

expedited, that some departure be made from the rules of courtesy, provided no offence was thereby given to the States concerned. Obviously, if the Council wished to conform rigidly to international etiquette, it should defer the whole discussion.

The Council agreed to defer further discussion of the draft Statute for Jerusalem until Monday, 20 February 1950.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.

226th meeting

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING

*Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Wednesday, 15 February 1950, at 2.30 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.

50. Telegram from the Geneva Association of United Nations Correspondents to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (resumed from the 22nd meeting)

1. Mr. Hoo (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories) said that he had ordered an investigation into the question raised by the telegram sent by the Geneva Association of the United Nations Correspondents to the Secretary-General, read out by the President (22nd meeting). As a result, he had received the following note from the Director of the United Nations Information Centre : " With respect to the premature release at Lake Success of the first part of the report of the Trusteeship Council's Visiting Mission to West Africa, I wish to inform you that normal precautions were taken to prevent the publication of the contents of the report prior to the release date set for the Press of Tuesday, 14 February. Unfortunately, an unforeseen technical delay resulted in the fact that the report reached the Department of Public Information at Lake Success in advance of the notification letter of the embargo date. The Geneva Information Centre deeply regrets this circumstance and is taking renewed precautions to ensure that no such slip-ups occur in the future ".

2. He considered the note to be self-explanatory. He was certain that none of the other reports of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa—namely, that on the Cameroons under French administration (T/462), on Togoland under French administration (T/464), on Togoland under British administration (T/465) or its special report on the Ewe problem (T/463) which were still to be released—would be published prematurely.

3. The PRESIDENT said that from the explanation given by the Assistant Secretary-General it seemed

clear that a slip had occurred at Lake Success, since the Secretariat there should not have released to the Press information on the report without formal authorization. The protest of the Geneva Association of United Nations Correspondents thus appeared to be fully justified. He hoped that the Secretariat would take all necessary steps to prevent any premature release in future.

51. Examination of annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories (resumed from the 22nd meeting)

RUANDA-URUNDI, 1948 (T/217, T/217/Add.1, T/361, T/361/Add.1, T/L.19 and T/L.19/Corr.1) (continued)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Leroy, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, took his place at the Council table.

4. Mr. LEROY (special representative) said that he had received partial replies to the questions which had been put to him as special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Both the questions and the replies thereto were to be found in T/L.19. The Philippines representative had asked at the twenty-second meeting, in addition to question 3 put by his delegation, whether the Administering Authority intended to allow illiterates to participate in elections in Ruanda-Urundi. A telegram had just been received giving the following particulars concerning the qualifications of candidates for election to the extra-customary centre of Usumbura. Candidates had to be monogamous and at least twenty-five years of age, unless they had reached a certain educational standard. They had to have resided in the centre continuously for three years, to have had a clean record with regard to certain penalties and had to exercise an honourable profession, or hold a pension. To enjoy the right to vote the elector had to be a taxpayer, to have paid his taxes and to have resided for at least one year in the centre. He also had to have a clean record as regards certain penalties and had to exercise an honourable profession, or to have been in the service of the same man for one year, or to hold a pension.

5. Under existing electoral regulations, indigenous persons had to take out an elector's card. Elections were valid only if 70 per cent of all card holders voted. On election day, the elector's card was exchanged for three counters to be dropped in ballot boxes so placed in front of the six candidates that secrecy was ensured.

6. Generally speaking, the indigenous population had taken little interest in the elections. Most clerks had abstained from voting, only 34 out of 200 at one centre having voted.

7. He had also received a partial reply to question 14, put by the Chinese representative, to the effect that a sum of 13,600,000 francs had been received by the Territory for the year 1949 as compensation for damage to the subsoil caused by mining operations. That figure did not include the Territory's share of the profits

of the mining companies or the taxes and dues levied in Belgium and credited to the Territory. The total of those sums certainly exceeded the sum already received.

