COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Fifth Session
CORRECTION TO THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Lake Success, New York,
on Thursday, 16 June 1949, at 2:40 p.m.

Pages 14 and 15:
Substitute the following text for the speech by Mr. WOUBLOUN (Belgium):

"Mr. WOUBLOUN (Belgium) stated that there were two groups of
countries among the States represented on the Commission. One group
maintained that it had solved the problem of full employment, but it
withheld from the rest of the world the right to view that remarkable success
and it gave no information on working conditions, on the extent to which
work was carried out in freedom and on the reputedly limited purchasing
power which the wages of its working masses represented.

The other group, to which Belgium belonged, also believed that the
right to work was one of the highest aims of humanity. That group,
however, was aware of the complexity of the problem. It had devoted a
considerable part of its energies to attempting to solve the problem and
it was continuing its efforts in that direction. Its participation in
the International Labour Organization, which for thirty years had been
working successfully for the improvement of working conditions, reflected
that concern. Its participation in the activities of the United Nations
was to a certain extent a further illustration of its solicitude. The
Commission on Human Rights was a subsidiary organ of the Economic and
Social Council, all of whose activities in the economic field were aimed
at the improvement of working conditions.

Mr. Woubloun proceeded to review the recent activities of the
Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary organs in seeking methods
whereby full employment might be ensured."
A satisfactory formula for including in the Covenant the principle of the right to work could undoubtedly be found; the problem of full employment, however, which represented one of the noblest and oldest aspirations of mankind, could not be dealt with cursorily at the end of a session.

He was strongly in favour of the question being referred to Governments for careful study. He doubted, however, whether the reply by the Secretariat for which the Danish resolution asked was necessary. The information requested from the Secretariat in that resolution had already been given on various occasions in many United Nations public