

UNITED NATIONS  
TRUSTEESHIP  
COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL  
T/PV.984  
23 June 1959  
ENGLISH

*Credentials*  
*R.V. 2-5*  
*EC. Adr.*

Twenty-fourth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Tuesday, 23 June 1959, at 3 p.m.

President:

Mr. DORSINVILLE

(Haiti)

1. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials [2]
2. Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi  
[3a, 4/ (continued)]

*Comm. 6*

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.984 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

## AGENDA ITEM 2

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CREDENTIALS (T/1468)(continued)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We have before us a motion for closure of the debate which was submitted by the representative of Italy. This question has been discussed. I should like to know whether the Council is prepared to take a decision with respect to this motion for closure.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): In this matter I can speak only on behalf of my own delegation, and I should like to reiterate that my delegation is not in a position to vote on a motion which will ~~involve a vote on another proposal~~ which relates to the ~~competence not only of this Council~~ in certain matters, but also ~~to the competence of members of the Council~~ to propose amendments to a report or a proposal that may be placed before the Council.

You will recall that this is not the only organ of the United Nations, this is not the only Council before which this question of credentials comes up every now and then. The question of credentials indeed comes up before the General Assembly every year. There is a Committee on Credentials which furnishes a report to the General Assembly.

It is our view that in preparing a report for this Council on the credentials of members of the delegations to this Council, the Secretary-General is performing the functions, in effect, of the Committee on Credentials to which I referred. You will also recall that there have been numerous precedents where amendments have been proposed by Members of the General Assembly to the reports of the Committee on Credentials. We feel, therefore, that in this Council also members have the inherent right, indeed also the freedom, to propose whatever amendments they may consider necessary to a report which is placed before this Council.

When I invoked rule 57 some time ago and sought a ruling from you, Mr. President, you said that the proposal that you had thought fit to be placed before the Council was a procedural proposal. On the surface of it, Mr. President, that may be so, but this proposal raises the whole question of the competence of the Council, it raises also the question as to the right of a member of the Council to propose amendments. That right, as I said, is

(Mr. Rasgotra, India)

inherent and there is nothing in the rules of procedure of this Council whereby that right can be ignored. As I said earlier, therefore, and I repeat it, my delegation is not in a position and will refrain from voting on any proposal which involves these delicate questions without having the appropriate time to go into all the aspects of the proposal that is before us.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to recall that under rule 56 of the rules of procedure, under paragraph 3, I am no longer in a position to grant the floor for debating the question of closure of the debate. We have heard speakers for and against, and the rule provides that the debate is limited to one speaker for and one against. I have no choice but to put this motion to a vote.

I call on the representative of the Soviet Union on a point of order.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Mr. President, I wish to recall that at our morning meeting today you stated that there was no formal proposal or draft resolution on the part of the President which would pertain to the question of the right of any member of the Council to introduce amendments. Since then we have not heard that any one of the representatives present here has, on his own behalf, introduced such a formal proposal. Thus the situation in which we find ourselves at this time, although it may seem confused or confusing, is nevertheless quite clear and we should be able to find an appropriate way out of this situation.

(Mr. Oberemko, USSR)

It seems to me that we must again draw attention to the fact that we are considering two questions: (1) the report of the Secretary-General on credentials, and (2) an extraneous matter which was introduced in our debate by some representatives, a matter which we could have dispensed with in dealing with the first question -- namely, whether a delegation may introduce amendments to reports submitted to the Council by the Secretary-General. Thus, in the course of our debate, a new element has arisen which pertains to a very important right of all delegations round this table.

It seems to me therefore, that the proposal of the representative of Italy for closure of the debate was related to the item on the agenda for today's meeting which is to be found in the Journal. I do not see in the agenda of today's meeting any item related to the discussion of whether members of the Council are entitled to introduce amendments to the report submitted by the Secretary-General. If there were such an item on the agenda, then of course we could debate it, and we could either close the debate or continue it. We could propose one decision or another. However, there is no such item on our agenda and, moreover, no draft resolution has been officially presented to us on this question. What then are we to decide here? What shall we put to the vote?

If the representative of Italy feels that he is entitled to question the right of members of the Council to introduce amendments, then I suggest that he say so directly and frankly and that he introduce a formal proposal to that effect. Then the question could be included in the agenda of one of our forthcoming meetings. All the members of the Council could then study the proposal and the whole question and take a position upon it. Is it suggested that we now take a decision in passing which affects the vital and basic rights of delegations without giving proper consideration and discussion to the question?

I wish to draw attention once again to the fact that in essence we have encountered two questions in our debate; one is related to the report of the Secretary-General on credentials and the other concerns the extraneous matter which was introduced by some delegations. I should like to have some clarification from the President as to which question we are now discussing. What exactly did the representative of Italy have in mind when he introduced his motion for the closure of the debate?



Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): Before the Council adjourned this morning I proposed the closure of the debate on a motion which I thought the President had formally put before the Council. I stand corrected if this was not so. However, I thought I understood the President as saying that it was up to the Council to decide whether or not the Soviet amendment was admissible and that he put this decision formally before the Council. It is on this motion that I requested the closure of the debate in accordance with rule 56, paragraph 1 (d) of the rules of procedure.

With regard to the right of any delegation to express its views, a right to which the representative of the Soviet Union referred, I believe that from the course of our whole debate this morning every delegation has had an opportunity freely to state its views in this Council.

I would therefore kindly request the President to correct me if I am wrong in assuming that he put a formal motion before the Council with regard to the admissibility of the Soviet amendment.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I believe it would be advisable at this time to indicate the position of the President. We have heard arguments for and against the Soviet amendment with respect to the report of the Secretary-General on credentials. The discussion clearly shows that there were very deep differences of opinion among members of the Council. I thereupon made a suggestion -- it was not a formal proposal -- that perhaps it might be advisable to consult the Council with reference to the Soviet amendment. I did not make any formal proposal, although reference was made to the President's proposal. I must make it very clear that there has been no proposal or ruling by the Chair. As a matter of fact, I did not have a chance to state that, as President of the Council, I was submitting any formal proposal. I made my suggestion during an exchange of views. This suggestion still stands if the members of the Council still feel that they wish to adopt it. It has been necessary for me to indicate more than once my position on this matter, and in particular my position with respect to the interpretation of rule 56 of our rules of procedure.

(The President)

I believe that the situation is quite clear. The representative of Italy has made a motion for the closure of the debate. It seemed to me that this motion related to that part of the discussion which concerned the report of the Secretary-General on credentials.

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): When I proposed the closure of the debate this morning I intended it to apply to what I assumed was the President's motion concerning the admissibility of the Soviet amendment. However, since the President states that he did not make any formal motion in this respect, I should like, in the name of my delegation, to move formally that a vote be taken on the admissibility of the Soviet amendment to the report of the Secretary-General.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The representative of Italy has finally made up his mind to introduce a formal proposal. Of course, we regret very much that such a decision has been made, and perhaps the only explanation is the lack of time for thinking about all the implications of such a proposal. At any rate such a proposal has now been formally introduced by the representative of Italy. We do not know whether he is guided by any instructions or whether he is acting on his own initiative. At any rate we should like to see this proposal in written form so that we may know exactly how it is formulated. We should like to have the text in the Russian language, and we would ask the President to include this draft resolution in the agenda so that we might consider the question, which, although it happens to be connected with the question we are now discussing, is in essence a question of the basic rights of members of the Trusteeship Council. It affects not only the Soviet delegation but the delegations of all members of the Council.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The representative of Italy wishes to speak on a point of order.

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): I did not wish to interrupt the Soviet representative on a point of order when he was speaking. I am very sorry he thought it fit to elaborate on the reasons which may have prompted my delegation in moving a certain proposal. I do not believe it is the right of the Soviet delegation, or for that matter of any other delegation in this Council, to discuss the reasons which dictate the attitude of other delegations. So much for the formal point.

As far as the point made by the Soviet representative is concerned, that rule 57 should be applied in this case and that my proposal should be submitted in writing, I should like to remind him that rule 57 speaks of reports, draft resolutions and other substantive motions. I think that my motion was procedural in character and rule 57 does not apply.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): Mr. President, with your permission, I should like to move, in terms of rule 56 (d), that the debate on the Italian motion be closed.

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) (interpretation from French): Perhaps it is not for delegations on the Council to go into the reasons which other delegations may have had for submitting a draft resolution or a motion, but it is certainly up to members of the Council to highlight the possible consequences which such a draft resolution might have for the future work of this Council, and that is exactly what has been done by the representative of the Soviet Union in speaking on the Italian motion.

My delegation would like to point out clearly that we would not be in a position to vote upon such a motion, in view of the possible consequences of such a motion for the future of the Council. With respect to this, I should like to refer to rule 56, paragraph 3, which says:

"A motion for closure of debate on a draft resolution or other motion shall not be considered by the Trusteeship Council until each representative shall have had the opportunity to speak on that draft resolution or other motion."