8. He had received a reply to question 17 put by the Philippines representative, to the effect that the number of agricultural settlers in the European population increase of 456 was nil, and that the number of hectares conceded in 1948 was also nil.

9. Furthermore, with reference to paragraph (b) of the same question the figure of 101 included all independent agricultural settlers who had no other occupation, while the figure of 152 represented all Europeans holding agricultural concessions. The difference between the two figures represented the number of settlers whose main profession was other than farming, and who were therefore classified under another heading.

10. The reply to question 23, paragraph (c) put by the Philippines representative was that each of the nine employers prosecuted for hiring indigenous inhabitants without ensuring that they had certificates of physical fitness was fined 200 francs.

11. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) recalled that the Visiting Mission had been greatly impressed by the manner in which the Administering Authority had tackled the problem of education in Ruanda-Urundi, and particularly by the number of schools, classes and pupils. It was stated in its report (T/217) that "the Administration estimated that nearly two-thirds of the population of school-age attended elementary schools". Since that figure was probably the highest of its type for any territory in tropical Africa, he thought the Council could not but congratulate the Administering Authority as well as the Catholic and Protestant Missions which had greatly helped in that field.

12. With regard to instruction in the vernacular, he believed Ruanda-Urundi might be taken as an interesting example, enabling the Council to re-open a question which some delegations, in particular that of the Philippines, considered of prime importance.

13. It had occurred to several members of the Visiting Mission that under the system of instruction in the vernacular so strictly applied by the Administering Authority, children of a comparatively advanced age might remain ignorant of the language which would actually be the civilizing language—namely, French. He seemed to remember that in certain schools the Mission had seen boys and girls of ten years of age and more who had already received excellent instruction, but were entirely ignorant of the French terms for what they had learnt. He had remarked on that point to certain headmasters, who had appeared reluctant to express an opinion. Moreover, it was stated under question 227, section B, first paragraph (page 176), of the annual report¹ that, when the new curricula had been prepared, the Department of Education had made allowance for the widespread desire among the indige-

nous population to get a grounding in a European language, and that, therefore, French would be taught in future as the second compulsory language, beginning in the first year of the second elementary grade, that was, in the third year of elementary education.

14. That raised once more the question of teaching method which had been so brilliantly propounded at the fifteenth meeting by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The experiments carried out in Mexico proved that quite elementary instruction in the vernacular was certainly the best way of teaching a child to read and write; but, even so, it was perhaps unnecessary to continue to give all instruction in the vernacular over a long period, instead of introducing the child to another language as early as possible. He asked whether the vernacular language and literature were really taught in the junior classes of the elementary schools in Ruanda-Urundi. He thought himself that the answer was bound to be in the negative.

15. In that case he wondered, and he believed the Administering Authority also wondered, whether too rigid adherence to instruction in the vernacular alone which, in the long run, deprived the child of the additional facilities he might have acquired had he been taught French simultaneously, should not be relaxed. He asked whether the Administering Authority did not intend to begin instruction in French, or at least the rudiments of French, in the elementary schools at an earlier stage.

16. Mr. LEROY (special representative) stated that the Administering Authority had not so far contemplated the introduction of instruction in French before the third year of the elementary stage, and preferred the method of teaching the rudiments only in a language known to the child, to that of confronting him at the very outset with an unknown European language. But the Administering Authority had no prejudices in the matter.

17. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) explained that instruction was given in French from the outset in the Trust Territories under French administration; but of course such a method need not be regarded as the best.

18. He recalled that in certain schools in Ruanda-Urundi instruction in French often began, not in the third year, but in the fourth or fifth year, at least in the case of girls. In that case, he felt there was a delay likely to prove harmful to the child, in as much as the child was denied additional knowledge which might have been acquired during instruction and have enabled the child to make the best possible use of the time spent at school.

