

The PRESIDENT, interpreting the unanimous wish of the Council, declared the meeting closed, as a mark of mourning.

The meeting rose at 3.30 p.m.

204th meeting

SECOND MEETING

*Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Friday, 20 January 1950, at 3.15 p.m.*

President : Mr. Roger GARREAU.

Present : The representatives of the following countries : Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States of America.

4. Adoption of the agenda (T/425)

1. The PRESIDENT explained that the provisional agenda dated 19 December 1949¹ required amendment in respect of one item. The Council had later decided to postpone examination of the report on Western Samoa until its seventh session. It considered it advisable to await the report of the Visiting Mission which was to be sent to the Trust Territories in the Pacific and then examine it together with the report of the New Zealand Government.

2. Item 4 (g) should therefore be deleted from the provisional agenda.

3. He invited Council members to submit their comments on the agenda.

4. Mr. JAMALI (Iraq) suggested that items 18 and 19 be considered immediately after item 3.

5. The PRESIDENT asked whether the Council would agree to begin forthwith the discussion on the draft Trusteeship Agreement for Italian Somaliland. It was vital that the Council should adopt the report of the Committee for Italian Somaliland without delay, so as to enable the British and Italian authorities to proceed to the transfer of power before the beginning of the monsoon.

6. Item 19, relating to the international regime for the Jerusalem area, could be considered next and the Council could then revert to the consideration of the routine items on the agenda.

7. Certain of the items, however, required early decisions. Instructions had to be given to the visiting mission which was due to leave shortly for the Trust Territories in the Pacific.

8. There was also the question of petitions, of which the Council had received a very great number. He recalled that the General Assembly had expressed the hope that the most expeditious methods would be used for examining petitions ; he suggested that a committee be set up to consider amendments to the Council's

rules of procedure, particularly in so far as they related to the examination of petitions, to enable them to be given preliminary consideration in a committee.

9. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) moved the adoption of the provisional agenda, subject to the deletion of item 4 (g).

10. He was substantially in agreement with the President on the order of priority for examination of items, but believed that the Council would be well advised not to make the order too rigid, allowing it rather to be determined by the course taken by its work. There could be no doubt that the members of the Council shared the President's views as to the urgency of item 18, which, he hoped, would be dealt with immediately after item 3.

11. Mr. JAMALI (Iraq) recalled that the General Assembly had recognized the urgency of item 19, and had indicated in resolution 303 (IV) that the Trusteeship Council should consider the question without delay.

12. Discussions on it had already taken place at the second special session of the Council held at Lake Success in December 1949, when it had been agreed that it would be taken up at an early stage of the present session.

13. The PRESIDENT concurred with the view of the United States and Iraqi representatives.

14. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) considered that the Council's work should be planned and carried out according to a strict time-table, which should be drawn up as soon as possible. The Council would have before it the reports of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, as well as the reports of the Administering Authorities for the Cameroons and Togoland under French and United Kingdom administration. The reports of the Administering Authorities should be examined simultaneously with the reports of the Visiting Mission, since the special representatives of the Administering Authorities would have to be summoned to attend the relevant meetings of the Council, and it was undesirable that their stay in Geneva should be needlessly prolonged.

15. The PRESIDENT agreed that the reports submitted by the United Kingdom and French Governments on the administration of the two Cameroons and the two Togolands might well be examined simultaneously with the report of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, which, he understood, would be ready within a fortnight. He reminded the United Kingdom and French representatives that the Visiting Mission report had to be communicated to the Governments concerned, whose comments on it had to be received before the Council took it up ; that would entail a delay of at least a month and even that period would leave the Governments little time for submitting their comments.

16. It seemed probable, therefore, that if the United Kingdom and French representatives felt that their respective Governments would examine the Visiting Mission's reports and submit their comments within a

¹ See page 1.

fortnight, the Council would be in a position to examine that report and the reports of the Administering Authorities; if not, it would have no option but to hold them all over until the seventh session.