Hence it would seem that the question is of such importance to the Council that it should be thoroughly discussed before it is voted upon in the Council.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India): The representative of Italy said that he was putting before the Council a motion that was procedural. I have already expressed the view of my delegation on the substantive nature and enormous significance of this proposal as it touches upon the rights of members to propose amendments to a proposal or a report. If the representative of Italy nevertheless thinks that this motion is procedural, which indeed it is not, may I ask you, Sir, to let the Council know under which rule of procedure his motion is put to the Council? After all, if it is a procedural motion, it must relate to some procedures adopted by this Council or to some rule of the Council's procedures.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): There is a proposal which was made by the representative of Australia calling for the closure of debate. He referred to rule 56, paragraph 1 (d) of the rules of procedure. By virtue of this rule, I shall recognize one speaker in favour of this motion for closure of debate and one speaker against closure of debate.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I am now speaking neither for the motion of the representative of Australia nor against it; I am speaking on a point of order. The representative of Australia cited sub-paragraph (d) of rule 56, paragraph 1, which says that certain motions shall have precedence, and it enumerates a motion for closure of debate on any motion or draft resolution. I should like to know where that draft resolution is. I have not received it yet. I should like to have it in Russian, so that I may study it. The members of other delegations are in the same position. How can we close a debate on a draft resolution if that draft resolution has not yet been received by us? We might come to any absurd agreement here in the Trusteeship Council, but besides the Trusteeship Council there are other organs in the United Nations. Of course, anything can be proposed, but we cannot make ourselves ridiculous. At any rate, we do not wish to participate in such a rather unworthy game. Therefore, if there is a serious proposal to close the debate, at least let there be a draft resolution submitted to us.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): As I see it, the representative of Italy made a proposal, which I believe has been noted by all members of the Council. Unless I am mistaken, it was concerning this that the representative of Australia requested closure of debate.

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I should like to state that I support the procedural motion made by the representative of Italy. In support of this proposal, I should like to make a quick review of our present situation. The only item on the agenda is the report of the Secretary-General on credentials. Attempts have been made to insert other considerations, with regard to the general rights of the Council to introduce amendments to reports and so on.



(Mr. Claeys Bouuaert, Belgium)

All these considerations are somewhat extravagant, in my opinion. We must come to the very heart of our agenda. We have a report of the Secretary-General on credentials. Now, when seeing this report, the Soviet delegation asked for a vote by division. This was challenged by the delegation of the United States which requested a vote on the Soviet proposal requesting a vote by division. The Council decided against acceptance of the Soviet proposal to have a vote by division. Thereafter, the representative of the Soviet Union reintroduced his proposal in the form of an amendment. Then that proposal, too, was challenged first of all, if my memory does not fail me, by the representative of the United States, and then likewise by other delegations. Regardless of all this, by then you could have intervened in keeping with our rules; and decided, for example, that a proposal of the Soviet Union designed to reintroduce in the form of an amendment a project concerning which the Council had taken a decision, was no longer receivable in view of the fact that the very substance of the amendment was to reopen a matter concerning which the Council had already taken a decision.

Mr. President, we are all familiar with your conciliatory nature. We know that you do not wish to proceed in such a way. In view of the objections made to the Soviet proposal you felt that it was up to the Council to decide. Now, this is the point that we find ourselves in at present. It is not a mere procedural matter. It could not infringe upon the rights of delegations to introduce any amendments to any motion or amendments, but rather we must decide on this specific matter of the reintroduction, in the form of an amendment, of a decision concerning which the Council has already taken a decision -- whether such a thing is receivable.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) (interpretation from French): Mr. President, I request ~~a vote on the Australian proposal~~. In other words, with reference to rule 56 (d), I request that the vote be held on it now.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): When the representative of Australia expressed the wish, or suggestion as he said, that the Soviet amendment should be submitted in written form, the Soviet delegation immediately responded that we were prepared to submit it in written form. Meanwhile, the representative of Australia decided that he had not made a formal motion to that effect although he had referred to rule 57 which speaks of amendments having to be submitted in written form. At any rate, if such a proposal had fallen from the representative of Australia, we would have been glad to distribute our amendment in written form. Why cannot the draft resolution, or the proposal, which has been introduced officially by the representative of Italy, why can't that and why should it not be distributed in written form so that members of the Council might be able to study it?

I would go even further; the question is most important. I do not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of delegations, but I am interested in this: Do all delegations have instructions on this question? This question was not on the agenda of our meeting or even on the agenda of this session of the Council. If the question had been raised that it was necessary to abide by the already confirmed rules of procedure of the Council, for that, of course, we would need any instructions because everybody would vote for observing the rules of procedure. But when it is proposed to us that some delegations should be deprived of the right to introduce amendments, then happily the question arises, How shall we act in such a situation? Perhaps some delegations are more fortunate and know all the answers to all possible occasions. But, at any rate here we have already heard the representative of India and the representative of the United Arab Republic state that they could not vote on this question at this time. The position of my delegation is the same. We have no draft resolution in written form in the Russian language. We have not been able to study it. We could not consult our Governments. And now it is proposed to us, even before the introduction of the draft resolution, to close the debate and to pass on to the vote. What kind of order is this? This seems like doing violence to the rules of procedure. Therefore, the Soviet delegation appeals to you, Mr. President, to clarify the situation for the members of this Council and to call upon them to debate the question which was, and is, in our agenda, namely

(Mr. Oberemko, USSR)

the report of the Secretary-General on credentials. If someone wishes to discuss thoroughly the question whether or not delegations are empowered to introduce amendments, I have no objection to having this included in the agenda through the normal procedure, and then to debate this question in accordance with the proposal introduced by the representative of Italy, or in connexion with that proposal.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We shall therefore vote on the motion that we close debate. This was made by the representative of Australia.

The proposal was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) (interpretation from French): It is incumbent upon me to explain the vote of my delegation. My delegation did not participate in the vote because we did not know what the motion of closure referred to, in view of the fact that we did not have any motion or draft resolution which was properly presented. Accordingly, my delegation could not participate in such a vote in view of the fact that this draft resolution had not been sufficiently considered by members of the Council, in keeping with paragraph 3 of rule 56.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The representative of the United Arab Republic in explaining the reasons for his non-participation in this vote on the unusual procedure, explained also the motives which guided the Soviet delegation, and which, I think, should have guided any delegation if it had adhered strictly to the rules of procedure. Indeed, we do not have before us a draft resolution. We could not study it. As to its substance there was no time for holding a proper debate, and suddenly we had a proposal for closure of the debate. What remains now for us to do? Put to a vote and thus adopt by a majority another absurd decision?

Of course the majority of the Council, which votes so unanimously against all decisions which would really promote the progress of our work and which presents a united front against proposals regardless of the fact that they are in strict accordance with the rules of procedure, can go very far with that kind of procedure. Of course if the majority decided to be stubborn, that is their right; they can adopt still further decisions without taking account of the fact that they are violating all the rules of procedure.

Mr. MASGOTRA (India): It does not seem necessary for me to explain the non-participation of my delegation in the last vote. Before the Council proceeds to the next step, which I assume will be to take a vote on the proposal presented by the representative of Italy, I should like to reiterate the question I asked the President a while ago; that question I believe is in order, unless he rules it out of order, and it is this: "Under what rule of procedure is the so-called procedural motion placed before the Council by the representative of Italy moved before this Council?" My delegation is unable to vote on a proposal the relevance of which to our rules of procedure is not understood by the Council. After the President has shown me the indulgence of resolving this point of order, I shall explain my delegation's position on the vote next to be taken.

U THANT (Burma): My delegation did not take part in the vote on the motion for the closure of the debate, since my delegation feels that the adoption of this motion is tantamount to denying the right of this Council and of its members to offer any amendment or modification or alteration to the reports of the Secretary-General. We also feel that this motion involves questions of principle which need to be discussed at some length, and my delegation is in agreement with the opinion expressed by certain delegations to the effect that this matter should not have been disposed of so hastily.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The debate is closed on this question. Now we have before us the procedural motion by the representative of Italy, pertaining to the amendment proposed by the

(The President)

representative of the Soviet Union. This motion calls upon the Council to decide whether the amendment is admissible or not. The Council will now vote upon it.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): On a point of order. I do not know whether it is worthwhile to refer to any rule of procedure, but perhaps this minimum request might be complied with. Could the Secretary of the Council, or the representative of Italy himself, read out exactly the wording of the proposal on which we are to vote. Of course, I must state immediately that we do not consider the proposal to be a procedural one; it is a substantive proposal pertaining to a substantive question.

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): I did not ask for the floor but I believe I owe a reply to the representative of the Soviet Union. Since he has expressed the desire to know the exact wording of my motion, I would say that the wording, if it were a draft resolution -- which it is not, it is simply a procedural motion -- would be "that the Trusteeship Council decides that the amendment proposed by the delegation of the Soviet Union to the report of the Secretary-General on credentials is not admissible."

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic)(interpretation from French): Since the representative of Italy has just repeated the proposal which he had already presented, my delegation would like to propose an amendment to it as follows. We wish to add after the words read out by the representative of Italy the words "on the express condition that the result of the vote on this motion shall not constitute a valid precedent which would in future deny to members of the Council the right to submit amendments to the reports of the Secretary-General."

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): On a point of order. I ask whether it is in order to introduce amendments to a motion after debate has been closed on that motion.



Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic)(interpretation from French): I would remind the representative of the United Kingdom that amendments may be introduced at any point with the exception of the actual voting stage, which we have not as yet reached.

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): The proposal just made by the representative of the United Arab Republic deserves some consideration on my part, at least, and I would be grateful to the President if, with the agreement of the Council, he could suspend the meeting for five minutes.

The meeting was suspended at 4 p.m. and resumed at 4.15 p.m.

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): Mr. President, first of all, I want to thank you and the Council for having allowed my delegation a short recess in order to consider the amendments which were submitted by the representative of the United Arab Republic.

