerischen Schrifttum der Jahre 1945-49, bibliography, W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, 1951, 1 vol., ix, 259 pp.
- MOTWANI, K., *Three Great Sages*, Sri Aurobindo, Annie Besant, J. Krishnamurti, Ganesh and Co., Madras, 1951, 1 vol., 45 pp.
- MOTWANI, K., *Sociology, A Comparative Outline*, New Book Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1947, 1 vol., XII, 196 pp.
- PETTIT, A., *Bargas, Introduccion al Derecho Científico Internacional*, Instituto Politécnico Argentino, Buenos Aires, 1951, 1 vol., 204 pp.
- PEYSER, D., *The Strong and the Weak*, A Sociological Study with a Foreword by F. H. Rowe, Currawong Publishing Co. Pty., Ltd., Sydney, 1951, 1 vol., 131 pp.
- REEVE, W. D., *Public Administration in Siam*, published in co-operation with the International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, 1951, 1 vol., 93 pp.

# SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEX

## OF THE

### INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE BULLETIN

#### VOL. IV

#### S U B J E C T S

- ADMINISTRATION (Public)**  
 The International Seminar at Rio de Janeiro on Public Administration Problems. IV, 4, 739-45
- AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES**, *see* Latin America
- AMERICAN STATES (Organization of)**  
 The Social Sciences in the Organization of American States. IV, 3, 483-89
- ANTHROPOLOGY**, *see* Area Studies, Congresses, Latin America
- AREA STUDIES**  
 Area Studies and the Study of the International Relations. IV, 4, 647-55  
 Bibliography, 691-99  
 Cultural Anthropology in Area Studies. IV, 4, 683-91  
 Introduction. IV, 4, 633-35  
 Law and Area Study Programme. IV, 4, 664-75  
 Problems of Methods. IV, 4, 636-46  
 The Contributions of Anthro-Geo-graphy and Economic Surveys to Area Studies. IV, 4, 655-64  
 The Contribution of Sociology and Psychology to Area Studies. IV, 4, 675-82
- ASSOCIATIONS**  
 International Sociological Association: Meeting of the Research and Programme Committees. IV, 2, 359-62  
 International Sociological Association-Round Table on Teaching of Sociology and Annual Meeting of Committees. IV, 4, 706-9  
 The International Economic Association-Round Table on Business Cycle Problems. IV, 4, 712-14  
*See also* Centres, Colleges, Committees, Congresses, Education, Foundations, Funds, Institutes, Seminars, Universities
- AUSTRALIA**, *see* Education, Technology
- BIBLIOGRAPHY**, *see* Area Studies, Latin America, Technical Progress
- BOLIVIA**, *see* Institutes, Latin America
- BOOK REVIEWS**  
 IV, 1, 217-21; 3, 619-23; 4, 797-801
- CANADA**, *see* Federalism, Institutes
- CENTRES**  
 Research Centre in Economic Development and Cultural Change, University of Chicago. IV, 2, 355  
*See also* Associations, Colleges, Committees, Congresses, Foundations, Funds, Institutes, Seminars, Trusts, Universities
- COLLEGES**  
 The College of Economic and Social Sciences of the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences, University of Chile. IV, 3, 490-91  
*See also* Associations Centres, Committees, Congresses, Education, Foundations, Funds, Institutes, Seminars, Trusts, Universities
- COLONIAL STUDIES**, *see* Institutes
- COMMITTEES**  
 International Committee of Comparative Law. IV, 1, 130-32  
 Meeting of the Steering Committee of the International Political Science Association. IV, 2, 360-62  
 The Committee on Economic Growth of the Social Science Research Council, New York. IV, 2, 354  
 The International Committee of Comparative Law, The Cambridge Session on the Teaching of Law, 18-19 July 1952. IV, 4, 709-12  
*See also* Associations, Centres, Colleges, Congresses, Education, Foundations, Funds, Institutes, Seminars, Universities
- CONGRESSES**  
 The Activities of the Commission on Community Inter-relations of the American Jewish Congress. IV, 4, 723-25  
 The Anthropological Congress, Vienna. IV, 2, 420  
 The First Latin American Sociological Congress. IV, 3, 494-98  
 The Second World Congress of Sociology. IV, 2, 419-20



