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REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY  
TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

1. The Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery, appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 238 (IX) of the Council, held its first session at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, from 13 February to 23 March 1950. The Committee held thirty-three meetings, all but six of them in closed session.

2. The following members, appointed in their individual capacity as experts, attended:

Chairman and  
Rapporteur:

Mr. Moises Poblete Troncoso (Chile)

Members:

Mr. Charles W.W. Greenidge (United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland)

Mr. Bruno Lasker (United States of America)

Mme. Jane Vialle (France)

3. During the first week of the session, the Committee decided that it could not complete its work in one session. It considered that two questions required the approval of the Council, which was then holding its tenth session:

(a) Submission to Governments of a Questionnaire on Slavery and Institutions or Customs Analogous Thereto;

(b) Scheduling of a second session of the Committee in 1950, and of a third session in 1951, to consider information received in response to the Questionnaire, and to prepare the Committee's final report.

4. The Committee accordingly presented an Interim Report to the Council covering these two points (E/1617), while continuing its session. The Council's action thereon (resolution 276 (X)), and the subsequent decisions of the Committee, are described in chapter III, paragraphs 7-13, and in chapter VII, paragraphs 38-39 respectively.

5. The expression of the views of the individual members of the Committee is contained in the summary records of its meetings (E/AC.33/SR.1-33).

## CHAPTER II

### Agenda

6. At its first meeting the Committee considered and adopted the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General, as follows:

1. Opening of the session
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Survey of the field of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery
5. Assessment of the nature and extent of the problems of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling it at the present time.
6. Suggestions as to methods of attacking these problems
7. Suggestions as to an appropriate division of responsibility among the various bodies within the framework of the United Nations
8. Adoption of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the Economic and Social Council.

## CHAPTER III

### Survey of the field of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery

7. In considering item 4 of its agenda - Survey of the field of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery - the Committee had before it a report on institutions, practices and customs similar to slavery in Latin America, submitted by its Chairman, Professor Moises Poblete Troncoso (E/AC.33/6). It discussed the possibility of preparing a new definition of slavery and institutions or customs resembling slavery. The Committee decided, however, not to attempt to formulate any definition of slavery differing from that contained in the International Slavery Convention of 1926, until it had considered the need for such a new definition in the light of its survey. The Committee agreed that it would in practice restrict its factual survey to the period following the adoption of the International Slavery Convention of 1926, and would pay particular attention to the period following the Second World War.

8. The Committee decided that the following principal methods of securing information for the survey should be used:

- A. Submission to Governments of Members of the United Nations, and of non-member States, of a Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude;
- B. Invitation to certain non-governmental organizations to submit to the Committee written reports, or to present information orally;
- C. Invitation to certain research institutions and organizations to assist the Committee in making its survey;
- D. Invitation to certain individual experts, with special knowledge or competence in the field of slavery and other forms of servitude, to present information in reply to particular questions addressed to them; and
- E. Submission to the International Labour Organisation of a special request for information.

9. The Committee decided, at its ninth meeting, that the preparation of the survey would be facilitated if each of its members assumed responsibility for a particular area of the world. It was accordingly agreed that Mr. Moises Poblete Troncoso would study the Americas; Mr. Greenidge, Western Asia, the Near and Middle East, North-east Africa and Europe; Mr. Lasker, East and South-east Asia and the Pacific; and Mme. Vialle, the remainder of Africa, including Madagascar. It was agreed that the members individually would pursue their studies between sessions of the Committee through correspondence, interviews, group meetings and examination of relevant documentation.

A. SUBMISSION TO GOVERNMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND OF NON-MEMBER STATES, OF A QUESTIONNAIRE ON SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE

10. The Committee decided, during the first week of its session, that one method of survey should be the submission of a questionnaire to Governments of Members of the United Nations, and of non-member States. It accordingly included in its Interim Report to the tenth session of the Economic and Social Council (E/1617) the draft of such a questionnaire, and asked that the Council approve its transmission to governments.