In view of these amendments, I should like to clarify the position of my delegation in regard to the debate which has been going on since this morning. I think that it is clear beyond any doubt that what the Council is discussing at present is the report of the Secretary-General on credentials contained in document T/1468, and not any general category of reports submitted by the Secretary-General. I say this because the amendments submitted to us by the representative of the United Arab Republic seemed to imply that he construes my proposal -- that is, the proposal that the amendment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics should be considered as not admissible -- as applying in general to all reports submitted by the Secretary-General in the past, in the present and those to be presented in the future.

I want to make it very clear that this is not the case because if this were the case, my motion would definitely be out of order. We are discussing now item 2 on our agenda, "Report of the Secretary-General on credentials". We have a very definite document before us and it is merely to this document that we are referring. When I first formulated my motion, I said, and I repeat:

"The Trusteeship Council decides that the amendment submitted by the delegation of the Soviet Union to the report of the Secretary-General on credentials is not admissible."

However, since I realize that there are some doubts in the minds of some delegations around this table as to the real purport of my motion, and in order to dispel any such apprehension, I would like to spell out the text of my motion more clearly. I shall read it to the Council:

"The Trusteeship Council decides that the amendment submitted by the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the report of the Secretary-General on credentials contained in document T/1468 is not admissible."

(Mr. Kociancich, Italy)

I think I have gone to a certain length, and I did so with great pleasure, to meet the apprehensions and the doubts of the representative of the United Arab Republic, and, frankly, I think that to make an addition to my original proposal in the terms that he submitted would really be of no practical use because it is clear from the whole context of our discussion, from the fact that we are discussing agenda item 2, and now from the amended wording in my motion, that what we have in mind when we cast our vote now is document T/1468 and not any other document which may be submitted in the future by the Secretary-General, with respect to which the Council will of course always be master to proceed in the manner it deems fit.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council has heard the explanation of the representative of Italy concerning his motion. He read a revised text. I should like to know from the representative of the United Arab Republic whether he presses the amendment he proposed to the initial amendment of the representative of Italy.

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) (interpretation from French): In view of the explanations just given by the representative of Italy, my delegation will not press its amendment presented to his text. At the same time I wish to say that my delegation will not participate in the vote on the Italian motion.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation wishes to state that it also will not participate in the vote on this entirely unusual proposal which is inconsistent with all the rules of procedure of either the General Assembly or the Council. Nowhere in the United Nations do we have such rules of procedure which would deprive a delegation of the right to introduce an amendment. The amendment of the Soviet delegation was introduced, and the only thing that was required of the Council was to take a vote on it.

(Mr. Oberemko, USSR)

The representative of Italy and other representatives would then have been in a position to say yes or no and they would have expressed their attitude. They would have been able to show whether they considered it acceptable. In the form in which it is now presented, the proposal of the representative of Italy is extremely clumsy to begin with. It has no meaning and it is in conflict not only with the rules of procedure but also with ordinary common sense. The Soviet delegation, therefore, will not participate in the vote on this proposal.

Mr. RASGOIRA (India): In the view of our delegation, what is at stake now is not the amendment proposed by the representative of the Soviet Union, but the whole right of members of the Council to propose amendments to any reports, proposals or resolutions that may be placed before them. We cannot help feeling that under the weight of a majority, this Council is being pushed to a decision which in our view is likely to have many dangerous consequences. The right of members to propose amendments under the procedures adopted by this Council in the past under the rules of procedure is being challenged. We cannot view with favour the proposal that has been placed before the Council by the representative of Italy.

A few moments ago I asked the President to inform the Council of the rule or rules of procedure of this Council under which this so-called procedural motion was being placed before the Council and was being put to the vote. My requests have failed to elicit any response for clarification from the President.

I also pointed out to the President and to the members of the Council that this was not the only organ which was seized of this matter. The question of credentials comes before the General Assembly. A report of the Credentials Committee is placed before the General Assembly. Amendments to that report are moved and are voted upon. To that point also neither the Secretariat nor the President has made any reply. It seems to me that there has been no attempt to relate the procedures on which we are going to embark now to the procedures that have been adopted in the past by the General Assembly.

(Mr. Rasgotra, India)

It seems to us, therefore, that in view of the fact that a vote on this proposal is likely to violate the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council and to be completely contrary to the procedures that have been adopted on similar matters by the General Assembly itself, it is extremely wrong that this proposal should be pushed to a vote. In the circumstances, the only course open to my delegation at this stage is to withdraw its participation in the vote on this proposal. We do this with a great deal of regret. We would have been happy to engage in a discussion of the substance of this proposal, for it is a substantial proposal. It is likely to have very serious consequences. We would have liked to discuss it with members and to examine it in the light of precedents established in the General Assembly and in the Trusteeship Council before coming to any decision. I regret to say that this opportunity is being denied to us because a vote is being pressed for this proposal. We shall therefore not participate in the vote.

U THANT (Burma): For the reasons which I gave in my earlier statement, my delegation will also not participate in the vote on the motion now before us. The whole character of the Council and its rights and functions are involved. We feel that questions of principle are also involved. Although the representative of Italy has taken great pains to stress the fact that his motion is linked directly and only with document T/1468, that is to the report of the Secretary-General on credentials, we feel that the whole question of principle and the whole question of the competence of this Council is involved. My delegation feels that non-participation is the only effective demonstration of this point of view.

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) (interpretation from French): My delegation would like to request that a vote by roll call be held on the Italian proposal.



A vote was taken by roll call.

France, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: France, Haiti, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, China.

India, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, and Burma did not participate in the voting.

The proposal was adopted by 10 votes to none.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): Perhaps I might say a few words in explanation of the vote which my delegation just cast. My delegation voted in favour of the Italian motion on the admissibility of the Soviet amendment because, in our view, the Soviet amendment, which was an amendment to delete certain words, ran contrary to a procedural decision which the Council has already taken, that is the decision that the Council should not vote on the Secretary-General's report in parts. My delegation's vote was thus prompted entirely by procedural considerations and cannot be interpreted as implying any change in the position taken by the United Kingdom on the substance of the question.

Perhaps I might just add something in elaboration of this. I did not have the advantage of being present in the Council this morning, but I have listened with close attention to the discussion which has just taken place, largely, if not entirely, a procedural discussion.

(Sir Andrew Cohen,  
United Kingdom)

My delegation does not take the view that serious consequences are likely to ensue from the vote just taken. Indeed, the vote just taken was not in fact, in our view, on the question of whether or not delegations can put amendments. That is a different matter. It was on the question of whether, when the Council, as this morning, has decided that this report should not be voted on in parts, in fact this very same question should be reintroduced by moving the deletion of certain words. The effect of the Soviet amendment, if it had been carried, would have been precisely the same as voting on the amendment in parts, on which the Council had already decided this morning. This point was very clearly stated during the course of the procedural discussion by my friend from Belgium.

I have admired the ability of my Soviet friend to indulge in the American pastime of filibustering, but all this has been very much in the realm of procedure. My delegation would not, therefore, be disposed, in spite of what has been said by some, to take too serious a view of this matter.

Mr. SALOMON (Haiti)(interpretation from French): We have followed with great interest the passionate discussion which was held concerning the report of the Secretary-General on credentials. We cannot state that we have lost any valuable time which we could have devoted to the consideration of the situation of millions of people living in Trust Territories. This has been a very useful discussion. The differences of opinion which were expressed here arose from the fact that the Council did not have a draft resolution approving the report of the Secretary-General, which would have enabled every member of the Council to present amendments which he felt desirable without having to propose an amendment to the report of the Secretary-General. The matter gave rise to very important questions of principle which we should have to discuss here or elsewhere under other circumstances.

We voted against the admissibility of the Soviet proposal because we had serious doubts concerning the possibility of amending a report which is only the expression of its author's views. This does not obviate the possibility of any Member of the United Nations making reservations on any part of a report or submitting draft resolutions concerning it.

Mr. OBERENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): If the representative of the United Kingdom had limited himself to a statement of his views, I would perhaps not have asked for the floor now, but, since at the end he made some observations which I feel I cannot leave unanswered, I wish to avail myself of the right of reply. I wish to explain to the representative of the United Kingdom, who unfortunately was not present at this morning's meeting when we began the debate on this question, that the discussion was not a procedural one. These are not trifling questions having to do with the conduct of our debates; these are substantive questions. We raised the question of the non-recognition of the credentials of persons who do not represent China but who unlawfully occupy the seat of China in the Trusteeship Council. This is a question of substance; it is not a procedural question. It is a question of the representation of one of the permanent members of the Trusteeship Council.

If some delegations see fit, by means of procedural manoeuvres, to depart from a clear expression of their positions and to refrain from statements of policy on this important question, that is for them to decide. At any rate, the Soviet delegation considers that the proposal which we introduced was not a matter of mere procedure; it was a fundamental question of principle. On this important question of principle, and not on the question of procedure, we could have had an expression of opinion by the representative of the United Kingdom. Then it would not have been necessary for the representative of the United Kingdom to say that he was deprived of an opportunity to indicate his fundamental position as a result of some procedural discussions. As for the policy of the United Kingdom, as I heard it in the translation, it is said to have remained unaltered.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): I was able to vote for the Italian proposal because I believed it to be a purely procedural one, eminently consistent with the practice of the General Assembly and with the spirit of rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. I supported it on procedural grounds and for another reason: that the proposal described as an amendment by the representative of the Soviet Union was, in my opinion, substantially identical with the proposal voted upon and voted down by the Council at its proceedings this morning.