- See also* Associations, Centres, Colleges, Committees, Education, Foundations, Funds, Institutes, Seminars, Universities
- CULTURE**, *see* Studies
- DENMARK**, *see* Research, Institutes
- DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS**
- Documents and Publications of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. IV, 1, 157-203; IV, 2, 387-407; IV, 3, 577-609, 4, 751-79
- ECONOMIC SURVEYS**, *see* Area Studies
- ECONOMY**, *see* Centres, Colleges, Committees, Institutes, Technical Progress
- EDUCATION**
- The Espada Educational Trust, Melbourne. IV, 1, 136
- The New Education Fellowship, London, IV, 1, 135-36
- See* World Community
- EDUCATION (Fundamental)**, *see* Latin America
- FAO**, *see* Latin America
- FEDERALISM**
- A Survey of Canadian Federalism. IV, 1, 71-88
- A Suggested Scheme for a Study of Federalism. IV, 1, 45-54
- Introduction to a Study of the Development of Federal Societies. IV, 1, 5-44
- The Dynamics of Political Integration in Federal Systems. IV, 1, 55-70
- The Political Experience of the Swiss Confederation. IV, 1, 89-103
- FELLOWSHIP**, *see* Education
- FOUNDATIONS**
- The Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris. IV, 2, 349-52
- See also* Associations, Centres, Colleges, Committees, Congresses, Education, Funds, Institutes, Seminars, Universities
- FUNDS**
- The Twentieth Century Fund, New York. IV, 2, 352-54
- See also* Associations, Centres, Colleges, Committees, Congresses, Education, Foundations, Seminars, Universities
- GEOGRAPHY**, *see* Area Studies
- HISTORY**, *see* Institutes
- INDIA**
- The Present Status of Political Science Studies in India. IV, 1, 124-29
- INDEPENDENT STATES**, *see* Unesco
- INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETIES**, *see* Technology
- INFORMATION**
- How the public is told about the results of surveys carried out by International Organizations. IV, 4, 729-39
- INSTITUTES**
- Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto. IV, 1, 133
- Institutet for Historie og Samfundsökonomi, Copenhagen. IV, 1, 140-43
- Oxford University Institute of Colonial Studies. IV, 2, 358
- The Bolivian Institute of Sociology, Faculty of Law and Political and Social Sciences, Sucre, Bolivia. IV, 3, 492-93
- The East African Institute of Social Research, Kampala. IV, 4, 717
- The Institute of Sociology and Social Sciences, Alexandria University. IV, 4, 716-17
- The Institute of World Affairs, New York. IV, 4, 718-19
- The International Institute of Public Law, Paris 1952 Session. IV, 4, 703-6
- The International Statistical Institute, The Hague. IV, 4, 719-22
- The National Institute for Indian Questions of Mexico, Mexico, D.F. 493-94
- The Pakistan Institutes of International Affairs, Karachi. IV, 1, 134
- The Sociological Institute of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, University of Buenos Aires. IV, 3, 489-90
- See also* Associations, Centres, Colleges, Committees, Congresses, Education, Foundations, Funds, Seminars, Universities
- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**, *see* Area Studies
- LATIN AMERICA**
- Annotated Bibliography of the Main Publications of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies relating to Latin America. IV, 3, 501-20
- Applying Social Sciences in Latin America. IV, 3, 429-35
- A Sociological Appraisal of Cultural, Political and Economic Problems in Latin America. IV, 3, 461-70
- Cultural Anthropology and Fundamental Education in Latin America. IV, 3, 451-61
- FAO's Assistance in Developing the Potential Agricultural Resources of Latin America. IV, 3, 555-59
- Latin American Sociology in the Twentieth Century. IV, 3, 471-80
- Problems of Methods in American Political Science. IV, 1, 107-24
- Racial and Cultural Tensions in Latin America. IV, 3, 442-51
- Social Science Periodicals published in Latin America. 520-46
- Some Bibliographical Publications on Latin America. IV, 3, 548-51
- The Activities of Unesco in Latin America. IV, 3, 559-73
- The Negro in Latin America. IV, 3, 435-42
- LAW**, *see* Area Studies, Independent States, Techniques, Unesco, United States
- LAW (Comparative)**, *see* Committees