11. The Council examined the Interim Report at its 372nd to its 374th meetings, and adopted the following resolution:

/The Economic

The Economic and Social Council,  
Having taken note of the Interim Report of the Ad Hoc Committee  
on Slavery,

Considering that the Council has examined otherwise or that it has referred to other bodies for action or report such issues as forced labour and trade union rights,

Returns to the Ad Hoc Committee the Questionnaire on Slavery and Institutions or Customs Analogous Thereto, with the request to revise it in the light of the discussions on the subject in the course of the tenth session of the Council and in keeping with the present resolution;

Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to transmit the revised questionnaire to Governments, Members and non-members of the United Nations, subject to resolution 39 (I) of the General Assembly; and

Considers that the next session of the Ad Hoc Committee should be held not earlier than November 1950 with a view to the submission of a final report to the Council in 1951.

12. At its twenty-first to its twenty-sixth meetings, the Committee re-examined the draft questionnaire in the light of the discussions in the Council. It adopted the following text and resolution:

Resolution I

The Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery,

Acting in accordance with resolution 276 (X) of the Economic and Social Council of 6 March 1950, concerning the Interim Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery (E/1617),

Approves the Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude annexed hereto; and

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit this Questionnaire to Governments of Members of the United Nations and of non-member States, and to ask them to reply thereto before 1 October 1950.

ANNEX

Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude

The International Slavery Convention of 1926 defined slavery and the slave trade in Article 1 as follows:

"1. Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.

/"2. The slave trade

"2. The slave trade included all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves."

The Economic and Social Council, at its ninth session, instructed the Secretary-General to appoint an ad hoc committee of experts to survey the field of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery.

The object of this questionnaire is to secure official information on the present situation of slavery and servitude for the use of the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery.

1. Does slavery as defined in Article 1 of the International Slavery Convention of 1926 exist in any territory subject to the control of your Government?
2. Does the slave trade, as defined in Article 1 of the International Slavery Convention of 1926, exist in any of the territories subject to the control of your Government?
3. Do any practices exist in any territory subject to the control of your Government which are restrictive of the liberty of the person and which tend to subject that person to a state of servitude, as for instance:
  - (a) Serfdom (compulsory and hereditary attachment to land accompanied by obligations to render service to the landlord);
  - (b) Traditional forms of involuntary unpaid service exacted by land owners and other employers of labour;<sup>1/</sup>
  - (c) Debt bondage;<sup>2/</sup>
  - (d) Pledging and pawning of third persons as security for debt;<sup>3/</sup>
  - (e) Exploitation of children under the form of adoption;
  - (f) Purchase of wives and inheritance of widows by the heir of the deceased husband involving involuntary subjection of a woman to a man not of her choice;
  - (g) Forms of prostitution of women and children involving exercise of ownership over them?

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<sup>1/</sup> Such as "concertaje", "Servicio personal", "Pongaje" or "pongueaje", "Yanaconazge" and others.

<sup>2/</sup> Such as "siringales" or "cauchales".

<sup>3/</sup> Such as "iwofa".

Please describe in detail such institutions or practices which may exist.

4. What legislation has been passed, and what administrative methods have been applied, since 1926, to check slavery, the slave trade, or any practices which are restrictive of the liberty of the person and which tend to subject that person to a state of servitude?
  5. What have been the results of the application of these measures and activities?
13. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to include copies of the text of the International Convention on Slavery of 1926 in the letter transmitting the Questionnaire to governments.

B. INVITATION TO CERTAIN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS TO SUBMIT TO THE COMMITTEE WRITTEN REPORTS OR TO PRESENT INFORMATION ORALLY

14. The Committee decided that non-governmental organizations which might be interested in the work of the Committee and which might be able to assist in the preparation of the survey should be invited to submit to the Committee such information as they possessed. The Committee prepared a list of such organizations and, at its eighth meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Resolution II

The Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery

Requests the Secretary-General:

- (a) To invite the non-governmental organizations listed below<sup>1/</sup> to forward to the Committee, not later than 15 March 1950, a preliminary statement of facts, or suggestions of likely sources of information, which they consider to be of relevance to the Committee's objectives; and
- (b) To invite the non-governmental organizations in question to send, not later than 15 August 1950, any additional information or recommendations which they may wish to submit to the Committee; and
- (c) To invite such organizations to send representatives to the Committee to present information, in particular concerning item 4 of its agenda (Survey of the field of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery) on the morning of any Tuesday or Thursday of the current session.