(Mr. Kelly, Australia)

I understand and sympathetically appreciate the concern shown by several representatives for the rights of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly in relation to documents placed before either body, but in the view of my delegation the concern that they expressed with respect to the amendment of certain other documents and reports was not a concern that needed to have arisen in connexion with this purely procedural proposal of the representative of Italy.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I hesitate to open my mouth again on this, but I only wanted to say that, in the remarks I was making at the end of my brief explanation of vote, I was referring to the procedural discussions which have taken place in my hearing this afternoon -- just to put the mind of the Soviet representative to some extent, perhaps, at rest.

Mr. KELLY (Australia): Mr. President, I crave your indulgence simply for the purpose of entering a reservation about an interpretation we have heard in the Council this afternoon concerning rules 56 and 57. I am reluctant to assent at this moment to the view that any proposal in conformity with rule 56 must be circulated in writing and circulated twenty-four hours in advance, if possible, to all members of the Council. I should hate to think that, if this Council was sitting at midnight and somebody proposed to adjourn the meeting, the proposal for adjournment could not be considered by the Council unless the proposal was circulated in writing twenty-four hours in advance.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We shall now vote on the report of the Secretary-General on credentials (T/1468).

The report was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy): Before you close the debate on this item, I should like to explain the vote of my delegation this morning on the procedural question of whether a separate vote should be taken on the Secretary-General's report. As you will recall, my delegation has abstained on that particular vote, and this was so because we had no objections to a separate vote being taken according to rule 60 of our Rules of procedure, if some delegations wished to do so in order to express their views on certain parts of the report. As far as the substance of the report is concerned, we believe that the credentials of all the representatives here are in order; and we have voted accordingly in favour of the report.

U THANT (Burma): Our vote for the adoption of the report of the Secretary-General on credentials does not, of course, imply that we approve of the credentials of the representatives of China to this Council. As is well known to this Council, the Government of the Union of Burma recognizes only the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, and of course, in the circumstances we feel that the credentials of the representatives of China are not valid.

With this reservation, we have voted for the adoption of the report.



Mr. RASGOTRA (India): Our position with regard to the representation of China is well known. We believe that there are certain facts of history and geography which cannot be ignored. We recognize only the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. We believe that it is the legitimate right of that Government only to have its representatives seated in this Council, as, of course, in other organs of the United Nations and the General Assembly itself. We had therefore desired and hoped that an opportunity be given to members of the Council to express their views on the representation of China as such, either through a separate vote on the parts of the report on credentials, or through a vote on an amendment which was placed before this Council.

The first proposal, to have the report voted on in parts, was unhappily defeated. As I observed a while ago, the amendment which was placed before the Council by the representative of the Soviet Union was shelved or put out of the Council by procedures which to us seem not in conformity with the traditions of this Council or in conformity with the rules of procedure of this Council.

It is on that account that we were forced to abstain on the report as a whole. But our abstentions should not be construed to cast aspersions or construed to mean a reflection on the representatives of other members of the Council, other than China.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation, in the vote on the report of the Secretary-General on credentials, abstained because in that report it is not indicated who the lawful representatives of China are; rather, under the enumeration of the Trusteeship Council, under China, there are mentioned individuals who do not have credentials from the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I am compelled to recall to the representative of the Soviet Union that the representatives here in the Council are accredited representatives -- accredited by Governments recognized by the United Nations. I call on the representative of the Soviet Union.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation abstained in the vote on the report of the Secretary-General on credentials (T/1468) because that report does not list the lawful representatives of China. Under the heading "China" we have enumerated the family names of private persons who do not have credentials issued by the Chinese People's Republic --

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I interrupt the representative of the Soviet Union for the second time because he has repeated a sentence for which I interrupted him before. I recall that the representatives here are accredited representatives of Governments recognized by the United Nations. I ask the representative of the Soviet Union to consider this aspect of the question.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The opinion which you just expressed is upheld by some delegations -- the majority, unfortunately, of members of the Trusteeship Council. But the point is that the Soviet delegation, as well as the delegations of some other members of the Trusteeship Council who have spoken before me, uphold different views; and I have just taken the floor in order to reflect the views of the Soviet delegation and not the views of the majority of the members of the Trusteeship Council which hold a different opinion. If you wish that along with the view of the Soviet delegation I should also argue for the opinion of the majority of this Council, then perhaps you should tell me. But right now my purpose is to state the position of the Soviet delegation. I crave your indulgence and ask your permission to conclude my explanation of the vote. I repeat, I am stating the views of the Soviet delegation, and I feel entitled to express these views.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the Soviet delegation was unable to vote for the report of the Secretary-General on credentials, and it was compelled to abstain since the credentials that are recognized in that report are of individuals who have no right to sit and speak in the Council on behalf of China--

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I recognize the representative of the United States on a point of order.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): Since I have had the privilege of sitting in this Council for a good many years -- perhaps it is coming to an end -- I have heard a great many Soviet Union delegations here and I do not think I can recall one instance when a representative of the Soviet Union has been deliberately discourteous. I do not think that the present representative realizes what he is saying, but it is personally offensive to me and to other members of this Council that he should time after time deliberately go against the ruling of the Chair. I do not think it is done on purpose.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet Union delegation has not violated and does not intend to violate the rulings of the President of the Council. We are merely expressing our view, which, as the representative of the United States will readily understand, differs from the view expressed by the President. That is the position. If the representative of the United States has been present at previous meetings of the Council, he has been able to hear our views and he knows the position of the Soviet delegation. We also have been present at other meetings and sessions of the Council and have heard the statements of the representatives of the United States, but we have not raised any points of order, we have not become nervous, we have listened calmly to the views of the United States representatives even though those views differed from ours. They recognize the regime of Chiang Kai-shek, we do not recognize it. We recognize the Chinese People's Republic.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I must request the representative of the Soviet Union not to use certain expressions with reference to representatives of Governments which are accredited to the United Nations. This is the third time I have had to call the representative to order. The representative of the Soviet Union is perfectly entitled to express the opinion of his Government, but once more I would ask him to be good enough to watch over the way in which he expresses his opinions.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet delegation abstained in the vote on the report of the Secretary-General on credentials (T/1468) because that report does not list the lawful representatives of China. Under the heading "China" we have enumerated the family names of private persons who do not have credentials issued by the Chinese People's Republic --

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I interrupt the representative of the Soviet Union for the second time because he has repeated a sentence for which I interrupted him before. I recall that the representatives here are accredited representatives of Governments recognized by the United Nations. I ask the representative of the Soviet Union to consider this aspect of the question.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The opinion which you just expressed is upheld by some delegations -- the majority, unfortunately, of members of the Trusteeship Council. But the point is that the Soviet delegation, as well as the delegations of some other members of the Trusteeship Council who have spoken before me, uphold different views; and I have just taken the floor in order to reflect the views of the Soviet delegation and not the views of the majority of the members of the Trusteeship Council which hold a different opinion. If you wish that along with the view of the Soviet delegation I should also argue for the opinion of the majority of this Council, then perhaps you should tell me. But right now my purpose is to state the position of the Soviet delegation. I crave your indulgence and ask your permission to conclude my explanation of the vote. I repeat, I am stating the views of the Soviet delegation, and I feel entitled to express these views.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the Soviet delegation was unable to vote for the report of the Secretary-General on credentials, and it was compelled to abstain since the credentials that are recognized in that report are of individuals who have no right to sit and speak in the Council on behalf of China --

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I recognize the representative of the United States on a point of order.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America): Since I have had the privilege of sitting in this Council for a good many years -- perhaps it is coming to an end -- I have heard a great many Soviet Union delegations here and I do not think I can recall one instance when a representative of the Soviet Union has been deliberately discourteous. I do not think that the present representative realizes what he is saying, but it is personally offensive to me and to other members of this Council that he should time after time deliberately go against the ruling of the Chair. I do not think it is done on purpose.

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The Soviet Union delegation has not violated and does not intend to violate the rulings of the President of the Council. We are merely expressing our view, which, as the representative of the United States will readily understand, differs from the view expressed by the President. That is the position. If the representative of the United States has been present at previous meetings of the Council, he has been able to hear our views and he knows the position of the Soviet delegation. We also have been present at other meetings and sessions of the Council and have heard the statements of the representatives of the United States, but we have not raised any points of order, we have not become nervous, we have listened calmly to the views of the United States representatives even though those views differed from ours. They recognize the regime of Chiang Kai-shek, we do not recognize it. We recognize the Chinese People's Republic.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I must request the representative of the Soviet Union not to use certain expressions with reference to representatives of Governments which are accredited to the United Nations. This is the third time I have had to call the representative to order. The representative of the Soviet Union is perfectly entitled to express the opinion of his Government, but once more I would ask him to be good enough to watch over the way in which he expresses his opinions.



Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): When other representatives spoke before me they said that they recognized only the Chinese People's Republic, that only representatives appointed by the lawful government of China, that is the Government of the People's Republic of China, had the right to represent China in the United Nations and in particular in the Trusteeship Council. The President did not interrupt those representatives and I think he was entirely right not to interrupt them. That is why I wish to conclude by saying that in the opinion of the Soviet Union delegation the lawful representatives of China in the Trusteeship Council are not here present. This is my opinion, whether I am interrupted or not. This is our view and we wish to express it. Since the lawful representatives are not here, we asked for a separate vote on the credentials of those who claim to be representatives of China. Those were the considerations which guided the Soviet Union delegation when it abstained from voting on the report of the Secretary-General on credentials.