19. Mr. LEROY (special representative) pointed out that as indicated under question 220, section A, fifth paragraph (page 171), of the annual report, instruction in French was becoming more and more common in all schools after the third year of the elementary stage. The situation to which the French representative had referred would therefore disappear as time went on.

¹ See *Rapport soumis par le Gouvernement belge à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies au sujet de l'administration du Ruanda-Urundi pendant l'année 1948*: Bruxelles, 1949.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Piaget, representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, took his place at the Council table.

20. Mr. PIAGET (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) wished to point out that his earlier statement regarding the order in which the child should be taught languages had referred only to reading and writing. In other words, it might be agreed that at the end of his second year in the elementary school the child was sufficiently versed in reading and writing in the vernacular to proceed to the study of the metropolitan language.

Mr. Piaget withdrew.

21. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) said he attached considerable importance to what the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had said, and noted the special representative's statement with regard to the age at which instruction began to be given in French.

22. He wondered whether the importance to be attached to the vernacular, and in particular to the African languages, would not more appropriately be recognized by introducing higher education in the vernacular language and literature in the secondary schools.

23. In several countries where steps had already been taken to give elementary instruction in the vernacular, a further step might well be taken by re-introducing the child to the vernacular after giving him something in the nature of a mental rest. He asked whether the Administering Authority or the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had any comment to make in that connexion.

24. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) reminded the Council that the situation in Ruanda-Urundi was a quite unusual one. Whereas in the other Trust Territories there was a multitude of languages, in Ruanda-Urundi there was only one language, divided into two dialects, Kinyarwanda, spoken in Ruanda, and Kirundi, spoken in Urundi. The language in question was probably spoken by more than five million people. It therefore had potentialities quite different from those of any one of the hundreds of tongues to be met with in the Belgian Congo, the Cameroons and elsewhere. In Ruanda-Urundi, where it might be expected that within twenty years there would be sufficient books printed in Kinyarwanda or Kirundi to give the mass of the people a grounding in science and good reading matter, it was therefore possible to envisage a real cultural development of the population on the basis of its native tongue.

25. With regard to the observation of the French representative, he recalled that under question 227, section B, fourth paragraph (page 176), of the annual report it was stated that: "All the classes in the intermediate and higher forms of the Astrida *groupe scolaire* were at present given in French. The native language was, however, very carefully taught in the intermediate classes. It was essential for the curriculum to be so

devised as to enable the educational stratum to keep in touch with the broad mass of the population."

26. In the task of adapting the native tongue to cultural requirements, the Administering Authority was already obtaining very valuable assistance from the more cultivated members of the local population, who had been educated in French, and who, with their instinctive feeling for their own language, were much better placed than were Europeans for inventing the words required to express abstract or technical ideas hitherto unknown to Africans. A great deal had already been accomplished in that field, particularly with regard to grammatical terms, and the grammars of the tongues spoken in Ruanda-Urundi had been drawn up with the assistance of members of the indigenous teaching staff.

27. He felt that the Administering Authority might go even further and make ample provision for the systematic study of the local languages in higher education.

28. Mr. LIU (China) asked whether the restriction on immigration into Ruanda-Urundi of persons who did not know a European language referred to under question 127, third paragraph, sub-paragraph 2 (page 116), of the annual report, was not inconsistent with Article 76 d. of the Charter of the United Nations and with article 9, paragraph 1, of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, which laid down that the Administering Authority should ensure to all nationals of Members of the United Nations the same rights as were enjoyed by its own nationals in respect of entry into and residence in Ruanda-Urundi.

29. Mr. LEROY (special representative) stated that the decree-law of 8 March 1922, to which the Chinese representative had referred, had been annulled and superseded, since 27 December 1948, by a new decree on the control of immigration. The latter contained the following provisions: "Persons other than natives of the Belgian Congo or of Ruanda-Urundi, who are unable to read and write a European language satisfactorily, shall be considered as undesirable and hence may not enter or reside in Ruanda-Urundi". The object of the clause was to prevent persons of too low an educational standard from entering Ruanda-Urundi.

