

reached, full sovereignty was transferred to the Government of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia at the end of December 1949, and the two countries became partners in the Netherlands-Indonesian Union. Indonesia became a member of the United Nations in September 1950, its application being sponsored by the Netherlands.

**Berlin.**—The Berlin blockade was still on the agenda of the Security Council at the end of 1948, but the subject was not formally discussed in the United Nations in 1949. The blockade was lifted on May 12, 1949, not directly because of United Nations action but as a result of long negotiations between the Western Powers and the U.S.S.R. which, however, began with an informal exchange of views between the United States and Soviet representatives at the United Nations.

**Other Political Questions.**—Other questions that occupied the United Nations in the period 1949-51 included Greece and the repatriation of Greek children, the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa, the problem of South-West Africa, various questions regarding trust and non-self-governing territories (chiefly in Africa), the complaint by Yugoslavia of "hostile activities" by the cominform states, the violation of human rights in Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania, and the disposal of the former Italian colonies. (Libya achieved independence on Dec. 24, 1951, and was immediately recognized by Canada.)

**The Economic and Social Council.**—The most notable achievement of the Economic and Social Council in 1949 was its elaboration of an expanded United Nations program for technical assistance to under-developed countries, unanimously approved by the General Assembly at its Fourth Session. Canada has contributed generously to the expanded program. The Council was given continuing responsibility for the co-ordination of the related programs of the various specialized agencies. The whole question of helping the economically under-developed countries of the world to help themselves continued to command a large share of the Council's attention in 1950 and 1951. In 1951, the Council considered the possibility of establishing an international development authority to be concerned with the distribution of grants and loans to under-developed countries. The subject came before the Sixth Session of the General Assembly and will be further studied by the Economic and Social Council.

In the social field, methods for furthering international recognition and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms have occupied a great deal of the time, not only of the Economic and Social Council's Commission on Human Rights, but also of the Council itself and of the General Assembly. There have been two phases to this question. First, the General Assembly adopted, in December 1948, a Declaration of Human Rights, which carries great moral weight but is not an enforceable instrument. In the second place, work has been proceeding on the preparation of a covenant or covenants on human rights which would be legally binding on governments acceding to them. The Fifth Session of the General Assembly in 1950, examining a draft covenant submitted by the Human Rights Commission through the Economic and Social Council, concluded that the covenant should be broadened to contain economic, social and cultural rights, as well as basic political rights. The question of whether these economic, social and cultural rights should be included in the same covenant as traditional civil liberties, or in a second covenant, was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its Thirteenth