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) (interpretation from French): My delegation abstained during the vote on the report of the Secretary-General on credentials because of the reservation which my delegation has always expressed with respect to the validity of the representation of China in this Council and in other principal organs of the United Nations. The position of my delegation has been expressed clearly several times and hence it is not necessary to give it again.

Mr. KIANG (China): I think it is beneath my dignity as the representative of China to reply further to these slanderous remarks made by the product of the Bolshevik Revolution, as Boris Pasternak wrote with contempt...

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I would request the representative of China to temper his language. I have just made some comments on other references that have been made to China, and I would like to ask him to apply the same rule, namely the rules of courtesy towards each and every member of the Council.



Mr. KIANG (China): It is very kind of you, Mr. President, to remind me what I ought to do, but I think you know very well that I did not go beyond the limit. I think there is one thing I would really like to say to the Council, and it is my deep reflection. In these days, in the light of Chinese communist infiltration and subversion in Asian lands, it is really time for the people most concerned to take stock of their ...

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I should like to state to the representative of China that it is not just the opinion of the President that he should stick to the subject before us. We have just voted on the report of the Secretary-General on credentials and I believe that at present we have reached the stage of explaining our votes. If we allow ourselves to be sidetracked and start digressing, we shall be departing from the purpose of our debate.

Mr. KIANG (China): I think you will not use your gavel, Mr. President, if you will listen patiently to what I am going to say. I think an attempt by any free country to confer prestige upon the Chinese communists will only make the communists more respectable in their own land, and certainly I appreciate that you ...

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I regret very much that I must interrupt the representative of China, but he is actually straying from the point under discussion.

Mr. KIANG (China): The remark I was about to make was intended to pay a compliment to you, Mr. President. However, I will speak more in reply to the remarks we heard from the Soviet Union representative, because you very rightly used your gavel to call him to order, so I kept quiet. I think, however, it is my right to say a few words with regard to those remarks that we heard in the Council. However, I have finished.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of China. I think we have now concluded our discussion of the first item on the agenda.

## AGENDA ITEMS 3a and 4

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI (T/L.909)  
(continued)

- (a) ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR 1957 (T/1406, 1442, 1452, 1461)
- (b) PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS RAISING GENERAL QUESTIONS (T/PET.GEN/L.2, 3; T/FET.3/L.9; T/COM.3/L.23 to 25)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Reisdorf, special representative for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

Economic advancement (continued)

*budget*  
Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French): In reply to a question addressed to me by the representative of China about the amount of expenditure on social work in Ruanda-Urundi for 1958, I should like to supply the following details. The total amount of money provided for social work in the 1958 budget amounted to 39.23 per cent of the total of expenditure in the ordinary budget. I thank the representative of China for having been good enough to draw my attention to the information which I gave in my opening statement, which indicated about 37 per cent, which was not quite exact. The mistake was due to the fact that I had added only the expenditures for teaching and for medical services, and had not included the expenditure for indigenous affairs.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): I have some questions to ask of the special representative in the economic field. My first question is related to public finances. When we discuss the financial situation of Ruanda-Urundi, we have to do so against the background of the general economic conditions, into which I need not go in detail. They have been fully described in the annual reports, in the reports of Visiting Mission and in other relevant documents. *July*

My delegation cannot but note with some concern that since 1958 the public finances of the Territory have not been favourable for large-scale development of the essential services, which, in the wake of the political reforms which are to be introduced very soon, would have to be greatly increased. Up to 1958 the Territory's public finances seemed to be very sound. Since then there has been a steady increase in the total estimated expenditure, and although the estimated revenue for 1957 rose to 758 million francs, and for 1958 to 1,024 million francs, the ordinary territorial budget could hardly be balanced. In his opening statement the special representative drew the attention of the Council to this situation. I do not think that I need quote his exact words.

In order to get some idea as to whether the Territory's financial structure could be laid on a sound basis, I should like to seek information from the special representative to the following questions, and I hope that he will be able to answer them. First, could the special representative tell us whether in the next few years, say 1959 or 1960, there is any prospect of the Territory's revenue increasing to an amount which will enable the Administration to tide over the financial difficulties in the Territory?

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French): First of all, I should like to give some figures to the representative of Burma and to point out that the economic activity of the Territory is not a stationary one in view of the fact that, generally speaking, the export movement is increasing and that the revenues have risen from 599 million francs in 1953 to 893 million francs in 1958, and as regards 1959, the estimate is for 960 million; which proves that revenues are going up gradually.

(Mr. Reisdorf, Special representative)

Obviously the revenue, chiefly for 1958, was less than the estimated revenue. But this is due in great part to the world recession. Generally speaking, the income for the public treasury is going up, but expenses are going up more rapidly. The Government of Ruanda-Urundi is caught between the alternative of either curtailing its expenses and keeping it in line with its revenue, or else not interrupting the development of the country, to show its confidence and trust in the country, knowing that -- and this is in keeping with the wishes of the last Visiting Mission -- it is necessary, in the field of new countries, to work with daring and determination.

The Government of Ruanda-Urundi, therefore, by appealing to the Belgian treasury, has preferred to continue to invest at the same tempo in the Trust Territory and has materialized the advance of the ten-year plan according to the foreseen stages, rather than curtailing and limiting its policy, and thereby limiting its chances of seeing the country become a prosperous and free one. It may one day be called up to decide what its fate shall be.

With respect to the specific question asked by the representative of Burma, as to whether the budget will be balanced for the next few years, this depends upon the financial policy which will be followed. The budget can very well be balanced if a decision is taken to maintain expenses in keeping with income. But I believe that the policy of the Government of Ruanda-Urundi is rather to aim at the development of the country at all costs.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): I understand that the Administration is trying its best to balance the budget. But my delegation, from a study of the figures, is greatly concerned about the fact that the Administration may not be able to balance the budget. Therefore, I would like to go to the next question. Does the Administering Authority intend to curtail the essential territorial services, such as the administrative and judiciary services, the police force, the social and economic services, and so on, if and when the territorial revenues do not come up to the Administration's expectations?

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French):

I should like to give full assurances to the representative of Burma that for 1959 and 1960, no measure along these lines has been taken. The policy which Belgium has always followed for Ruanda-Urundi must be the best of all guarantees for the policy which she shall continue to follow, namely, the develop all services of the country so as to bring it, as quickly as possible, to that point where its finances may be balanced.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): I am grateful to the special representative for his assurance and for his answer. My next question is the following. The ordinary budget for 1958 was balanced by means of the recoverable advance of 125 million francs from Belgium. I take it that this advance was made interest-free. If that is so, when, in the opinion of the special representative, will the Territory be able to pay off this advance? I assume that the Territory will have to pay this off in instalments spread over a period of years.

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French):

In reply to the question asked by the representative of Burma, I may point out that the advance made by Belgium does not involve any interest or repayment date. This applies to all sums which are made available to Ruanda-Urundi by Belgium.

✓ U TIN MAUNG (Burma): My next question is related to the allocation of expenditures. Of the total estimated expenditure of 920, 520,000 francs for 1957, 18.15 per cent was allocated to administrative and judicial services and the police force; it was 38.95 per cent to social services; it was 37.39 per cent to economic services and 5.51 per cent for miscellaneous expenditures.

It will be noted from these figures that the percentage allocation in respect of administrative and judicial services is roughly half that of the allocation in respect of other services. Could the special representative tell me whether, in view of the need for increased expenditures in the next few years as regards administrative and judicial services, there is any likelihood that the allocation percentage-wise to the other services will be increased?

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French): First of all, I should like to point out to the representative of Burma that by the very fact the ordinary budget is going up, even if percentages remain the same, the sums which are made available to the different services go up automatically. This applies to administration and other services whose budgets are going up yearly because of the very fact that they are getting the same percentage of the ordinary budget.

I should like to assure the representative of Burma that budget allocations are given where they are needed most sorely. If at present the education budget is increasing, it is because it is realized by the population that education is needed.

In the case where new administrative organizations are formed, these also will receive the financial help which will enable them to operate normally.

cc. U TIN MAUNG (Burma): My next question is related to the extraordinary budget as distinct from the ordinary budget which finances projects undertaken under the ten-year plan for the economic and social development of Ruanda-Urundi. We note that this extraordinary budget is financed by an annual interest-free advance of 400 million francs voted each year since 1952 by the Belgian Parliament.



We note that there is an increase in this annual advance in the order of 75 million francs prepared for 1958. I think I am right in assuming that this advance has not yet been voted by the Belgian Parliament. Assuming that this advance of 475 million francs will be voted by the Belgian Parliament, could the special representative tell me whether in subsequent years, for instance, the years 1959 and 1960, the Administration will be able to prepare each year an increased interest-free advance in view of the rise in prices, and the cost of construction, the cost of labour and other services?

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative)(interpretation from French):

First of all, I should like to point out that the advances of the Belgian Government to Ruanda-Urundi for 1959 and 1960 amounted to 600 million francs. This does not mean that the extraordinary budget will receive all this money. It is quite likely that the ordinary budget will receive 450 million francs and the rest will be used in order to balance the extraordinary budget.

With reference to the money which is necessary to finance the ten-year plan, Belgium at present has already given this money. But it is obvious that the cost of the ten-year plan has gone up. The ten-year plan was calculated at the beginning at the figure of 3,670,000,000. As was pointed out by the representative of Belgium in his declaration, this year, in 1958, Belgium has already given 3,300,000,000 francs. In 1959 the amount will be 3,900,000,000. This in any case will cover the initial amount for the ten-year plan.