30. Mr. LIU (China) maintained that both the decree of 1922, and that of 1948 just mentioned by the special representative, were inconsistent with the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

31. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) pointed out that the decree did not stipulate that persons whose mother tongue was not European should not be admitted to Ruanda-Urundi. No racial discrimination was involved, since anyone speaking a European language could enter Ruanda-Urundi. The provision was more honoured in the breach than in the observance, as could be seen from the fact that the majority of the persons of Asiatic origin in the Territory, with the exception of some Indians who spoke English, knew no European language.

32. The Administering Authority had included the provision because of the considerable difficulty it had experienced with immigrant traders who were incapable of keeping any kind of accounts, and often went bankrupt as a result. Generally speaking, traders capable of keeping their books in their own tongue were not refused entry into the Territory, even if they did not know a European language.

33. Mr. LEROY (special representative) added that in the new decree of 27 December 1948, the article he had just quoted also expressly stated that, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 3, a married woman, accompanying or travelling to rejoin her husband and children of 14 years or under were not considered as undesirables, even though they could not read and write a European language satisfactorily.

34. Mr. LIU (China) asked what action had been taken, or was contemplated, relating to the question put by the representative of Costa Rica, about remunerating prisoners for their work, during the discussion on the annual report for the year 1947.² The reply then given was that a plan to institute a fund for prisoners was under consideration.

35. Mr. LEROY (special representative) replied that the local administration had completed its study of a plan to reform the prison system, and had transmitted it to the competent ministerial department for examination. He understood that the plan provided for the accumulation of a lump sum to be paid to convicts on their release in payment for the work done by them in prison. The decree on the subject would be promulgated during 1950.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Péillon, Governor of Ruanda-Urundi, took his place at the Council table.

36. Mr. PÉTILLON (Governor of Ruanda-Urundi), referring to the question of the rehabilitation of convicts, drew the attention of the Council to section 3, paragraph (b) (page 7), of the preface to the annual report which indicated that prison regulations were at present undergoing thorough study and that, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, the regulations would provide for the accumulation of a lump sum to be issued to convicts sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, on their release.

37. Mr. LIU (China) asked whether indigenous children in Ruanda-Urundi received education equal to that received by European children, and whether the children of the Bami and the sub-chiefs of the Territory received the same education and enjoyed the same opportunities for education as other indigenous children?

38. Mr. LEROY (special representative) explained that the position of ordinary children was exactly the same as those of the Bami. Although the Astrida School had sometimes been referred to as a school for the sons of chiefs, it was not in reality any such thing, but, in fact, a school which took children to whom, by virtue

of local custom, a position of leadership in indigenous society would eventually be open. However that might be, the child of any indigenous inhabitant could, provided it had the necessary intellectual qualifications, obtain admission to such schools on the same footing as the sons of the Bami.

39. Mr. LIU (China) asked whether there was a programme of subsidies for secondary schools similar to the impressive programme for primary schools mentioned in the Visiting Mission's report (chapter IV, section 2, paragraph 2). How much of the programme for primary schools had already been carried out?

40. Mr. LEROY (special representative) said that the answer to that question was to be found in the annual report. An analysis of the exact position with regard to such schools was given in chapter XIII (page 353) of the statistical annex to the report.

41. Mr. LIU (China) asked how many new schools had been opened and what subsidies had been made to schools in the Territory in 1949.

42. Mr. LEROY (special representative) said he was unable to give the exact figures at that moment as he had not expected to be called on to discuss the annual report for 1949. He could, however, state with certainty that steady progress had been made in the opening of new schools. A great deal of information on the subject could be found under question 223 (pages 173 and 174) of the annual report.

43. Mr. LIU (China) asked whether there was a similar plan for secondary schools.

44. Mr. LEROY (special representative) explained that existing secondary schools had already been reorganized to enable their pupils to follow a complete course of secondary education which would make them eligible for admission to establishments of higher education.