- METHODS**, *see* Area Studies
- MEXICO**, *see* Institutes, Latin America
- NEW ZEALAND**, *see* Tensions
- OBITUARIES**, Theodor Geiger, Louis Wirth. IV, 4, 627-29
- ORGANIZATION**, *see* American States
- ORGANIZATIONS** (International), *see* Information
- PAKISTAN**, *see* Institutes
- PERIODICALS**  
International Review of Periodicals. IV, 1, 203-21, 407-15, 610-18, IV, 3, 610-18, 4, 780-96  
*See also* Documents, Latin America
- PLANNING**  
The Research Programme of PEP (Political and Economic Planning), London. IV, 4, 722-23
- PROGRESS**, *see* Technique, Technical
- PSYCHOLOGY**, *see also* Area Studies, Technical Change
- RACES**, *see* Latin America
- RESEARCH**  
Social Research undertaken or sponsored by the Danish Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. IV, 1, 137-40.  
*See also* Planning, Seminars
- SCIENCE** (Applied), *see* Studies
- SCIENCE** (Political), *see* Committees
- SEMINARS**  
Interdepartmental Seminar on Technological Change and Social Adjustment, University of Pennsylvania. IV, 2, 356  
The Research Seminar in Sociology of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. IV, 4, 714-15.  
*See also* Associations, Centres, Colleges, Committees, Congresses, Education, Foundations, Funds, Institutes, Universities
- SOCIAL SCIENCES**, *see* American States, Colleges, Latin America
- SOCIAL SITUATION**  
The World Social Situation. IV, 4, 745-47
- SOCIAL STUDIES**, *see* Universities
- SOCIOLOGY**, *see also* Area Studies, Associations, Congresses, Latin America
- SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**, *see* Documents and Publications, International Review of Periodicals
- STATISTICS**, *see* Institutes
- STUDIES**  
Studies in Culture and Applied Science, Cornell University. IV, 2, 357-58  
*See also* India
- SWISS**, *see* Federalism
- TECHNICAL CHANGE**  
Social Consequences of Technical Change from the Sociological Standpoint. IV, 2, 280-88  
Some Conceptual Aspects of Technical Change. IV, 2, 263-69
- The Social Consequences of Technical Change from the Psychological Standpoint. IV, 2, 300-9  
*See also* Unesco
- TECHNICAL PROGRESS**  
Economics and the Social Consequences of Technical Progress. IV, 2, 289-300  
Tentative Bibliography. IV, 2, 339-46  
The Social Consequences of Technical Progress. IV, 2, 243-60
- TECHNIQUE**  
Law and the Progress of Techniques. IV, 2, 309-19
- TECHNOLOGY**  
Appraising the Effects of Technology. IV, 2, 328-39  
Social Effects of Technology on Industrialized Societies. IV, 2, 269-79  
Western Technology and the Australian Aborigines. IV, 2, 320-28
- TENSIONS**  
Interim Report on the Tensions Project conducted by the Department of Psychology, Victoria University College, New Zealand, in conjunction with Unesco. IV, 1, 150-53  
*See* Latin America
- TRUSTS**, *see* Associations, Centres, Colleges, Committees, Congresses, Education, Foundations, Funds, Institutes, Seminars, Universities
- UNESCO**  
The Technical Assistance Department: The Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development. IV, 2, 379-80  
Unesco and the Social Consequences of Technical Change: The Department of Social Sciences; The Department of Cultural Activities. IV, 2, 370-80  
Unesco Working Party on Legal, Sociological and Administrative Problems of Newly Independent States. IV, 2, 381-84  
*See also* Latin America
- UNITED NATIONS**  
The Activities of the Legal Department of the United Nations. IV, 2, 365-70  
*See also* Documents and Publications, Latin America, Periodicals
- UNIVERSITIES**  
The Department of Social Studies of the University of Melbourne, Australia. IV, 4, 718  
*See also* Associations, Centres, Colleges, Committees, Congresses, Education, Foundations, Funds, Institutes, Seminars
- WORLD COMMUNITY**  
Education for the World Community: A Report of the Working Party of the Executive Board of Unesco. IV, 1, 147-49

A U T H O R S

- ARON, Raymond. A Suggested Scheme for a Study of Federalism. IV, 1, 45-54
- BASTIDE, Roger. The Negro in Latin America. IV, 3, 435-42
- BERTRAND, André. The International Seminar at Rio de Janeiro on Public Administration. IV, 4, 739-45
- CARNEIRO, Paulo E. de Berredo. Introduction to the Studies on Social Sciences in Latin America. IV, 3, 427-29
- COMAS, Juan. Cultural Anthropology and Fundamental Education in Latin America. IV, 3, 451-61
- CREVENNA, Theo. The Social Sciences in the Organization of American States. IV, 483-89
- DARLINGTON, C. D. The Genetic Understanding of Race in Man. IV, 1, 229
- DUROSELLE, Jean B. Area Studies: Problems of Methods. IV, 4, 636-46
- EASTON, David. Problems of Method in American Politic Science. IV, 1, 107-24
- ELKIN, A. P. Western Technology and the Australian Aborigines. IV, 2, 320-28
- FOURASTIÉ, Jean. Economics and the Social Consequences of Technical Progress. IV, 2, 289-300
- FRANKEL, S. Herbert. Some Conceptual Aspects of Technical Change. IV, 2, 263-69
- FRIEDMANN, Georges. The Social Consequences of Technical Progress. IV, 2, 243-60
- GAVITO, Xavier Sanchez. FAO's Assistance in Developing the Potential Agricultural Resources of Latin America. IV, 3, 555-59
- GIROD, Roger. How the Public is told about the Results of Surveys carried out by the International Organizations. IV, 4, 729-39
- GOTTMANN, Jean. The Contributions of Anthro-Geography and Economic Surveys to Area Studies. IV, 4, 655-64
- HAZARD, John N. Law and Area Study Programmes. IV, 4, 664-75
- HERSKOVITS, Melville J. Cultural Anthropology in Area Studies. IV, 4, 683-91
- JIMÉNEZ, Rafael Bernal. A Sociological Appraisal of Cultural, Political and Economic Problems in Latin America. IV, 3, 461-70
- JONES, Robert C. Applying Social Sciences in Latin America. IV, 3, 429-35
- KERNO, Ivan S. The Activities of the Legal Department of United Nations. IV, 2, 365-70
- KOGEKAR, S. V. The Present Status of Political Science Studies in India. IV, 1, 124-29
- LANDECKER, Werner S. The Dynamics of Political Integration in Federal Systems. IV, 1, 55-70
- LASSWELL, Harold D. Appraising the Effects of Technology. IV 2, 328-39
- MARC, Alexandre. Mission of an International University. IV, 1, 225-29
- MENDIETA Y NUÑEZ, Lucio. Racial and Cultural Tensions in Latin America. IV, 3, 442-51
- MOORE, Wilbert E. Social Consequences of Technical Change from the Sociological Standpoint. IV, 2, 280-88
- MORGENTHAU, Hans J. Area Studies and the Study of International Relations. IV, 4, 647-55
- OGBURN, William Fielding. Social Effects of Technology in Industrialized Societies. IV, 2, 269-79
- POVIÑA, Alfredo. Latin American Sociology in the Twentieth Century. 471-80
- RAPPARD, William E. The Political Experience of the Swiss Confederation. IV, 1, 89-103
- RIVERO, J. Introduction to a Study of the Development of Societies. IV, 1, 5-42
- SAVATIER, René. Law and the Progress of Techniques. IV, 2, 309-19
- SCOTT, F. R. A Survey of Canadian Federalism. IV, 1, 71-88
- SIMEY, Thomas S. The Contribution of Sociology and Psychology to Area Studies. IV, 4, 675-82
- THORSRUD, Einar. The Social Consequences of Technical Change from the Psychological Standpoint. IV, 2, 300-9
- TITMUS, Richard M. The World Social Situation. IV, 4, 745-47