Apart from the money which was given by Belgium, the Indigenous Welfare Fund also gave about 500 million francs, in other words, 60 million francs per annum as part of the ten-year plan. This amount of 500 million francs will therefore be added to the 3,600,000,000 francs which was put at the disposal of Ruanda-Urundi by Belgium. Moreover, as was pointed out by the representative of Belgium, we intend to have available in the extraordinary budget 500 million francs in the Fund for the Development of Overseas Territories.

I think that these details are sufficient for the purpose of the representative of Burma. The initial amount of the ten-year plan has already

(Mr. Reisdorf,  
Special representative)

been exceeded. The plan came into effect in 1952, and normally it must be concluded in 1962 unless another plan replaces it. The contributions which were made will make it possible to fulfil the plan.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): My next question is related to the ten-year plan. As the Council well knows, this plan was prepared in 1951 and is now being financed by a loan of \$4.8 million received from the International Bank for the reconstruction of the new port of Usumbura and the construction of 40 kilometres of the new Usumbura-Astrida-Kigali road. The loan agreement is guaranteed by Belgium and was approved by the General Council of Ruanda-Urundi on 25 October 1957. This is stated in paragraph 41 of document T/L.909.

It will be recalled that when the General Council of Ruanda-Urundi was requested by the Belgian Parliament to ratify the loan agreement at its session in July 1957, the General Council, as was reported by the 1957 Visiting Mission, gave it a very cool reception. I do not think that I should recall the reasons the General Council advanced for its reluctance to ratify the loan agreement. It is clearly stated in paragraph 124 of the 1957 Visiting Mission's report. Could the special representative tell us whether there was a debate in the General Council during its session held in October 1957 on this loan agreement? If so, what views were expressed by the various individual members of the General Council before the loan agreement was finally ratified by the General Council?

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French):

In connexion with the attitude of the General Council as referred to by the representative of Burma, I believe that a session was held a few months later in October at which time a representative of the Ministry of Finance explained to the Council the situation regarding the loans which were to be made in Ruanda-Urundi. He pointed out that the IBRD loan was not an onerous one and that it was in keeping with most loans. He pointed out that it was even an advantageous one. He presented to the Council certain information which it did not have because there were no specialists in the field.

After the explanations which were given by the Inspector General of Finances, the Council unanimously approved, without any restrictions, the IBRD loan. Since then no other specific projects have been proposed to them. It is quite evident from the information which the General Council was able to obtain of that plan that it would look favourably upon any new plan that might be presented. I should like to point out that no specific project has been submitted up to the present for study by any committee of the General Council.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): I should like to ask some questions in connexion with the actual progress of the construction of the new port at Usumbura and of the new Usumbura-Astrida-Kigali road. I assume that the construction work has begun and that some progress has already been made. Has the Administration met with any difficulties in the recruitment of labour and also with the procurement of construction materials, machinery, tools and, of course, engineers and technicians?

*port  
in Usum  
road*

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French):

I can inform the representative of Burma that such difficulties have not arisen. When these works were put in adjudication, a certain number of firms placed their bids and the one that submitted the best bid was retained. So far as I know, the work is proceeding normally without any difficulty regarding machinery or manpower.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): At its twenty-first session, the Trusteeship Council noted that increased initial costs, technical difficulties and budgetary difficulties arising from recurrent costs had hindered the implementation of certain projects under the ten-year plan, and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would be able to safeguard the outlines of the plan. I am sure that the Administering Authority has already taken note of the Council's recommendations and that it has also taken appropriate steps to safeguard the outlines of the plan. Could the special representative tell us in more detail whether the Administration has been confronted by problems in adhering closely to the blueprint of the plan?

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French):

I should like to point out that the ten-year plan is not a plan whose timing must be followed to the minute. It is a work programme which is spread out over a ten-year period. I should like to assure the representative of Burma that in general we are not behind schedule but if anything we are even a bit ahead. In many fields we find that the ten-year plan, because of the very circumstances which exist, needs to be changed and may even be outmoded. I have some notes before me regarding some of the fields and I am sure that the representative of Burma would be pleased to have this information. For example, in the field of water supply the ten-year plan provided for 20,975 fountains; at present 20,850 fountains have been finished. But it also provided for des adductions d'eau for 256 communities or centres and eighty-two communities or centres were serviced. It was seen that most of the small centres could be satisfied with fountains.

With regard to housing, the ten-year plan was established as the result of a plan for loans and for construction by the Government. At present, however, l'Office des cités africaines has built, at Usumbura, an African city with funds of 117 million. A part of these houses will, little by little, be redeemed by the inhabitants and a part of the funds will be recoverable, with the exception of the community buildings.

(Mr. Reisdorf, Special  
representative)

As regards social services, the programme has developed normally except for the schools which have been concluded. It did appear normal to build the schools first.

The teaching programme has progressed very satisfactorily and has actually exceeded the plan. This is understandable because in 1950 the same desire for schools did not exist. The ten-year plan provided for 3,753 primary classes. In 1958, 6,033 primary classes were constructed. The ten-year plan provided for ten monitor schools, while seventeen monitor schools existed in 1958. On the other hand, provision was made for twenty-four housekeeping schools, while in 1958 there were only thirteen.

(Mr. Reisdorf, special representative)

Social centres were built, but at present precedence is given to social welfare in native affairs, and a school for this purpose was established, which had not been foreseen.

As for agriculture, the ten-year plan envisaged at the end of the investment period a coffee production of 15,000 tons. At present the production in a normal year would be about 20,000 tons. The native forests are in keeping with what we think they should be, but the forestation covers only 2,316 hectares instead of the 3,204 hectares originally estimated.

With regard to fisheries, they offer a characteristic example. When the report was made, we had only the theoretical results of a fishing mission which had evaluated the yield of Lake Tanganyika and forecast the share of Ruanda-Urundi, which was not to exceed 7,500 tons. At present the fishing production of Ruanda-Urundi, for small fish alone, amounts to 9,000 tons. Therefore it may be seen that there are a certain number of facts which cannot be properly weighed.

The only field where there is insufficient progress is in that of roads. This is the field that has been least developed, for it is in this field that we have been most advanced, since the Territory has 149 metres of road per square kilometre. The roads of Ruanda-Urundi, as the Visiting Mission has emphasized, are good roads and well maintained, but they wind like mountain roads. The project to establish large highway systems through the country is a very ambitious and costly one, and has been the one most affected by the increase in prices and construction costs. Moreover, the D axis has to be limited to a few kilometres connecting Usumbura to the banks of the Ruzizi River. This D axis was to have connected Usumbura to Bukavu, but the Congo plan has taken over the construction of this road as a part of the Congo-Ruzizi route. So Ruanda-Urundi does have a fine road over very difficult terrain, constructed under the Congo ten-year plan. The A axis has now been started over 32 kilometres, thanks to loans, and the first lateral connexion will be financed by the African Development Fund. There are two other axes which have to be constructed, and obviously a great deal of work has to be done. But this is work for future development and not urgent in nature because roads exist in all these regions.



(Mr. Reisdorf, Special representative)

The airfield at Usunbura, on the other hand, was built on a broader basis than that originally envisaged. It has two runways instead of one, in view of the fact that at the time when the ten-year plan was drawn up aircraft were lighter and less cumbersome.

I hope that this bird's-eye view will enable the representative of Burma to realize that the ten-year plan is really under way and that the money that has been invested has been usefully invested.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): My delegation is extremely grateful to the special representative for his very able and comprehensive answers. I think we have taken note of some of the more salient features in the progress of the ten-year plan.

*must* I should like to go to the next question in the economic field. The special representative in his opening statement informed us that at Usumbura some new industries have been created, such as the manufacture of nylon fishing nets, oxygen plants and a coffee plant. There is also a new plant in Ruzizi installed for the cotton mill. While my delegation welcomes the establishment of these new industries, it wishes to know in more detail, if possible, the nationality of these people who establish these industries and the extent to which indigenous inhabitants participate in these new industries, and the amount of capital invested in each industry.

The last question under this category is whether the Administration assists in the establishment of these industries by way of offering technical advice and assistance and guarantees as to their future success. As these industries develop, will their contribution to the economic development of the Territory be substantial? Could the Administration expect more territorial revenue from these industries?

Mr. REISDORFF (Special representative) (interpretation from French): I do not wish to say that industry is an important sector of the economy of the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi at this time. We have the beginnings of industrialization. The industry of the Territory is mainly represented by oil enterprises, cotton mills, coffee mills, soap manufacturing plants and similar enterprises. There are also some construction enterprises. Recently we have had the manufacture of fishing nets and also of concrete products. But all these did not represent a major advance in the field of industry. We had some new enterprises in 1958, but these enterprises are still of medium size. They will shortly make their contribution to the development of the country. The increase in consumption of industrial power in Usumbura shows that the industrial sector of that city is developing and is becoming more and more productive. However, we still cannot say that Ruanda-Urundi has known

(Mr. Reisdorf, special representative)

considerable industrial development. Individual conditions are not favourable to that.