45. Mr. PÉTILLON (Governor of Ruanda-Urundi) stated that, according to plans at present under consideration, schools for training medical aides, agricultural training schools, workshops for the training of apprentices to trades, and training centres for administrative clerks for *chefferies* and *sous-chefferies* would be set up within the official educational framework. They would not be congregationalist schools, and the teaching staff would be made up of laymen.

Mr. Péillon withdrew.

46. Mr. LIU (China) asked for corresponding information about primary schools.

47. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said he believed he had already made more than one statement on his Government's educational policy. Higher education would be partly official and partly private, since the principle of freedom of instruction was embodied in part II, article 17, of the Belgian Constitution and article 12 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Private higher, secondary and primary education would be subsidized as far as possible in view of the service it rendered to the indigenous population.

² See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council*, third session, 5th meeting.

48. Apart from higher education, the Administering Authority would provide technical education in all fields for which teaching staff was available. At present, all the technical classes in the medical, veterinary and agricultural sections of the Astrida Higher School were under lay government officers. In the same way, medical aides were being trained in schools attached to government hospitals.

49. With regard to primary education, the Government had long been aware of the fact that the best way of giving children the widest possible primary education was to have recourse to voluntary organizations, which meant, in the great majority of cases, the Christian missions. There were in such missions people who devoted their whole lives to teaching, and had no other ambition than to be teachers or headmasters in primary schools. Members of the Government teaching staff, on the other hand, hoped to obtain higher salaries or promotion, a fact which made it difficult to maintain continuity in respect of teachers for the lower grades. It would be extremely difficult to recruit lay personnel with a perfect knowledge of the local language, and at the same time capable of giving normal instruction. It was equally difficult to train teachers for the purpose of instructing local children in their native tongue. Those teaching the children must, of course, have a perfect knowledge of the vernacular. There were a number of organizations throughout the Territory that expected their catechumens to have learned at least to read before receiving baptism.

50. The Government had formed the opinion that, in view of the slender resources of Ruanda-Urundi, the best solution was to take advantage of the genuine devotion of Christian missions. Outside such institutions, it would never be possible to find primary school teachers willing to work all their lives for a salary of 15,000 francs a year, as the teachers in the missionary schools did. The Administering Authority considered that it would never have been possible to provide 400,000 children in Ruanda-Urundi with schooling had advantage not been taken of the goodwill and tireless devotion of the Christian missions.

51. Mr. LIU (China) thanked the Belgian representative and the special representative for the information they had given in reply to his questions.

52. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) said that the French representative had pointed out that experience gained in Trust Territories under French administration had proved the efficacy of using the language of the Administering Authority as a common medium for instruction. Experience gained in the Philippines while they had been under United States administration supported that contention. The statement made by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the present meeting, expanding an earlier statement, had provided the Council with good advice against the time when it must lay down educational policy for Trust Territories, and supported the argument advanced by the representative of France and himself (17th meeting) that the educational experiment with an indigenous dialect carried

out in Mexico, no matter how good the results it had yielded in that one isolated case, should not be taken as an example to be followed throughout the world. The French representative had drawn attention to the advantages of instruction in a common language. The remark made by the representative of Belgium to the effect that conditions in Ruanda-Urundi were quite unusual presumably meant that he thought that a common medium of communication was unnecessary in Ruanda-Urundi, because only two dialects were spoken there. He (the Philippines representative) considered that fact an additional argument in favour of making efforts to ensure a common medium of communication in Ruanda-Urundi, because it was easier to do so when only two dialects were spoken than when there were a great number as was the case in the Cameroons under French administration.

53. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) thought that the Philippines representative was labouring under a misapprehension. He explained that whereas in the Cameroons under French administration some fifty different languages were spoken, so that frequently the only language two indigenous inhabitants had in common was French, the language of the Administering Authority, in Ruanda-Urundi only one language was spoken and, although it had two dialects, indigenous inhabitants of Ruanda-Urundi could understand each other, no matter which dialect they spoke.

54. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) said that since some ideas could only be expressed in certain western languages, as had been proved when the Japanese military occupation authorities had evolved plans to prevent the people of his and other countries from speaking any language except the vernacular, it would appear essential that French, the language of the Administering Authority, should be taught extensively in Ruanda-Urundi.

55. Had any provision been made in Ruanda-Urundi for instruction concerning the aims and purposes of the United Nations ?

56. Mr. LEROY (special representative) replied that, in pursuance of resolution 36 (III) of the Trusteeship Council, the Administrative Authority had drawn up a brief statement of the position of Ruanda-Urundi in international law, together with a short history of the Territory. Special attention had been drawn therein to the objectives of the trusteeship system. That brief summary had been circulated to the heads of teaching establishments, had been issued in a form suitable for school-children, and would be reproduced in school textbooks.

57. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) asked whether stress was laid in that summary account on the fact that self-government or independence was the ultimate objective of the trusteeship system.

58. Mr. LEROY (special representative) replied that chapter XII of the United Nations Charter relating to the international trusteeship system were reproduced in the summary. He regretted not having a copy in his possession, but the text would be communicated

later to the Council and a copy of it could appear as an annex to the annual report for 1949.

59. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) said that the summary would be of practical value to the Council and he hoped that it would be made available to it.

60. Turning to the question of labour unions, he said that from a perusal of the annual report, he had understood that there was a law allowing non-native labour organizations, and that, as far as native organizations were concerned, there existed a local committee of Usumbura native labour and councils of native enterprises. He asked why the Administering Authority should make a distinction between non-indigenous trade unions and the bodies which it was alleged had been set up to protect native labour.

61. Mr. LEROY (special representative) explained that the case in question was a purely historical accident. At the end of the Second World War, certain non-indigenous trade unions had been formed in the Belgian Congo with branches in Ruanda-Urundi. The Administering Authority, realizing the advantage for the indigenous working population of being able to form its own trade unions, had by the decree law of 17 March 1946 established a whole system of indigenous trade unions. The matter was dealt with at some length under question 151 (pages 127-131) of the annual report.

62. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) said that the remarks of the special representative were interesting, but he still wished to know why non-indigenous trade unions were permitted by law, whereas native labour organizations were restricted to regulated bodies. Why did the Administering Authority treat indigenous labour on a different footing from non-indigenous labour?

63. Mr. LEROY (special representative) felt that it would take up an excessive amount of the Council's time if he were to make a statement on the subject citing the relevant legal texts. He held the latter, however, at the disposal of the Philippines representative.

64. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that the Administering Authority treated indigenous and non-indigenous labour differently because the latter, unlike the former, was able to fend for itself. The first non-indigenous trade unions had been formed of their own accord by workers only in 1942. The formation of non-indigenous trade unions had never been forbidden in the Territory. The Administering Authority had then taken steps almost immediately to bring into being trade unions of indigenous workers, who at that time had been to all intents and purposes ignorant of the purpose of trade unions; in 1946, the Administering Authority had brought into force several ordinances designed to promote an indigenous trade union movement.

65. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) asked whether the law to which he had already referred was still in force.

66. Mr. LEROY (special representative) said that he did not fully understand the question of the Philippines representative. The latter had referred to a law authorizing non-indigenous trade associations. Such associations, however, being authorized in the same way

as any others, required no special authorization, nor did any law exist on the subject. He felt that the Philippines representative must be labouring under a misapprehension. The relevant passage under question 151, section B (page 127), of the annual report in fact read: "By Decree-Law No. 82/AIMO of 17 March 1946 and subsequent amendments thereto, a system of professional organization for the indigenous population was set up and regulations established for, *inter alia*, indigenous trade unions, local workers' committees, indigenous labour and social progress commissions, collective labour disputes and the collective stoppage of work."