17. He requested the Visiting Mission to expedite the preparation of its report, and urged the United Kingdom and French representatives to press their Governments to submit their comments with the least possible delay. The Council should be in a position to begin consideration of the question at the end of February, if it wished to deal with it at the present session. On the other hand, it might wish to postpone examination of the reports on Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi until its seventh session.

18. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) saw no objection to the report of the Visiting Mission and the reports of the Administering Authorities on Togoland and the Cameroons being considered simultaneously at the present session, provided the French Government had sufficient time to submit its comments on the report of the Visiting Mission. But he thought the relevant petitions should be examined at the same time. The various reports and the petitions together would form one item of the agenda, consideration of which would begin at the end of February or the beginning of March.

19. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) thought that if the Council intended to postpone the examination of some of the reports until the month of June, it would be preferable to defer consideration of the reports and petitions concerning Togoland and the Cameroons, which would certainly take longer than would be needed to examine the reports on Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi.

20. He requested that he be given at least a fortnight's notice of the examination of the report on Ruanda-Urundi, as the Belgian Government intended to request the Governor and a high official of that Territory to submit the report in person. The Belgian Government was anxious that those officials should not be absent from the Territory longer than was necessary.

21. The PRESIDENT said he would prefer the Council not to decide to postpone consideration of any of the reports. It must discharge at least some of its normal functions at the present session, even though there were two extraordinary questions before it—namely, the draft Trusteeship Agreement for Somaliland and the question of Jerusalem. It was difficult to say how long the latter question would take, but he thought consideration of the former should proceed fairly quickly, since the Committee for Italian Somaliland had completed its work expeditiously.

22. He hoped it would be possible to complete the examination of the reports on Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi as well as of those on the two Togolands and the two Cameroons. In any case, the Belgian Government would be given at least a fortnight's notice of the date on which the report on Ruanda-Urundi was to be dealt with.

23. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) said that his Government did not attach importance to the precise date when the reports would be examined, provided that adequate notice was given, and provided further that the representatives of the Administering Authorities did not have to wait after arrival for the item that concerned them to be taken up.

24. As regards the report of the Visiting Mission, he did not mind whether it was discussed at the present session or at the session beginning in June, but requested that his Government be given six weeks after receiving it to study it and submit its comments.

25. The PRESIDENT asked if there were any further comments on the provisional agenda.

26. There were no further comments.

The provisional agenda was unanimously adopted subject to the deletion of item 4 (g).

5. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials

27. The SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL read out the names of those representatives and observers whose credentials had already been received.

6. Election of a Vice-President to replace Mr. Padilla-Nervo (Mexico)

28. Before proceeding to the election of a Vice-President, the PRESIDENT extended a welcome, on behalf of the Council, to the Argentine delegation, which, he felt sure, would play a most active and fruitful part in the work of the Council.

29. Mr. MUÑOZ (Argentina), thanking the President for his remarks, said that his delegation would endeavour to be a worthy successor to the Mexican delegation, which had participated so competently in the work of the Council. With regard to the election of a Vice-President, he asked whether it was possible to propose candidates or whether the Council had to vote immediately.

30. The PRESIDENT drew attention to rule 41 of the rules of procedure.

31. *A vote was taken by secret ballot, as follows:*

*Number of votes cast: 11,
Invalid votes: 0,
Valid votes: 11.*

Number of votes obtained:

Mr. HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic), 6,
Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines), 5.

Mr. HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic), having obtained the required majority, was elected Vice-President.

Mr. HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic) took his seat as Vice-President and thanked the Council for the honour it had paid him.

7. Revision of the procedures of the Council

32. The PRESIDENT proposed that the Council proceed to the election of a committee to consider proposals for revision of the Council's rules of procedure, especially those changes envisaged by the General Assembly which would enable a committee to be appointed to save the Council time by sifting the various petitions, calling the Council's attention to those of general interest and proposing tentative decisions in the case of petitions which could be dealt with rapidly.

33. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) considered that, before setting up a committee to propose amendments to certain provisions in the rules of procedure concerning petitions, the Council should lay down certain directives on the basis of which such a committee might work.

34. The Council was swamped with petitions because it had thought fit to regard as petitions documents which were not petitions; it had in fact accepted as petitions not only anonymous communications, but even communications that merely expressed general criticism. A newspaper article sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations was a communication, not a petition. There was no necessity to apply the procedure for petitions to general criticisms, which was what most of the documents sent to the Council contained.

35. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) reminded the Council that at the end of the previous session the French delegation had submitted a proposal² occasioned by the great number of petitions before the Council. The committee to be appointed might examine that proposal, which had merely been put forward to enable the Council to overcome its difficulties.

36. The PRESIDENT asked if there were any further comments on the proposal that an *ad hoc* committee be set up to examine the rules of procedure of the Council.

37. There were no further comments.

The proposal was therefore adopted.

38. The PRESIDENT said that the committee would receive all the necessary documentation from the Secretariat, including the proposal which, as the French representative had mentioned, had been submitted by the French delegation at the previous session.

39. The committee would be able to formulate rules and submit proposals as to how petitions should be dealt with. It would also make proposals as to how the consideration of communications other than petitions could be speeded up, so that only true petitions of a serious nature would have to be considered by the Council in plenary. The committee could screen the whole collection of petitions, and formulate a recognized system for handling them.

40. He suggested that the committee consist of four members, equally divided between the representatives

of administering and of non-administering Powers, and suggested the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium and the Philippines.

41. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that if the Council was anxious for Belgium to serve on the committee, she could not refuse, but her presence thereon might somewhat lessen its authority. Belgium might be thought to be seeking to suppress certain petitions. He was indeed convinced that it was impossible for the Council to examine hundreds of petitions; a certain number had to be eliminated. As he had previously urged, the Secretariat should be given the task of sifting communications addressed to the Council and of sorting out the genuine petitions. He suggested that, in view of the Argentine delegation's newness to the Council's discussions and methods of work, the committee be enlarged by the addition of one other representative of a non-administering Power and one representative of an administering Power.

42. The PRESIDENT asked the representatives of the United Kingdom and of Iraq to agree to serve on the committee, which would then consist of six members. He also urged the Belgian delegation to retain its seat on the committee and give it the benefit of its valuable advice.

The Council decided that the committee to consider proposals for revision of the rules of procedure of the Council should consist of the representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Iraq, Philippines and the United Kingdom.

8. Arrangements for the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific (T/366 and T/451)

43. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the terms of reference and membership of the Visiting Mission. So far only one member, Sir Alan Burns, the United Kingdom representative, had been nominated. It was most important that the names of the representatives of the other Governments taking part in the Mission should be submitted to the Council for approval. He inquired whether the delegations of China, France and the Philippines were prepared to submit their nominations.

44. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines) stated that the Philippines Government had nominated Mr. Victorio Carpio to serve on the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific. Mr. Carpio had participated in the work of the Council and its committees since the Council's third session and was well known to its members.

45. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) apologized to the Council for his inability to submit the name of the French representative at that moment, as the candidate whom the French Government had had in mind was not available. A few days would be needed before a fresh nomination could be made.

46. Mr. LIU (China) said that his Government would shortly nominate a representative.

² See document T/384 and *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council*, fourth session, 27th meeting.

47. The PRESIDENT said that the nomination of Mr. Victorio Carpio by the Philippines Government would give extreme satisfaction to the Council, to which Mr. Carpio had rendered great service.

The Council unanimously approved the nomination of Mr. Carpio to serve as Philippines representative on the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific.

48. The PRESIDENT, after expressing the hope that the nominations of China and France would be received the following week, invited the Council to appoint the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, who it had already decided in principle should be Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom).

49. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines) formally moved that Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom) be appointed Chairman of the Visiting Mission.