As regards the participation of Africans in industry, nothing prevents Africans from pooling the necessary funds or resources and competing in the industrial development of the country. But this is particularly the case in the smaller industries, including the building industry. In the manufacture of bricks and tiles, for instance, indigenous inhabitants have been successful

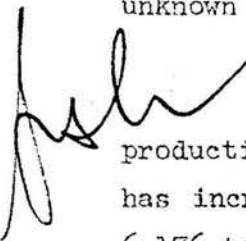
It is not the programme of the Government to create industries, but the Government is creating a basis upon which industries can be developed. Thus it provides electric power, develops roads and transportation and provides transport at rates which promote the development of production, but by itself the Government does not create industries, because we give free rein to economic conditions and economic laws.

(Mr. Reisdorf, Special representative)

But there are indigenous co-operatives. The Government has encouraged the creation of several. There is a governmental service for indigenous co-operatives. New co-operatives are being formed and will be formed in the future in the fields where indigenous inhabitants are qualified, that is, in commerce and agriculture.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): I thank the special representative for his answer. We, of course, know that in Ruanda-Urundi the Administration has just seen the commencement of small-scale industry. But I do not know whether he has already replied to my question whether those who are now engaged in those industries are of a nationality other than Belgian.

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French): The representative of Burma is undoubtedly interested in knowing whether they are African or not. The nationality of the owners of these factories are unknown to me, but I can assure you that the owners are not African.



U TIN MAUNG (Burma): My delegation is gratified to note that the production of ~~individual fisheries~~ in the Urundi waters of Lake Tanganyika has increased considerably in the course of 1958 during which a yield of 6,176 tons was registered. Percentagewise the 1958 yield or catches showed 21 per cent more than in 1957. The situation in regard to industrial fishing remains however unchanged. Quite apart from the point of view of improved diet, the fishing industry assumes, and must assume, an important place in Urundi because this will make it possible to increase the commercial activity of the people in Urundi. Also, there is an ever-increasing challenge of competition from commercial fishing and the importation of sea fish or fish from neighbouring countries.

If you will recall, the 1957 Mission had had the opportunity of watching, as spectator-sportsmen, fishing at night in the Urundi waters of Lake Tanganyika. I must confess that I was very much impressed by the efficient operations which are mostly in the hands of the non-indigenous inhabitants.

(U Tin Maung, Burma)

The Administration is, however, to be commended for initiating measures to replace the traditional individual method of fishing by small-scale organized fishing. I would, therefore, like to ask the special representative the following questions: How many indigenous inhabitants are now being employed by non-indigenous professional fishing concerns, particularly in night fishing operations, in the Urundi waters of Lake Tanganyika? What are the rates of their wages, if there are any wages, and how many hours do they work? What is the nature of their working hours? Could the special representative give us some details about a new system of semi-commercial fishing which is reported to have been initiated by the Administration? Is the system organized on a co-operative basis? Where will the training centre be located? Is it going to be located in Urundi or elsewhere?

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French): I should take the liberty of replying first to the second part of the question which I think will make it possible to have the first part clearer. First of all, with regard to industrial fishing which is practised by barges which belong to the Europeans, that has not increased. It is due to the fact that we have not issued more fishing permits. Indeed, we wish to protect the rights of the indigenous fishermen. On the other hand, indigenous fishing has increased considerably in scope. Individual indigenous fishing has already been considerably improved for the equipment of all these fishermen has been supplied by the mission de pêcheries. Thanks to the intervention and assistance of the mission de pêcheries the figures which were cited by the representative of Burma could be recorded. But it has turned out that individual fishing with certain equipment was really out-dated compared with more modern methods; and in order to be able to compete with industrial fishing, or modern fishing, the fishermen of Lake Tanganyika had to be industrialized in their methods. The photograph which you will find in the report shows you a motorized unit of the coastal fishing industry. These units, the first of which were started in 1958, and which are still experimental, use a new technique which would put them on a footing of equality with those who practise industrial fishing, and it is likely that their productivity will increase considerably. The

(Mr. Reisdorf,  
Special representative)

training centres for fisheries will be found in Usumbura and in Nyanza (Lac). These are the two main ports of Tanganyika. How many indigenous persons are employed in industrial fishing? I have no figures whatsoever, nor any census that would answer this question. I cannot tell the representative of Burma whether the fishermen are considered as skilled labour -- I imagine they are so considered -- or whether they are paid according to rates as specialized personnel. At any rate, the working hours could not exceed eight hours. If the representative of Burma wishes to have this information I might be able to obtain it from Ruanda-Urundi.



U TIN MAUNG (Burma): I thank the special representative for that assurance; of course my delegation will be interested, as will I think other members, to know how many people are employed in the fishing industry.

My next question refers to the establishment of indigenous agricultural settlements and pilot centres in rural engineering and conservation works. The information provided by the Administering Authority in regard to this of agricultural production is given on page 9 of document T/1452. The information is comprehensive and the efforts made to settle persons from densely-populated areas are commendable. Moreover, I would like to draw the attention of the special representative to the recommendation adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-first session that in order to encourage the diversification of cash crops and the growth of industry the Administering Authority should take steps to introduce a more comprehensive system of agricultural credits for small farmers. I assume that this question has already been investigated by the Administering Authority, and if so my delegation would like to know the results of that investigation.


Mr. REISDORF (Special representative)(interpretation from French): In regard to the credit available to Africans, I have already stated that Africans may apply to the Conseil du pays, which may grant loans, but recently a special fund for loans to indigenous people has been established. That fund is available to those who, because they cannot offer the necessary security, cannot receive loans from banks. Banking loans are based on normal safeguards and the savings institutions are sometimes satisfied with the deposit of securities, but those indigenous inhabitants who cannot offer such security but who do have some property can obtain loans from the special fund. In some cases, even persons who cannot offer any security can obtain loans if there are good reasons for granting them, in fact if they are deserving applicants. The special fund was established quite recently and is available to tradesmen as well as to progressive farmers.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): An increasing interest has been taken by the indigenous inhabitants in the establishment of trading centres. The annual report states that there is an increase in the number of trading centres in which only indigenous traders are allowed to carry on retail trade. It is stated that many indigenous traders have established themselves not in the commercial trading centres but well inside the tribal areas. It appears to my delegation that the Administering Authority is quite worried about the mushrooming growth of these retail traders, and while we can to a certain extent share the concern of the Administering Authority, we would like to know whether the problem could be solved by persuading these people to organize themselves in co-operatives.

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative) (interpretation from French): Co-operatives are in existence in Ruanda-Urundi, consumers' co-operatives, producers' co-operatives and co-operatives which include both, but as regards their establishment in the indigenous areas, all this is still very new here. It is the result of meetings between delegates of Ruanda and Urundi and suggestions have been formulated which would permit the Africans freely to form their own associations outside the trading centres on condition that they fulfilled certain requirements in regard to hygiene and supervision which were laid down for the protection of consumers. As to whether these traders will join traders' co-operatives is an open question; it is possible, and the co-operative service is dealing with the question. This, however, does raise the general question of co-operatives in Ruanda-Urundi and I would prefer to deal with it when we reach that general problem. Our experience has led us to believe that after some encouragement it will be appropriate to leave the formation of co-operatives entirely open so that it will depend entirely on the will of those concerned. I would therefore reply to the representative of Burma that what he suggested is possible. The publicity carried on for the benefit of indigenous traders and businessmen will certainly enable them to decide whether they wish to form co-operatives. They have examples before them to study and the future will show the extent to which indigenous traders will join such associations.

U TIN MAUNG (Burma): The Administering Authority reports that there are fifty-four commercial centres open to traders of all races. Could the special representative give us a breakdown of traders by race?

Mr. REISDORF (Special representative)(interpretation from French): The representative of Burma might refer to the statement where I said that in the trading centres the number of parcels of indigenous inhabitants has increased by ninety and that of non-indigenous inhabitants has decreased by forty-three. The trading centres are reserved for Africans. A non-African cannot establish himself there. The business centres are open to Africans and non-Africans. The increase in plots is characteristic because it affects a commercial centre; that is, where Africans and non-Africans are competing with each other. The businesses of non-Africans have declined by forty-three, whereas ninety trading centres of Africans have been added. I have stressed this fact in order to show that in similar conditions or in conditions of competition on a footing of equality, the African retail trade is doing better than that of non-Africans.

 U TIN MAUNG (Burma): I am grateful to the special representative for his answer and for his assurance that he will be able to furnish us with more detailed information in the course of the questioning period. I had to ask these questions because my delegation is very much interested in the welfare of the people of Ruanda-Urundi and we also know that the Administering Authority has taken steps to establish industries so that more indigenous inhabitants will be able to participate in these economic activities. I wish to thank the special representative for his kind co-operation.

The meeting rose at 6.05 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Trusteeship Council  
24th Session, 18th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1501  
23 June 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Trusteeship Council this afternoon continued the discussion of the report of the Secretary-General on the credentials of the members attending the current session (Doc. T/1468).

The Council devoted this morning's session to discussion of this report. At that time, it rejected, by 9 notes to 4 (Burma, India, United Arab Republic, USSR) with 1 abstention (Italy), a Soviet motion calling for a separate vote on the credentials of China. Later in the meeting, the Soviet representative proposed the deletion from the report of the names of the representatives listed under the delegation of China.

Objections were raised as to the admissibility of another Soviet proposal to amend the Secretary-General's report and no decision was reached, by the time of adjournment of the morning meeting, as to how to proceed, that is, whether the Council should vote on the Soviet motion, whether it should vote on the admissibility of the motion, or whether it should immediately vote on the Secretary-General's report as a whole.

The President, MAX H. DORSINVILLE (Haiti), after calling the afternoon meeting to order, recalled that, just before adjournment of the morning meeting, the Council had before it an Italian motion for closure of the debate.