67. There then followed a list of ordinances issued in pursuance of that legislative ordinance.

68. The whole body of regulations had been conceived solely in the interest of indigenous labour and with a view to enabling it to defend its interests. In those circumstances, he could not quite comprehend the question raised by the Philippines representative.

69. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) observed that he had apparently failed to make it clear to the special representative that he was particularly interested in information about the difference between the Administering Authority's treatment of non-indigenous labour and its treatment of indigenous labour. Apparently a law existed permitting non-indigenous trade unions in the Territory; a law permitting certain actions by one specified class of the population implied that similar actions by all the other classes of the population were prohibited. The Belgian representative had explained that indigenous labour in the Territory was treated differently from European labour because while an indigenous trade union movement was being developed it was necessary to educate African workers in the purposes and methods of trade unionism. The Administering Authority's motives for treating indigenous labour differently from European labour seemed laudable, but if the law to which he had referred still existed, discrimination between the two classes of labour existed on the statute books, even if not in practice, a situation parallel to that concerning racial discrimination.

70. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) felt that a misunderstanding had again arisen. There was no law which either authorized or prohibited European trade unions. Europeans in Ruanda-Urundi had formed trade unions, but the Africans had been unaware of the use of trade unions. Sometimes they had suffered because their conditions of work were not satisfactory, and they had not known of the means afforded by trade unions of bringing complaints to the notice of employers. Sometimes they had thought that the only adequate way of expressing dissatisfaction with their conditions of work was to leave their work. The 1946 legislation which he had already mentioned, which he himself was proud to have promoted, provided one of the rare examples of making provision for trade unions before they had come into existence. The Administering Authority had launched the indigenous trade union movement in Ruanda-Urundi because there had been no such trade

unions in existence. It had never prohibited trade unions before, but the indigenous workers had never thought of organizing trade unions for themselves. Before the 1946 legislation, the Africans believed that they could only express dissatisfaction with their conditions of work by means of unorganized strikes. They had no knowledge of the machinery of collective bargaining. The Administering Authority had hoped by introducing the 1946 legislation to train them in the ways of trade unionism about which they had been previously ignorant.

71. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) said that he was satisfied with the explanation given by the Belgian representative. He assumed that the Administering Authority had made provision for the improvement of relations between employers and workers, for collective bargaining, and for free trade unionism in Ruanda-Urundi.

72. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) asked whether the difference in labour conditions as between European and indigenous workers was not due to circumstances rather than to discrimination, in that the former presumably had to be offered substantial inducements to go and work in Ruanda-Urundi.

73. Mr. LEROY (special representative) said the question did not arise in that form. As the Belgian representative had rightly pointed out, discrimination in the field of trade unionism—if it existed—operated solely to the advantage of the indigenous workers. In fact, the sole purpose of trade union organization was to improve relations between employers and workers and to enable the latter to assert their rights.

74. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines), referring to the fact that the publication of daily newspapers and periodicals had to be authorized by the Governor of the Territory, asked whether that stipulation was laid down by law.

75. Mr. LEROY (special representative) explained that the provisions governing the Press were contained in a decree issued by the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo dated 5 March 1922 and subsequently extended to the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The decree provided, *inter alia*, that the introduction and circulation in the Territory of newspapers or periodicals could be prohibited by order of the Governor-General; that for the publication of any newspaper or periodical the authorization of the Governor-General had first to be obtained, the latter being empowered to suspend the authorization for a specified period or to withdraw it altogether; and that the penalties stipulated by law would be imposed on persons wittingly introducing, publishing, selling or distributing prohibited newspapers or periodicals.

76. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) asked the special representative to comment on the Administering Authority's policy with regard to newspapers and periodicals. Were enquiries made into the editorial policy of a newspaper before publication was authorized?