# Publications of the American Psychological Association

## AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST

*Editor:* FILLMORE H. SANFORD, *American Psychological Association*. Contains all official papers of the Association and articles concerning psychology as a profession; monthly.

Subscription: \$7.00 (Foreign \$7.50).  
Single copies, \$ .75.

## JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

*Editor:* J. McV. HUNT, *University of Illinois*. Contains original contributions in the field of abnormal and social psychology, reviews, and case reports; quarterly.

Subscription: \$6.00 (Foreign \$6.50).  
Single copies, \$1.75.

## JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

*Editor:* DONALD G. PATERSON, *University of Minnesota*. Contains material covering applications of psychology to business, industry, and education; bi-monthly.

Subscription: \$6.00 (Foreign \$6.50).  
Single copies, \$1.25.

## JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

*Editor:* HARRY F. HARLOW, *University of Wisconsin, D.C.* Contains original contributions in the field of comparative and physiological psychology; bi-monthly.

Subscription: \$7.00 (Foreign \$7.50).  
Single copies, \$1.25.

## JOURNAL OF CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGY

*Editor:* LAURANCE F. SHAFFER, *Teachers College, Columbia University*. Contains articles in the field of clinical and consulting psychology, counseling and guidance; bi-monthly.

Subscription: \$5.00 (Foreign \$5.50).  
Single copies, \$1.00.

## JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

*Editor:* ARTHUR W. MELTON, *HRCC, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas*. Contains original contributions of an experimental character; monthly, two volumes per year.

Subscription: \$14.00 for 2 vols. (Foreign \$14.50). Single copies, \$1.25.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

*Editor:* C. M. LOUITT, *University of Illinois*. Contains non-critical abstracts of the world's literature in psychology and related subjects; monthly.

Subscription: \$7.00 (Foreign \$7.50).  
Single copies, \$ .75.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL BULLETIN

*Editor:* LYLE H. LANIER, *University of Illinois*. Contains critical reviews of psychological literature, methodological articles, book reviews, and discussions of controversial issues; bi-monthly.

Subscription: \$7.00 (Foreign \$7.50).  
Single copies, \$1.25.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL MONOGRAPHS: GENERAL AND APPLIED

*Editor:* HERBERT S. CONRAD, *U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C.* Contains longer researches and laboratory studies which appear as units; published at irregular intervals, about ten numbers per year.

Subscription: \$6.00 per volume (Foreign \$6.50). Single copies, price varies according to size.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL REVIEW

*Editor:* CARROLL C. PRATT, *Princeton University*. Contains original contributions of a theoretical nature; bi-monthly.

Subscription: \$3.50 (Foreign \$6.00).  
Single copies, \$1.00.

---

*Subscriptions are available on either a January through December or July through June basis, with the exception of Psychological Monographs, which is available only on a January through December basis.*

---

# American Psychological Association

1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington 5, D.C.