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<sup>1/</sup> The list of these organizations is contained in Annex II, Sections 1 and 2.

15. The Committee decided that, for the guidance of non-governmental organizations in submitting information, a copy of the Questionnaire addressed to Governments should be sent to them.

16. On 21 February 1950, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the non-governmental organizations suggested by the Committee. At its twenty-first meeting, the Committee decided to consult the ILO with a view to obtaining a list of additional trade union organizations which might be able to assist it in its work.

17. In response to its invitation, the following organizations appeared before the Committee at its first session:

World Federation of Trade Unions;  
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations; and  
Commission of Inquiry Into Forced Labor.

18. Organizations which sent written information to the first session of the Committee were:

All-India Women's Conference;  
Anti-Slavery Society;  
Association for Moral and Social Hygiene; and  
Commission of Inquiry Into Forced Labor.

19. Organizations which indicated that they would submit written reports to the Committee later in 1950 were:

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions;  
World Federation of United Nations Associations;  
All-India Women's Conference;  
Friends World Committee for Consultation;  
International Abolitionist Federation;  
International Union for Child Welfare;  
International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues;  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom;  
Anti-Slavery Society; and  
Instituto Indigenista Inter-Americano.

20. Other organizations which indicated their interest in the work of the Committee and offered their collaboration were:

American Federation of Labor;  
International Law Association;  
Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations;

/Saint Joan's

Saint Joan's International Social and Political Alliance; and  
Rotary International.

C. INVITATION TO CERTAIN RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS TO ASSIST THE  
COMMITTEE IN MAKING ITS SURVEY

21. The Committee decided that an inquiry should also be addressed to certain research institutions, religious organizations and other bodies<sup>1/</sup> in close touch with social conditions, asking them to contribute information on situations of slavery or other forms of servitude that may be known to them and on surrounding circumstances that may help to explain their occurrence. This inquiry will contain indications of possible methods of securing such information, as for example:

- (a) Reports from research workers, missionaries, or other members or officers now or recently engaged in field studies in a given area;
- (b) Meetings of persons who have, or recently have had, experience in the field, with a view to the collection of individual statements or to the submission of a joint report;
- (c) Information concerning recently completed studies or plans of study that may be expected to yield relevant data; and
- (d) Reference to other organizations or individuals likely to possess the desired information.

D. INVITATION TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL EXPERTS WITH SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OR COMPETENCE  
IN THE FIELD OF SLAVERY AND OTHER FORMS OF SERVITUDE TO PRESENT INFORMATION  
IN REPLY TO PARTICULAR QUESTIONS ADDRESSED TO THEM

22. The Committee also compiled a list of private individuals who might have special knowledge of conditions of slavery or servitude in particular areas of the world, including mainly former officials, research workers, and others who, through travel or long residence have gained intimate knowledge of certain regions or areas.<sup>2/</sup>

E. SUBMISSION TO THE ILO OF A SPECIAL REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

23. At its thirty-second meeting, the Committee decided that a special inquiry should be addressed to the International Labour Organisation, as follows:

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<sup>1/</sup> The list of such organizations drawn up by the Committee is contained in annex II, section 3.

<sup>2/</sup> The list of questions addressed to such persons is contained in annex III to the present report.

1. The Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery requests the ILO to communicate to it all the information on slavery and other forms of servitude which it may have at its disposal, and any further information which may be collected in the course of the inquiry to be undertaken in accordance with paragraph 2 below.
2. The Committee wishes to obtain the assistance of the International Labour Organisation in determining how the existence of slavery or of other forms of involuntary servitude in any area reacts on the general conditions of employment of other labour in that area; and how the existence of slavery or of other forms of involuntary servitude in any area affects the possible establishment of an effective trade union movement + as for example:

(a) In areas, many of them in the Islamic world, where slavery, as defined by the International Slavery Convention of 1926, survives in spite of the measures taken by Governments of States and by the competent authorities of Powers responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, including areas where slavery is part of the established economy and areas where the enforcement of such measures presents special difficulties;

(b) In areas, some of them in the Americas and some in South Asia, where traditional forms of serfdom (compulsory and hereditary attachment to land, accompanied by obligations to render service to the landlord) survive, sometimes in new forms or in the guise of contractual relations;

