

It has established nine commissions. Some have twelve members; some fifteen and some eighteen. The Council elects states as members of the commissions and each state appoints an expert to serve on the commission. The nine commissions are:—

Economic and Employment
Fiscal
Human Rights
Narcotic Drugs
Population

Social
Statistical
Status of Women
Transport and
Communications.

The Trusteeship Council

China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. are permanent members of the Trusteeship Council. Australia, Belgium and New Zealand are also permanent members, since they administer trust territories. Any other state which becomes the administrator of a trust territory will become a permanent member of the Trusteeship Council. The Assembly elects to the Trusteeship Council whatever number of other states is required to create an equal balance in the Council between states which administer trust territories and those which do not. These elected members serve for three-year terms and are eligible for immediate re-election. The present elected members are Iraq and Mexico, which will serve until December 31, 1949.

The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It consists of fifteen judges, elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for nine-year terms. Judges are eligible for immediate re-election.

Since, at the first election in February, 1946, all fifteen judges were being elected, it was necessary to choose by lot five to serve for nine years, five for six, and five for three. Five judges will therefore be elected at the regular session of the Assembly in 1948, and five every three years thereafter. The present judges are:—

Dr. J. G. Guerrero (El Salvador), President*
Dr. A. Alvarez (Chile)*
Dr. J. Azevedo (Brazil)*