An authoritative guide:

# THE 1951-52 YEARBOOK INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Entirely revised with the assistance of the *United Nations Secretariat*

- ★ The United Nations, Specialized Agencies and other UN bodies
- ★ 100 Other Inter-Governmental Organizations
- ★ 830 International Non-Governmental Organizations

*Indexes* : in English and French — Subject, Key-word, Abbreviation, Geographical. Bibliography, Tables of countries, NGO Relations with UN, Currency values, etc.

1,224 pages — more than 375,000 words

---

\$7 - £2 10s. - 350 Belgian Francs - 30 Swiss Francs  
2,450 French Francs or the equivalent in local currencies

---

*Published by the* UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS . SERVICE  
CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS  
Palais d'Egmont, Brussels, Belgium

*Which also publishes* THE MONTHLY NGO BULLETIN

## UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN

Published twice monthly by the United Nations in separate English, French and Spanish editions, the *Bulletin* provides a current, concise and impartial account of the work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

It contains illustrated articles and reports not only on the work of United Nations organs, but also on the achievements of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in such varied fields as education, human rights, world health, international trade, economic development, welfare and the natural and social sciences.

Annual subscription \$4.50, 22/6, 18.00 Swiss frs. or equivalent in other currencies.

Available from Sales Agents for United Nations publications.

# PRÉSENCE AFRICAINE

*Cultural Review*

DIRECTOR: ALIOUNE DIOP

*Special issues 1951:*

LE MONDE NOIR, by Théodore Monod

LA PHILOSOPHIE BANTOUE, by Placide Tempels

L'ART NÈGRE, with the collaboration of Charles Ratton

HAÏTI - POÈTES NOIRS

*Published quarterly*

*Single copies only on sale*

Editorial Offices:

16, rue Henri-Barbusse (5<sup>e</sup>)

Business Offices:

Éditions du Seuil, 27, rue Jacob (6<sup>e</sup>)

# MONDES D'ORIENT

*Maghreb. The Near and Middle East. South-East Asia. The Far East  
International review published in the French language*

The first monthly journal entirely devoted to *political, social, economic and  
cultural* affairs of the Orient of today

Since February 1951, MONDES D'ORIENT has appeared every month, each issue 36 pages, quarto, profusely illustrated. It contains original studies contributed by specialists in the political and social sciences. Its rich documentation constitutes a permanent encyclopedia on the Orient

MONDES D'ORIENT  
Monthly Review

Directors: Michel Salmon & Jean-Luc Hervé

Editorial and Business Offices:

64, rue de Richelieu, Paris-II<sup>e</sup> (France)

C.C.P. Paris 4712-75. Tel.: Ric 03-52, 53

Subscription (1 year, 12 issues)

France and Union Française: 1,000 French francs

Abroad (Postal Union): 1,300 frs. or \$4.00

Specimen sent upon receipt of 150 frs. in international reply coupons

## ECONOMIA INTERNAZIONALE

*Quarterly Review*

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. IV, No. 4 November 1951

A. D. BILIMOVICH, Investment and Employers' Reactions

B. S. KEIRSTEAD, Profitti, aspettative e impresa

A. MARCHAL, Science économique et politique économique

F. VITO, A Suggestion for Economic and Sociological Researches in the Field of Migrations Policy

A. SCOTTO, A proposito di spesa pubblica e di interesse del contribuente nella teoria de gli effetti e de tributi

M. BRONFENBRENNER, La politica economica di occupazione sotto Mac Arthur

D. COPLAND, Sviluppo economico ed immigrazione in Australia

W. KLATT, Food Prices and Food Policies in Europe

*Annual subscription: L. 5,000. Subscriptions and correspondence should be addressed to: Istituto di Economia Internazionale, Via Garibaldi 4, Genova (Italia).*

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REVIEW

*(Published in English, French and Spanish editions)*

The *International Labour Review*, issued monthly by the International Labour Office since 1921, is a periodical devoted to questions of labour and social policy. It contains general articles reflecting the evolution of social policy internationally and in the different countries, documentary articles, statistical tables of wages, hours of work, employment and the cost of living, and a bibliography.

A specimen copy of the *Review* and a catalogue of International Labour Office publications will be forwarded on application to the International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

The *International Labour Review* may also be obtained from the publishers in the United Kingdom, Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., Ruskin House, 40 Museum Street, London, W.C.1.

Annual subscription: \$6.00; 36 s.  
Single copies: \$ .60; 3s.6d.

## DOCUMENTATION POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

*Published quarterly by the International Association of Political Science and the International Studies Conference, with the aid of UNESCO and of the Co-ordinating Committee for Documentation in the Social Sciences. Editorial Offices: 27, rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris-7<sup>e</sup>.*

Abstracts (100 to 200 words) all the articles in ten major political science reviews, and principal articles dealing with political science and the study of international relations published in more than 70 other journals in all countries. The articles appearing in English are abstracted in French; all others in English.

Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 3: contains 1,129 abstracts of articles that have appeared to May 1951.

Vol. 1, No. 4 (December 1951): abstracts of articles which have appeared from June to September 1951.