50. Mr. HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic) seconded the motion.

The Council unanimously decided to appoint Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom) Chairman of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific.

51. Sir ALAN BURNS (United Kingdom) expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred on him by the Council, and his pleasure at the appointment of Mr. Carpio (Philippines).

52. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the terms of reference of the Visiting Mission. A tentative draft (T/451) had been prepared by the Secretariat on the basis of the terms of reference of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, and read as follows:

53. *"The Trusteeship Council,*

"Having appointed a Visiting Mission composed of Mr. — of China, Mr. — of France, Mr. Victor Carpio of the Philippines and Sir Alan Burns of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, assisted by members of the Secretariat and by such members of the local administrations as the Mission may determine necessary,

"Having decided that the Visiting Mission should depart on — and visit the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and Western Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in accordance with rules 84, 89, 94, 96, and 98 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council.

"Directs the Visiting Mission to report fully on the steps taken in the four above-mentioned Trust Territories towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76 b of the Charter, under the headings of political, economic, social and educational advancement, and in particular on the steps taken towards self-government or independence;

"Directs the Visiting Mission to give attention, as may be appropriate in the light of discussions in the

Trusteeship Council and resolutions adopted by the Council, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the four Trust Territories concerned and in petitions received by the Trusteeship Council relating to those Trust Territories;

"Directs the Visiting Mission to accept or receive petitions and, without prejudice to its acting in accordance with rules 84 and 89 of the rules of procedure, to investigate on the spot, after consultation with the local representative of the Administering Authority concerned, such petitions dealing with the conditions of the indigenous inhabitants as are in its opinion sufficiently important to warrant special investigation;

"Requests the Visiting Mission to transmit to the Trusteeship Council as soon as possible, in accordance with rule 99 of the rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, a report on the findings of the Mission with such observations and conclusions as the Mission may wish to make."

The meeting was suspended at 4.30 p.m. and was resumed at 4.55 p.m.

54. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines) urged that further consideration of the draft terms of reference for the Visiting Mission be deferred until the next meeting of the Council, since they had only just been distributed and since, as the representative of a country of which one of the members of the Mission was a national, he considered that they were most important and should be carefully studied before the Council took a decision on them.

55. The PRESIDENT thought the request of the Philippines representative justified, and suggested that consideration of the draft terms of reference be deferred until the next meeting.

It was so agreed.

56. Mr. HOOD (Australia) inquired whether it was intended that the Council should at its next meeting also take decisions on such points as the date of the Mission's departure, its itinerary and the length of its stay in each of the Territories it would visit.

57. The PRESIDENT thought that the Council might perhaps consider immediately certain details, such as the duration of the Mission's visit and the date of its departure. He recalled that a decision had already been taken on the duration of the visit, which had been set at 110 days, and that it was on that basis that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly had recommended the necessary credits. Consequently, the Mission must so organize its work that it could be completed within that period.

58. The date of the Mission's departure had not yet been fixed, and the Council might perhaps take a decision on that question forthwith.

59. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) said that he hoped the members concerned would have sufficient opportunity to discuss informally with the Secretariat points such as those raised by the representative of

Australia, before they were considered by the Council. Some of the arrangements suggested by the Secretariat would doubtless have to be altered so as to take into account the availability of accommodation, etc.

60. The PRESIDENT asked the Chairman of the Visiting Mission to consult the members of the Mission and the Secretariat on the various details as soon as possible and to submit the results of his consultations to the Council, so that it could take an early decision on such minor points.

9. Negotiation and adoption of a draft trusteeship agreement for Italian Somaliland (General Assembly resolution 289 (IV)) (T/449)

61. The PRESIDENT invited the Chairman of the Committee for Italian Somaliland, which had been set up by Resolution 112 (II-S) adopted by the Council on 9 December 1949, to introduce its report (T/449) and the draft Trusteeship Agreement annexed to it.