(c) In areas, found mainly in East and South-east Asia and Africa, where the Governments of States and the competent authorities of Powers responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have encountered resistance to measures taken to prevent (i) the exploitation of children under a form of adoption, (ii) the pledging of third persons, usually children and young adults, (iii) conditions of involuntary servitude arising out of contracts of employment or training of young persons entered into on their behalf by parents or guardians; and

(d) In areas, notably in the Americas and in South Asia, where, in spite of the efforts made by many Governments of States and by the competent authorities of Powers responsible for the administration of

/Non-Self-Governing

Non-Self-Governing Territories to suppress bondage for debt, this condition, sometimes involving the permanent subjection not only of the debtor but also of his family and heirs, to the creditor, is widely prevalent among both rural and urban populations.

The Committee invited the Secretary-General to transmit these questions to the International Labour Organisation.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### Assessment of the nature and extent of the problems of slavery and other institutions or customs resembling slavery

24. The Committee did not attempt to assess the nature and extent of the problems of slavery and institutions or customs resembling slavery at its first session. It was of the opinion that this should be undertaken, if possible, at its second session, in November 1950, when it would meet to prepare the survey called for under item 4 of its agenda.

#### CHAPTER V

##### Suggestions concerning methods of attacking these problems

25. In its consideration of item 6 of the agenda - Suggestions as to methods of attacking these problems - the Committee had before it two memoranda submitted by the Secretary-General, describing the work of the League of Nations for the suppression of slavery (E/AC.33/2), and the suppression of slavery and of the slave trade by means of international agreement (E/AC.33/3). This item was discussed at the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh meetings.

26. The Committee noted that the International Slavery Convention of 1926 was still in force, although a number of States have not yet ratified it. The Committee realized, however, that certain difficulties might arise concerning the present application of this Convention in view of the fact that certain of its provisions referred to officials or organs no longer in existence. For example, under Article 7, the High Contracting Parties "undertake to communicate to each other and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations any laws and regulations which they may enact with a view to the application of the provisions of the present Convention".

27. The Committee expressed the view that certain modifications of the International Slavery Convention of 1926 appeared to be necessary and that it might prove desirable to draft a new convention broader in scope, or, alternatively, to draw up an instrument supplementary to the existing Convention.

28. Members of the Committee exchanged views on the principles which they would wish to see included in any new instrument which might be drawn up. There was general agreement that the 1926 Convention was satisfactory as regards slavery and the slave trade, but that its scope might be extended to include other institutions or customs resembling slavery, and to take into account such new forms of slavery and servitude as might have developed since 1926.

29. The Committee discussed a suggestion that any such new instrument might include provisions under which the slave trade on the high seas would be treated as piracy under international law.

30. The Committee noted that Article 3 of the 1926 Convention provided that:

"The High Contracting Parties undertake to negotiate as soon as possible a general Convention with regard to the slave trade....."

No such Convention has been prepared, although several bilateral agreements on the slave trade have been concluded since 1926. The Committee discussed the question of the right of pursuit of slave traders across national frontiers.

31. The Committee noted that Articles 1, 4 and 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Articles 8 and 15 of the draft International Covenant of Human Rights, were related to the problem of slavery and other forms of servitude. It noted also that the proposed covenant would be a convention of a general character which did not exclude the possibility of preparing separate detailed conventions on its particular provisions.

32. The Committee recognized that legal measures alone would not be sufficient to eliminate slavery; economic and social factors were also important and should be studied. More especially, it seemed desirable to give close attention to the particular circumstances in which conditions of slavery and other forms of servitude tend to survive, even when legally abolished, and to changes in forms of servitude which leave its substance essentially unchanged. The Committee recognized the complexities of the problems involved and agreed that it would hardly be possible to find ready-made measures which would be equally applicable to a great variety of societies. The Committee was interested in studying those methods which have proved to be successful in eliminating conditions of slavery and servitude, and those general economic or social measures which have been found helpful in the elimination, for example, of debt bondage, and of customs of exploitation of women and children resembling slavery. The Committee recognized that in its further study of this question it would be necessary to examine

/closely the

closely the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations. The Committee considered that the improvement of economic and social conditions represent a determining factor in the elimination of slavery and other forms of servitude, and that it would be desirable if the programmes for technical assistance to under-developed countries gave priority to improving the social conditions of the people of those countries.