Basil BLACKWELL, } PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE,  
49 Broad Street, Oxford } 1, place Paul-Painlevé, Paris-5<sup>e</sup>.

*Subscriptions: France: 1,000 frs., Abroad: 1,100 frs., £1, \$3.00.  
Each number: 300 frs., 5/-, \$ .75.*

# É T V D E S

*Review of universal appeal, devoted particularly to cultural problems and to social, philosophical and religious questions. Articles written by contributors from all areas of the world.*

---

EDITORIAL, AND BUSINESS OFFICES:  
15, RUE MONSIEUR — PARIS (VII<sup>e</sup>)  
Annual subscription:       \$6.00       1,800 frs.  
Each number:                 \$ .60        170 frs.

## **PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION**

**AMERICAS**, a monthly illustrated magazine about the peoples of the New World. Separate editions in English, Spanish and Portuguese, each \$3 per year.

**ANNALS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES**, quarterly, contains official documents. Separate editions in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, each \$2 per year.

**INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL YEARBOOK** for 1949. A survey of the development of inter-American regional law. Articles in the language of the contributor, principally Spanish. \$3.

**COPYRIGHT PROTECTION IN THE AMERICAS** under National Legislation and Inter-American Treaties, 1950. \$2.

**CIENCIAS SOCIALES**, free bulletin in Spanish, bi-monthly.

**MANY** inexpensive publications in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, on Agriculture, Art, Bibliography, Economics, Geography, History, Law, and Travel in the American republics. Free catalogue on request.

*Prices in U.S. Currency*  
**Order from:**                   **PAN AMERICAN UNION**  
                                          **Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.**

# NEGOTIATING WITH THE RUSSIANS

*As told by eleven distinguished Americans who have had actual experience negotiating with the Russians on:*

Military Assistance  
The Nuremberg Trial Agreements  
The Far Eastern Commission  
Refugees and Displaced Persons  
The Balkans  
Atomic Energy  
Soviet Negotiating Techniques

PUBLISHED BY: WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION \$3.50  
40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass., U.S.A.

## THE MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL

*A quarterly publication in English  
presenting articles and features on political,  
social, economic and cultural problems  
in the Middle East*

IN THE SUMMER 1951 ISSUE:

Economic Factors Underlying Social Problems in the Arab Middle East,  
by *Sa'id B. Himadeh*

The Influence of the Arabic Language on the Psychology of the Arabs,  
by *E. Shouby*

The Assimilation of Immigrants into Israel, by *Zena Harman*

Land Reform Legislation in India, by *Konrad Bekker*

*Also:* Developments of the Quarter; Comment and Chronology; Selected Documents and Listing; Economic Review; Book Reviews; Bibliography of Periodical Literature.

1 year: \$6

2 years: \$11

*For special rates in foreign currencies,  
address inquiries to:*

The Middle East Institute, 1830 Nineteenth  
Street, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

# REVUE INTERNATIONALE DES SCIENCES ADMINISTRATIVES

published by  
*l'Institut international des sciences administratives*

This review seeks to arrive at a synthesis of all the basic disciplines on which our administrative institutions are based: political science, law, sociology, etc. Among the contributors are those most highly qualified to treat of these subjects.

Its "Répertoire de l'organisation administrative" is an indispensable guide for those who strive to incorporate the principles of scientific administration into their daily office practice.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

ÉDITIONS DE LA LIBRAIRIE ENCYCLOPÉDIQUE  
7, rue du Luxembourg, Brussels

Subscription { For Belgium: 350 Belg. frs.  
                  { All other Countries France: 375 Belg. frs.

## PHYLON

*Atlanta University  
Quarterly Journal  
of Race and Culture*

"THE BEST PERIODICAL  
IN ITS FIELD"

\$2.00 per year; a two-year or  
two subscriptions for \$3.50

Indexed in the  
*International Index*

All correspondence concerning  
manuscripts and business matters  
should be addressed to PHYLON,  
Atlanta University, Atlanta 3,  
Georgia.

Do you read  
Great Britain's leading monthly

## THE NATIONAL AND ENGLISH REVIEW

*with articles on a wide  
range of subjects by eminent  
authorities*

*a brilliant galaxy of book  
reviews*

*and pungent editorial com-  
ment on current affairs?*

If not, apply at once to The Circu-  
lation Manager, *The National and  
English Review*, Rolls House, 2  
Breems Buildings, London, E.C.4,  
enclosing a year's subscription of  
24/- (post free)

*Are you interested in the future  
of the world?*

Your peace also is closely tied to international events. If you wish to have complete and objective documentation on foreign affairs, read our weekly

**RELAZIONI  
INTERNAZIONALI**

20 pages — 50 lire

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica  
Internazionale

Via Clerici 5 — MILANO

For France: L. 4,000 or 2,500 francs  
Each number: L.80

Send subscriptions to:

Dr. A. BARONI,

6, rue Christophe-Colomb,  
PARIS-8<sup>e</sup>

**RELAZIONI  
INTERNAZIONALI**

also gives you full documentation  
on Italian political affairs

**INDIAN COUNCIL  
OF  
WORLD AFFAIRS**  
*Kashi House, Connaught Place,  
NEW DELHI*

★

*LIST OF PUBLICATIONS*

- The Post-War Rupee.* By Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. Rs.1/-/-  
*India's Post-War Reconstruction and its International Aspects.* By Dr. P. S. Lokanathan. Rs.2/8/-  
*Basic Problems of Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in South-East Asia.* By Dr. J. Russell Andrus. Rs.2/8/-  
*The Sterling Assets of the Reserve Bank of India.* By B. R. Shenoy. Rs.4/8/-  
*The Foreign Trade of India: (1900-1940). A statistical analysis.* By H. Venkatasubbiah. Rs.3/8/-  
*The Basis of an Indo-British Treaty.* By K. M. Panikkar. Rs.1/4/-

**DOCUMENTATION  
ÉCONOMIQUE**

*Quarterly bibliography of abstracts,  
founded 1934 by Mr. R. Mosse,  
Professor of the Faculté de Droit of Grenoble.*

This journal, suspended in 1939, resumed publication in 1947 under the imprint of the Association de documentation économique et sociale and the Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Direction de la conjoncture et des études économiques).

Contains abstracts from about 150 journals, selected from the most important in the economics field in France and abroad. The abstracts are objective, non-critical and are presented according to the plan established for the use of "Documentation économique", from the decimal classification system utilised in the services of the I.N.S.E.E.

Publishers are invited to send review copies of economics publications for abstracting to:

**DOCUMENTATION ÉCONOMIQUE, 29, quai Branly, PARIS-7<sup>e</sup>**

*Subscription, one year:*

France and Union Française 1,000 frs.  
Abroad 1,200 frs.

*each number:*

275 frs.  
325 frs.



# PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

## *Special issue on the British party system*

### I. THE EVOLUTION OF PARTIES AND THE PARTY SYSTEM

Before 1600	S. B. Chrimes
The Seventeenth Century	Hugh Ross Williamson
The Eighteenth Century	Professor W. L. Burn
The Nineteenth Century	Professor John A. Hawgood
The Twentieth Century	D. C. Somervell

### II. THE PARTIES

The Conservative Party	
History	Sir Charles Petrie, Bt.
Philosophy and Principles	Kenneth Pickthorn M.P.
The Labour Party	
History	Professor G. D. H. Cole
Philosophy and Principles	Francis Williams
The Liberal Party	
History	the Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Slesser
Philosophy and Principles	Dingle Foot
The Communist Party	R. Palme Dutt
The Minor Parties	Anon.
The Independent in Politics	Stephen King-Hall

### III. SOME PROBLEMS OF THE PARTY SYSTEM

Party Organization	R. T. McKenzie
A Note on Party Finance	R. T. McKenzie
The Formulation of Party Policy	H. G. Nicholas
The Personnel of the Parties	J. F. S. Ross
The Party System in Local Government	J. H. Warren
Parties and the People's Mandate	Cecil S. Emden
Reflections on the Party System	Sir Ernest Barker

The British Party System. A select bibliography compiled by  
Sydney D. Bailey.

Cr. 8vo

260 pp.