62. Mr. HENRÍQUEZ UREÑA (Dominican Republic), Chairman of the Committee for Italian Somaliland, said that the Committee had held a session in Geneva lasting approximately ten days, and had been able to fulfil its task in a very satisfactory manner. At the beginning of the session it had based its discussions on a draft trusteeship agreement for former Italian Somaliland prepared by the Italian Government, which was to be the future Administering Authority (T/429), a second draft agreement prepared by the delegation of the Philippines (T/440), and certain suggestions for an agreement put forward by the delegation of the Dominican Republic (T.AC/18.L/3). A spirit of co-operation and cordiality had made the Committee's task less difficult than it had appeared at the beginning of the session. Not only all the members of the Committee, but also the representatives of the Italian Government, the representatives of Governments which would sit on the Advisory Council in the Territory and the representative of Ethiopia had shown throughout the session an equal desire to draw up the best possible agreement for the Territory, and had endeavoured to provide its inhabitants with the best possible guarantees for their future welfare and independence. No issue had been pressed to a vote, but by reconciling opinions which diverged on certain points, the Committee had reached unanimous agreement on a sound text. Some representatives had made reservations on certain definite problems, duly recorded in the Committee's report, but such reservations related to details which had not yet been worked out completely. The whole of the draft Agreement annexed to the report had been adopted unanimously by the Committee. The Committee had agreed to take no positive decision on certain questions, but to refer them to the Trusteeship Council for decision.

63. The draft agreement differed from trusteeship agreements already made by the Council, *inter alia*, in that it related to a territory which had not previously been a Trust Territory and in that it contained provision for an Advisory Council, on which three members

of the United Nations would be represented, to co-operate with the Administering Authority. The Committee's report contained an account of the Committee's proceedings and the draft Agreement which included, as an annex, a draft declaration of constitutional principles.

64. The PRESIDENT asked the Rapporteur of the Committee for Italian Somaliland whether he had any additional comments to make on the report.

65. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines), Rapporteur of the Committee for Italian Somaliland, said that its report contained, in addition to the draft Agreement, in the drawing-up of which the future Administering Authority of the Territory had actively and constructively participated, an account of the origin of the Committee, its terms of reference and its method of work.

66. As Rapporteur, he wished to draw attention to certain points which, at the beginning of the Committee's session, had given rise to controversy, but on which the Committee had reached agreement thanks to the spirit of co-operation which had prevailed throughout its deliberations. Some members had considered that the Advisory Council, which the General Assembly had decided should assist the Administering Authority, should have the right to report direct to the General Assembly; others had not. A compromise had been reached, and the Committee had unanimously agreed that in the course of the debates of the Trusteeship Council on any questions specifically relating to the Territory, members of the Advisory Council, or the majority of the members acting in the name of the Advisory Council, or any of the members acting separately, might make to the Trusteeship Council such oral statements, or might submit such written reports or memoranda, as might be necessary for the Council's proper consideration of any question specifically relating to the Territory. It had been presumed that the comments of the Trusteeship Council on such statements, reports and memoranda would ultimately reach the General Assembly.

67. Another point which had given rise to controversy was the question of whether to include in the draft Agreement a text relating to education which the representative of Iraq had submitted for inclusion as an annex. The Committee had finally agreed to include in the main body of the draft Agreement an article containing several of the points in that text.

68. Another point which had given rise to lengthy discussion was the question of the acquisition of land and other natural resources in the Territory by non-indigenous persons. The Committee had unanimously decided that the Administering Authority should not, without the consent of a two-thirds majority of the members of the Territorial Council, permit the acquisition of land by non-indigenous persons save on lease, that in cases involving the alienation to non-indigenous persons of agricultural land in excess of 1,000 acres the Administering Authority should request the advice of the Advisory Council, and that the Administering

Authority should include in its annual reports to the Trusteeship Council a detailed account of any such alienation.