33. The Committee also recognized that it must allow adequate time for the interpretation and evaluation of the information secured for its survey, and of the general social conditions, customs and attitudes that provide the background for the occurrence of slavery and of other forms of servitude, before being able to make definite recommendations on measures to combat these evils.

#### CHAPTER VI

##### Suggestions concerning an appropriate division of responsibility among the various bodies within the framework of the United Nations

34. The Committee discussed item 7 of its agenda - Suggestions as to an appropriate division of responsibility among the various bodies within the framework of the United Nations - at its tenth to its fourteenth, and at its twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth meetings. It had before it two reports submitted by the Secretary-General, the first on the development of Article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (E/AC.33/5), and the second on slavery in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories (E/AC.33/8 and Corr.1). The Committee recognized that several organs of the United Nations and some of the specialized agencies were dealing with certain aspects of problems related to slavery and other forms of servitude.

35. The Committee examined the functions of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council, the economic commissions, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Social Commission, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and the Population Commission. The Committee also examined the activities of certain specialized agencies, in particular those of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Refugee Organization and the World Health Organization.

36. Representatives of the Secretariat who work with the above organs of the United Nations appeared before the Committee and explained the terms of reference and the work programmes of the various bodies. The Committee also heard a representative of the Secretariat on the technical assistance programme of the United Nations. Representatives of the ILO and of UNESCO also appeared before the Committee and offered the co-operation of their respective agencies.

37. At its fourteenth meeting the Committee concluded that, before drafting the section of its final report on the division of responsibility among the various bodies, it would require fuller and more detailed information. It decided, therefore, to request the Secretary-General to make a detailed study, for submission to its second session, of the work which organs and agencies within the framework of the United Nations might undertake in the elimination of slavery and other forms of servitude, or in the creation of conditions favourable to their elimination.

#### CHAPTER VII

##### Programme of future work

38. The Committee, taking note of resolution 276 (IX) of the Economic and Social Council, requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a second session, of approximately three weeks' duration, to be held at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations, Lake Success, New York, beginning on or about 7 November 1950. This session would be principally for the purpose of examining and evaluating the replies received to the Questionnaire and information obtained from the other sources described in chapter III of the present report, and of preparing any supplementary requests for information which might be considered necessary.

39. The Committee decided to request that a third session, of approximately four weeks' duration, be scheduled for April-May 1951 for the preparation of its final report to the Council.

40. The Committee expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would arrange for the production and circulation of additional documentation, particularly in relation to the following legal questions:

- (a) What international conventions on slavery are in force at present?
- (b) What national and international action has been taken to combat slavery and other forms of servitude since 1926?

41. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare, for the use of the Committee at its second session, a draft analytical outline of all information received in

/connexion with

connexion with the survey, under the headings roughly corresponding to major sections of the Committee's final report, due attention being paid to (1) the source of information, (2) its nature, and (3) the geographical territories referred to.

42. The Secretary-General was also requested to prepare outlines of possible procedures relating to the following questions:

- (a) Methods of dealing with the assessment of the nature and extent of slavery and other forms of servitude;
- (b) Methods of dealing with suggestions with respect to how slavery and other forms of servitude can be eliminated;
- (c) Methods of dealing with the relationship between slavery and general economic and social conditions; and
- (d) Methods of securing the support of public opinion for the elimination of slavery and other forms of servitude.

43. The Secretary-General, in addition, was requested to circulate to all members of the Committee:

- (a) The replies and documents received in response to the various inquiries mentioned in the present report, if received in a sufficient number of copies;
- (b) Documents of other organs of the United Nations relating to slavery or other forms of servitude;
- (c) Copies of recent publications, including newspaper and magazine articles, relating to slavery or other forms of servitude, if deemed of sufficient importance;
- (d) Copies of summaries of, and comments on, information received, to be prepared by individual members of the Committee, concerning those areas of the world for which they have assumed responsibility; and
- (e) Suggestions that may be received from any source for special projects.