7/6

HANSARD SOCIETY, 39 MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1

## NATIONAL DISTRIBUTORS OF UNESCO PUBLICATIONS

- ARGENTINA:**  
Editorial Sudamericana,  
S. A., Alsina 500,  
BUENOS AIRES.
- AUSTRALIA:**  
H. A. Goddard Ltd.,  
255a George Street,  
SYDNEY.
- AUSTRIA:**  
Wilhelm Frick Verlag,  
27, Graben,  
VIENNA I.
- BARBADOS:**  
S.P.C.K. Bookshop,  
Broad Street,  
BRIDGETOWN.
- BELGIUM:**  
Librairie Encyclopédique,  
7, rue du Luxembourg,  
BRUSSELS IV.
- BOLIVIA:**  
Libreria Selecciones  
Av. 16 de Julio 216,  
Casilla 972,  
LA PAZ.
- BRAZIL:**  
Livreria Agir Editora,  
Rua Mexico 98-B,  
Caixa postal 3291,  
RIO DE JANEIRO.
- BURMA:**  
Burma Educational  
Bookshop,  
551-3 Merchant Street,  
P.O. Box 222,  
RANGOON.
- CANADA:**  
English speaking:  
University of Toronto Press,  
TORONTO.  
French speaking:  
Benoit Baril,  
4234, rue de la Roche,  
MONTREAL 34.
- CEYLON:**  
Lake House Bookshop,  
The Associated Newspapers  
of Ceylon, Ltd.,  
COLOMBO I.
- CHILE:**  
Libreria Lope de Vega,  
Moneda 924,  
SANTIAGO DE CHILE.
- COLOMBIA:**  
Emilio Royo Martin,  
Carrera 9a, 1791,  
BOGOTA.
- CUBA:**  
La Casa Belga  
O'Reilly 455,  
HAVANA.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA:**  
Orbis,  
Narodni 37,  
PRAGUE I.
- DENMARK:**  
Einar Munksgaard Ltd.,  
6 Norregade,  
COPENHAGEN, K.
- ECUADOR:**  
Casa de la Cultura Ecuato-  
riana,  
av. Mariano Aguilera 332,  
Casilla 67,  
QUITO.
- EGYPT:**  
La Renaissance d'Egypte,  
9 Adly Pasha Street,  
CAIRO.
- FINLAND:**  
Akateeminen Kirjakauppa,  
2 Keskuskatu,  
HELSINKI.
- FRANCE:**  
Librairie Universitaire,  
26, rue Soufflot,  
PARIS-5<sup>e</sup>.
- GREECE:**  
Eleftheroudakis,  
Librairie Internationale,  
ATHENS.
- HUNGARY:**  
Kultura,  
P.O.B. 140,  
BUDAPEST 62.
- INDIA:**  
Oxford Book & Stationery  
Co.,  
Scindia House,  
NEW DELHI.  
Bombay and South India:  
Vidyabhavan Granthagar,  
Chowpatty Road,  
BOMBAY 7.
- INDO-CHINA:**  
K. Chantarith, C.C.R.,  
38, rue Van Vollenhoven,  
PHNOM-PENH.
- INDONESIA:**  
G.C.T. van Dorp & Co. N.V.,  
Djalan Nusantara, 22,  
JAKARTA.
- ISRAEL:**  
Blumstein's Bookstores Ltd.,  
35, Allenby Road,  
TEL AVIV.
- ITALY:**  
G. C. Sansoni,  
via Gino Capponi 26,  
Casella postal 552,  
FLORENCE.
- JAPAN:**  
Maruzen Co., Inc.,  
6 Tori-Nichome,  
Nihonbashi,  
TOKYO.
- LEBANON:**  
Librairie Universelle,  
Avenue des Français,  
BEIRUT.
- MALAYAN FEDERATION  
AND SINGAPORE:**  
Peter Chong and Co.,  
P.O. Box 135,  
SINGAPORE.
- MEXICO:**  
Libreria Universitaria,  
Justo Sierra 16,  
MEXICO D.F.
- NETHERLANDS:**  
N.V. Martinus Nijhoff,  
Lange Voorhout 9,  
THE HAGUE.
- NIGERIA:**  
C.M.S. Bookshop,  
P.O. Box 174,  
LAGOS.
- NORWAY:**  
A/S Bokhjornet,  
Stortingsplass 7,  
OSLO.
- PAKISTAN:**  
Thomas & Thomas,  
Fort Mansions, Frere Road,  
KARACHI 3.
- PERU:**  
Libreria Internacional del  
Peru, S.A.,  
Giron de la Unión,  
LIMA.
- PHILIPPINES:**  
Philippine Education Co.,  
Inc.,  
1104 Castillejos,  
Quiapo,  
MANILA.
- PORTUGAL:**  
Publicações Europa-  
America, Ltda,  
4 Rua da Barroca,  
LISBON.
- PUERTO RICO:**  
Pan American Book Co.,  
SAN JUAN 12.
- SPAIN:**  
Aguilar S.A. de Ediciones,  
Juan Bravo 38,  
MADRID.
- SWEDEN:**  
A/B. C.E. Fritzes Kungl.  
Hovbokhandel,  
Fredsgatan 2,  
STOCKHOLM 16.
- SWITZERLAND:**  
French-speaking cantons:  
Librairie de l'Université,  
22-24, rue de Romont,  
FRIBOURG.  
German-speaking cantons:  
Europa Verlag,  
5 Rämistrasse,  
ZÜRICH.
- SYRIA:**  
Librairie Universelle,  
DAMASCUS.
- TANGIER:**  
Cercle International,  
54, rue du Statut.
- THAILAND:**  
Suksapan Panit,  
Arkan 9,  
Raj-Demnern Avenue,  
BANGKOK.
- TURKEY:**  
Librairie Hachette,  
469 Istiklal caddesi,  
Beyoglu,  
ISTANBUL.
- UNION OF SOUTH  
AFRICA:**  
Van Schaik's Bookstore, Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 724,  
PRETORIA.
- UNITED KINGDOM:**  
H.M. Stationery Office,  
P.O. Box 569,  
LONDON, S.E.1.
- UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA:**  
Columbia University Press,  
2960 Broadway,  
NEW YORK.
- URUGUAY:**  
Centro de Cooperación  
Científica para la América  
Latina, Unesco,  
Bulevar Artigas 1320,  
MONTEVIDEO.

Price: \$ .45; 2/6; 120 frs.