69. The annex to the draft Agreement contained what was in effect a constitution for the Territory ; it provided for an Administrator, a legislative body, a judiciary and a bill of rights for the inhabitants.

70. The Committee had not been able to reach a decision on all the points raised at its meetings. The report contained suggested articles, one submitted by the representative of the United Kingdom, the other by the representative of Italy,³ relating to the application of certain articles of the Treaty of Peace with Italy. Since they had not been submitted until near the end of the Committee's session, the Committee had decided to take no positive decision on them, but to refer them to the Council for decision.

71. He drew attention to the reservations concerning the boundaries of the Territory which were recorded in paragraphs 8 (i) and 9 (i) of the report, but repeated that the text of the draft Agreement contained in the report had been unanimously adopted in its entirety.

72. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) congratulated all representatives of the Committee, and in particular its Chairman and Rapporteur, on the success of their work and the speed with which it had been achieved. He said that some persons had condemned the United Nations for not achieving results on certain questions ; the Committee's unanimous report was an indication of the usefulness of the United Nations for dealing with difficult questions such as that of Italian Somaliland.

73. The PRESIDENT associated himself with the United Kingdom representative in congratulating the members of the Committee for Italian Somaliland ; in their study of a delicate question they had shown a noteworthy spirit of understanding and co-operation, and had thus provided an example of expeditious work which might well be followed by the Council itself.

74. He wished to emphasize that if the discussions of the Council were conducted in an equally favourable atmosphere of collaboration, it should be able to complete the long programme of work before it. That would be a great advantage. For he recalled that the next session of the Trusteeship Council could not begin before 15 June, since its agenda included a report which could not be submitted before that date. If its agenda was too full, the session would thus have to continue until about the end of August. As most of the members of the Council also had to take part in the work of the Special Committee on information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, and to attend the General Assembly, they would have very little, if any free time. It was therefore most desirable that the Council's seventh session should not be unduly prolonged ; that could be prevented if all the questions on the current agenda were dealt with at the current session.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.

205th meeting

THIRD MEETING

*Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Monday, 23 January 1950, at 3.15 p.m.*

President : Mr. Roger GARREAU.

Present : The representatives of the following countries : Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Observers from the following countries : Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Italy.

10. Negotiation and adoption of a draft trusteeship agreement for Italian Somaliland (General Assembly resolution 289(IV)) (T/429, T/440, T/440/Corr.1, T/440/Corr.1 Add.1 and 2, T/449) (continued)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to continue its consideration of the draft trusteeship agreement for the Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration (T/449).

2. Mr. LIU (China) congratulated the Committee for Italian Somaliland on the thorough way in which it had accomplished its work, and on the satisfactory results it had achieved in a very short time. He concurred in the approval already expressed by the President of the Council, and believed that the outstanding abilities of the Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee, as well as the wisdom and understanding of its members, had greatly contributed to the satisfactory conclusion of a task, the preparation of which had been so ably carried out by the Secretariat. A special tribute was due to the Italian representative, who had shown so conciliatory a spirit.

3. Ever since the question of the Italian colonies had arisen, the Chinese Government had urged that Italy be appointed Administering Authority for former Italian Somaliland. It was therefore the more gratifying to his Government that that solution had found favour with the General Assembly.

4. The lucid explanatory comments provided by the Rapporteur on the draft Trusteeship Agreement emphasized four points, to which he wished to draw attention. First, the compromise provision on the right of members of the Advisory Council to submit reports to the Trusteeship Council ; secondly, the educational annex (T/AC.18/L.6) proposed by the Iraqi representative, largely incorporated in article 4 of the draft Agreement ; thirdly, the inclusion of detailed provisions relating to the holding or alienation of land or other natural resources, by which the interests of the indigenous population were safeguarded ; and, lastly, the Declaration of Constitutional Principles annexed to the draft Agreement. In all those provisions the draft Agreement differed from other trusteeship agreements. His delegation had approved and supported those provisions, as a step forward in the

³ See document T/449, paragraph 11.