44. The members of the Committee undertook to study, and to prepare summaries and comments on, such reports and documents as the Secretary-General might transmit to them, to supplement such information where necessary, to follow up correspondence in specific cases, and to forward suggestions for possible additional studies.

CHAPTER VIII

Adoption of the report of the first session of the  
Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery to the  
Economic and Social Council

45. At its thirty-second meeting, the Committee unanimously adopted the present report of its first session to the Economic and Social Council.

ANNEX I

Draft resolution for the Economic and  
Social Council

The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the report of the first session of the Ad Hoc Committee on  
Slavery; and

Requests the Committee to submit its final report to the thirteenth session  
of the Council.

ANNEX II

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS  
APPROACHED BY THE COMMITTEE

1. Non-governmental organizations which have consultative status  
with the Economic and Social Council

Category A

World Federation of Trade Unions  
International Cooperative Alliance  
American Federation of Labor<sup>1/</sup>  
International Chamber of Commerce  
International Federation of Agricultural  
Producers  
International Federation of Christian  
Trade Unions  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
International Organization of Employers  
World Federation of United Nations  
Associations

Category B

All-India Women's Conference (India)  
Catholic International Union for Social  
Service  
Commission of the Churches of International  
Affairs  
Consultative Council of Jewish  
Organizations  
Friends' World Committee for Consultation  
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)  
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)  
International Abolitionist Federation  
International African Institute  
International Association of Democratic Lawyers  
International Association of Penal Law  
International Bureau for the Suppression of  
Traffic in Women and Children

<sup>1/</sup> The American Federation of Labor withdrew from consultative status as a consequence of the Council's decision of 2 March 1950 (resolution 287 (X)) granting consultative status to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

International Bureau for the Unification of  
Penal Law  
International Committee of the Red Cross  
International Institute of Public Law  
International Law Association, The  
International League for the Rights of Man, The  
International Union for Child Welfare  
International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues  
Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations  
Salvation Army, The  
Women's International Democratic Federation  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
World Federation of Democratic Youth  
World Jewish Congress  
World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations

Category C<sup>1/</sup>

Lions International-International Association of Lions Clubs  
Rotary International

2. Other non-governmental organizations

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions<sup>2/</sup>  
Institute of Pacific Relations  
Inter-American Indian Institute  
International Colonial Institute  
Royal Institute of International Affairs (United Kingdom)  
Anti-Slavery Society (United Kingdom)<sup>3/</sup>  
Council of Foreign Relations (U.S.A.)  
Les Amis de l'Abbé Grégoire (France)  
La Société anti-esclavagiste (France)

<sup>1/</sup> Concerning organizations in Category C, see Council resolution 287 (X) I F (E/1643).

<sup>2/</sup> The Council decided on 3 March 1950 (resolution 287 (X)) to place this organization in Category A, Consultative Status.

<sup>3/</sup> The Council decided on 3 March 1950 (resolution 287 (X)) to place this organization in Category B, Consultative Status.

3. Research institutions and organizations

(a) International institutions or organizations

International Missionary Council  
International Rescue and Relief Committee  
World Council of Christian Education  
World Council of Churches

(b) National institutions or organizations

- (AUSTRALIA) - Methodist Church of Australia  
- Congregational Union of Australia  
- Federal Conference of Churches of Christ in Australia  
- Presbyterian Church of Australia
- (BELGIUM) - Eglise chrétienne missionnaire belge  
- Institut royal colonial belge
- (BOLIVIA) - Instituto Indigenista de Bolivia
- (BRAZIL) - Igreja Metodista do Brasil  
- Igreja Crista Presbiteriana do Brasil
- (BURMA) - Burma Baptist Convention
- (CELEBES) - Toradja Church  
- Gredja Masehi Indjili di Minahassa
- (CHILE) - Instituto Indigenista de Chile
- (CHINA) - North China King Li Hui (Congregational Church)  
- Chung Gua Sheng Kung Hui (Anglican Church in China)  
- Chung Hua Chi-tu Chiao-hui (Church of Christ in China)  
- China Baptist Council
- (COLOMBIA) - Instituto Indigenista de la Colombia
- (ECUADOR) - Instituto Indigenista del Ecuador
- (FRANCE) - Société anti-esclavagiste
- (GUATEMALA) - Instituto Indigenista de Guatemala
- (INDIA) - Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India  
- Indian Council of World Affairs  
- United Church of Northern India, United Church  
Council Mission  
- Church of India  
- Church of South India