M. RASGOTRA (India) said he was not in a position to vote, as the proposal raised the question of the competence of the Council and of the right of members to move amendments.

In the ensuing discussion, SERGIO KOCIANCICH (Italy) said he thought that the President this morning proposed to put to the Council the question of the admissibility of the Soviet motion.

The PRESIDENT said he had made no formal proposal, but had merely put forward a suggestion.

(END OF TAKE 1)





UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Trusteeship Council  
24th Session, 18th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1501  
23 June 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy) formally proposed that a vote be taken "on the admissibility of the Soviet amendment."

VALENTIN I. OBEREMKO (USSR), expressing regret over the "haste" shown by the Italian representative, asked that the proposal be submitted in writing and be circulated in Russian.

The representative of Italy said that the rule on submitting proposals in writing applied to matters of substance, not to procedural questions as in the present case.

KEVIN T. KELLY (Australia) formally moved closure of debate on the Italian motion.

JAWDAT MUFTI (United Arab Republic) and Mr. RASGOTRA (India) agreed with the USSR representative that the Italian proposal was not procedural in character.

ALFRED CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) said the Soviet motion had the effect of re-opening the discussion on an issue on which the Council had already voted. In his view, the President could have ruled the Soviet motion inadmissible.

MICHEL DE CAMARET (France) asked for a vote on the Australian motion for closure of debate.

The motion was carried by 9 to 0, with 1 abstention (Haiti).

(Burma, India, the United Arab Republic and the USSR did not vote.)

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) said he could not participate in the vote, as the Council had no concrete proposal in writing before it.

Mr. OBEREMKO (USSR) said that, for similar reasons, he had not participated in the vote. The action just taken, in his view, amounted to a violation of the rules of procedure through a majority vote.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India) said he, too, had been unable to vote on the motion, which, in his opinion, had no relevance to the rules of procedure.

U THANT (Burma) considered the adoption of the motion was tantamount to denying the Council the right to introduce amendments. In his view, the matter involved questions of principle and should not have been disposed of in such a hasty way.

(END OF TAKE 2)



UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Trusteeship Council  
24th Session, 18th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1501  
23 June 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

Next, the PRESIDENT asked for a vote on the Italian motion that the question of the admissibility of the Soviet amendment to the Secretary-General's report on credentials be put to a vote.

In reply to a request for clarification, the representative of Italy said "the Council should decide that the Soviet amendment is not admissible."

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) proposed, as an amendment, the qualification that "the results of this vote would not form a precedent with regard to the right to propose amendments to the Secretary-General's report."

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy) said the United Arab Republic amendment deserved some consideration. He proposed that the Council recess for five minutes.

There being no objection, the Council recessed for five minutes.

When the Council reconvened at 4:14 p.m., Mr. KOCIANCICH said it was "clear beyond doubt" that what the Council was discussing was the report of the Secretary-General on credentials, and not any general category of reports submitted by the Secretary-General.

The United Arab Republic amendment, he said, seemed to construe the Italian proposal as ruling out amendments to any report of the Secretary-General.

To avoid any misunderstanding on this score, Mr. KOCIANCICH said he would re-word his proposal as follows:

"The Trusteeship Council decides that the amendment submitted by the Soviet Union to the report of the Secretary-General contained in Doc.T/1468 is not admissible."

Mr. MUFTI announced that he would not be able to participate in the vote on the Italian proposal.

Mr. OBERENKO (USSR) termed the proposal "unusual" and "inconsistent" with the rules of procedure. He said he would not participate in the vote.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India) said that what was at stake was not the amendment by the USSR, but the right of Council members to propose amendments to reports or resolutions placed before it. He said he would not participate in the vote, and he warned against the serious consequences of such a vote.

(END OF TAKE 3)



UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Trusteeship Council  
24th Session, 18th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1501  
23 June 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 4

U THANT (Burma) said that his delegation also would not participate in the vote on the Italian motion, which, in his view, involved the competence of the Council.

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) requested a roll-call vote on the Italian proposal.

The proposal, under which the Trusteeship Council would decide that the amendment submitted by the Soviet Union to the report of the Secretary-General on credentials was not admissible, was carried by 10 in favor, none against, with no abstentions. The delegations of India, USSR, United Arab Republic and Burma did not participate in the vote.

Sir ANDREW COHEN (United Kingdom) said he had voted for the Italian motion. In his view, the USSR proposal ran counter to a procedural decision on which the Council had already taken a decision.

The United Kingdom representative made clear that his vote had been prompted purely by procedural considerations and should not be construed as implying any change in the position taken by the United Kingdom on the substance of the question.

GEORGES SALOMON (Haiti) said that he had voted against the admissibility of the Soviet amendment because he had serious doubts about the possibility of amending a report from the Secretary-General. However, any delegation, in his view, could state its reservations about a report of the Secretary-General or could submit a resolution concerning that report.

Mr. OBEREMFO (USSR) said he felt obliged to reply to the United Kingdom representative. The Soviet proposal, he said, had called on the Council not to recognize the credentials of persons who did not represent China. The proposal, he said, was not a matter of procedure; it was one of principle.

By a procedural maneuver, he said, members had been prevented from a clear expression of their position on an important question.

(END OF TAKE 4)





UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Trusteeship Council  
24th Session, 18th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1501  
23 June 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 5

Mr. KELLY (Australia) said he had voted for the Italian proposal because it was "procedural" and was in accordance with the practice of the General Assembly.

The PRESIDENT then put the report of the Secretary-General to the vote. The report was adopted by 11 votes in favor, none against, with 3 abstentions (India, United Arab Republic, USSR).

Mr. KOCIANCICH (Italy) said he wished to explain the vote he had cast this morning on the Soviet request for a vote on the Secretary-General's report by division. He had abstained in that vote, he said, because he had no objection to a separate vote, if a delegation desired it.

However, as far as the substance of the report was concerned, his delegation considered the credentials of all members to be in order.

U THANT (Burma) said he had voted for the report but that he wished to record his delegation's reservation with regard to the representation of China. Burma recognized the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, he noted.

Mr. RASGOTRA (India) said he had abstained because of India's well-known position on Chinese representation. His vote, he said, should not be construed as casting aspersions on any Council member except China.

Mr. OBEREMKO (USSR) said that the report listed "individuals" representing "private persons."

The PRESIDENT twice interrupted the Soviet representative to remind him that delegates in the United Nations represented governments which were recognized by the General Assembly.

Mr. OBEREMKO said he was expressing the view of his own delegation and<sup>was</sup> entitled to do so. When he again referred to the "private individuals" sitting in the Council, he was interrupted on a point of order by Mason Sears (United States).

Mr. SEARS said that he had heard a great many Soviet delegates over the years but had never heard one who was deliberately discourteous or offensive. He could not believe, he commented, that it was the intention of Mr. Cberemko "to go time after time against the ruling of the Chair."

(END OF TAKE 5)



UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Trusteeship Council  
24th Session, 18th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1501  
23 June 1959

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 6

Mr. OBEREMKO (USSR) said he was merely expressing the view of the Soviet delegation which was different from that of the United States representative. The United States, he said, recognized the "regime of Chaing Kai-shek; we do not..."

The PRESIDENT said this was the third time he had had to call the Soviet representative to order. The Soviet representative could express the views of his delegation, but he should be careful of the way in which he expressed that opinion.

Mr. OBEREMKO, continuing, said other delegates had referred to the People's Republic of China and the President had not ruled them out of order. In his view, this was correct.

The view of the Soviet delegation, he said, was the "lawful" representatives of China were not present in the Council, and that was why his delegation had abstained in the vote on the report.

Mr. MUFTI (United Arab Republic) said he had abstained on the report, but he did not consider it necessary for him to explain the well-known position of his government on the substance of the question.

CHIPING H.C. KIANG (China) said it was "beneath his dignity to reply to the slanderous remarks made by the product of the Bolshevik revolution."

The PRESIDENT interrupted at this point asking for "temperate language."

The Chinese representative, continuing, commented on the need for the peoples of Asia "to take stock," but was again called to order with a request to avoid digressions.

He then resumed and, after being called to order a third time, declared that he had finished his remarks.

The PRESIDENT said the Council had concluded the consideration of the Secretary-General's report on credentials and that, although it was then 5 p.m., he proposed that the Council take up its second agenda item, the examination of conditions in Ruanda-Urundi; administered by Belgium.

There being no objection, the Council resumed the questioning of the special representative of the administering authority, Ivan Reisdorff.

(more)

U TIN MAUNG (Burma) asked whether there was any prospect of meeting the territory's financial difficulties within the next two years.

The special representative said that revenues were increasing gradually. The decline in 1958 had been due to the world recession but, generally, the trend was satisfactory. No curtailment of services was envisaged, he declared.

The representative of Burma then referred to the \$4.8 million loan from the International Bank to finance the construction of a new port at Usumbura and of 40 kilometers of the new Usumbura-Astrida-Kigali road. The loan, he recalled, was guaranteed by the Belgian Government, but members of the General Council for Ruanda-Urundi had shown reluctance to ratify it. He asked about the views expressed by individual members of the General Council.

Mr. REISDORFF said the loan agreement was unanimously approved by the General Council after the Inspector-General had explained the advantages of the loan.

On another question, the special representative explained the progress of the ten-year economic and social development plan.

The questioning of the special representative for Ruanda-Urundi will be continued by the Council at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

(END OF TAKE 6 AND OF PRESS RELEASE TR/1501)