/(INDONESIA)

- (INDONESIA) - Gredja Masehi Indjili di Timor (Protestant Church of Timor)  
- Hoeria Kristen Batak Protestant (Battak Church of Sumatra)  
- Molukse Kerk  
- Protestantse Kerk in Indonesia  
- Dyak Evangelical Church
- (KOREA) - Korean Methodist Church  
- Presbyterian Church of Korea
- (LEBANON) - Union of Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East
- (MALAYA) - Malayan Branch - Royal Asiatic Society
- (MEXICO) - Instituto Indigenista Interamericano  
- Iglesia Metodista de Mexico
- (NEW ZEALAND) - Associated Churches of Christ in New Zealand
- (PERU) - Instituto Indigenista del Perú
- (PHILIPPINES) - United Church of Christ in the Philippines
- (SWEDEN) - Svenska Missionsförbundet
- (THAILAND) - Church of Christ in Siam, American Presbyterian Mission
- (UNITED KINGDOM- Anthropological Society  
OF GREAT  
BRITAIN AND  
NORTHERN  
IRELAND) - League of Coloured People  
- Royal African Society  
- School of Oriental and African Studies  
- Nuffield Foundation  
- Committee on Slavery and Protection of Native Races  
- London Missionary Society  
- Church Missionary Society  
- Scottish Missionary Society
- (UNION OF  
SOUTH AFRICA) - Congregational Union of South Africa  
- Presbyterian Church of South Africa  
- Methodist Church of South Africa

(UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA)

- American Friends Committee
  - American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
  - American Federation of Churches of Christ in America
  - Carnegie Endowment for Peace
  - Center for the Study of the Near and Middle East
  - China Colleges
  - Committee on Asian Anthropology
  - Council of African Affairs
  - East Asia Institute
  - Far Eastern Institute
  - General Conference of the Society of Friends
  - Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
  - Joint Committee on Southern Asia
  - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
  - National Child Labor Committee
  - Near East College Association
  - Near East Foundation
  - Presbyterian Board of Missions
  - Methodist Board of Foreign Missions
  - Phelps Stokes Fund
  - Unitarian Service Committee
- (VENEZUELA)
- Estradica

ANNEX III

LIST OF QUESTIONS ADDRESSED BY THE COMMITTEE TO INDIVIDUALS

1. In what countries, territories, or more narrowly circumscribed areas, provinces, or districts, have you reason to believe that there exist conditions of slavery or practices which are restrictive of liberty of the person or which tend to subject that person to a state of servitude?
2. If you can give such information, please indicate its sources - for example, whether personal observation, inquiries carried on in the field, communications received from persons whom you regard as reliable witnesses, newspapers or other local sources, discussions in informed circles, or others.
3. Please describe in such detail as may be possible the actual conditions or occurrences which, in your opinion, may be of interest to the Committee.
4. Please add your opinion - and the reasons for it - as to the probable extent to which the conditions described may be assumed to be of typical occurrence.
5. Please interpret the data transmitted in the light of your knowledge of the general social setting in which they occur, and provide (or refer to sources of) other relevant data - for instance, anthropological, historical, economic - that may be helpful to a correct interpretation.
6. The Committee would be interested in any suggestions you may wish to give as to the category of customs or institutions in which, in your opinion, the facts reported should be considered to belong. In doing so, you need not limit yourself to the categories named in the questionnaire addressed to Governments but may suggest others.
7. The Committee especially desires to receive full information on measures that may have been taken - whether public or private - to abolish or ameliorate the conditions described, and on the consequences of such measures. In this connexion the Committee would be interested to know of circumstances which may incidentally have contributed to these ends.
8. If you wish to offer supplementary information that must be obtained from others, in addition to communicating such knowledge as you already possess, please be good enough to inform me approximately when you expect to be able to give such additional information.
9. The present inquiry is primarily for the purpose of accumulating a substantial and accurate body of information. If, in addition to this, you also wish to make recommendations on international action, the Committee will be glad to entertain your suggestions.

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