77. Mr. LEROY (special representative) explained that persons wishing to publish a newspaper or periodical had to apply to the Governor giving the title of the

proposed publication and the general policy it was intended to follow. They then received the Governor's authorization. No further specific enquiry into editorial policy was made, the Governor's reply being largely based on knowledge of the personality of the applicant. He was not aware of a single case in which an application had been turned down.

78. Replying to a further question by the Philippines representative, he pointed out that the word "enquiry" had been used in the first instance by the Philippines representative himself. Naturally, a request for authorization to publish a newspaper or periodical necessitated the provision of certain information, but the authorization was granted automatically when the applicant was a person of good repute.

79. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) said that to remove any doubts the Philippines representative might have as to the genuine freedom of the Press in Ruanda-Urundi, he would be pleased to show him some cuttings from newspapers which, during the period when he himself had been Governor, and thus had had the right to suspend the authorization to publish a paper, had expressed their views, on occasion, with the utmost bluntness. He had not, he added, taken action against them.

80. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines), while grateful to the Belgian representative for his explanations, maintained that the stipulation must act as a restraint on the freedom of the Press. The extent of control clearly depended on the personality of the Governor, who would apply the law differently, according to whether his attitude was liberal or reactionary. Even dictators had been known to tolerate newspaper attacks on them.

81. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) pointed out that dictators were subject to no form of parliamentary control. They could therefore indulge their personal fancies freely.

82. He would like to remind the Council that it was a question, not so much of the freedom of the Press as of commercial probity pure and simple. From that angle, it was perfectly proper, in the interests of the future readers of the paper themselves—in the present case, the African population—to require persons proposing to publish a newspaper or periodical, or in other words to start a business, to provide certain guarantees of probity and solvency.

83. Freedom of expression remained inviolate, and the Belgian Parliament would never tolerate any abuse of his authority on the part of a Governor.

84. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) said that his attitude differed from that of the Belgian representative, since he (Mr. Aquino) looked at the problem from the standpoint of constitutional liberty, whereas the Belgian representative took his stand on the principle of commercial probity.

85. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom), referring to the statement made under question 169 (page 145) of the annual report regarding dispensaries and hospitals in Ruanda-Urundi, asked whether the indigenous popu-

lation used the dispensaries, whether it was satisfied with them or whether it preferred to be treated in hospitals.

86. Mr. LEROY (special representative) explained that the dispensaries and the hospitals performed very different functions. The dispensaries were intended for the treatment of mild cases or of emergency cases when the patient's condition precluded transport to the nearest hospital. Two hospitals were already equipped with ambulances, thus permitting the immediate transport of patients in urgent cases, and the Administering Authority proposed to provide them for all hospitals in Ruanda-Urundi. He was able to state, incidentally, that the Africans were highly satisfied with the treatment they received in the dispensaries, as was proved by their regular attendance at them.

87. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) drew the United Kingdom representative's attention to chapter XII (page 351) of the statistical annex to the annual report which showed that the total number of consultations at dispensaries in the Territory had reached the eloquent figure of 7,203,275.

88. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) noted that according to the information given under question 169 (page 145) of the annual report dispensaries were equipped with twelve beds, reserved presumably for the use of patients who were not sufficiently ill to be taken to the central hospitals. Were the patients who occupied those beds satisfied with the treatment they received?

89. Mr. LEROY (special representative) asserted that he had never heard any adverse criticism of the dispensaries. They were, in any case, subject to strict medical supervision.

90. Mr. LAURENTIE (France), turning to questions of education, with special reference to athletic training, said that the Visiting Mission had been struck by the high quality of the athletic performances of the inhabitants of Ruanda-Urundi. Did the Administration propose to develop competitive sports, which appeared at the moment to be organized on a purely local basis?

91. Mr. LEROY (special representative) replied that that was the intention, especially in northern Ruanda, where communications were easier.

92. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) referred the French representative to question 238, section C (page 183), of the annual report, where the question of organized sports was dealt with in detail and where it was stated that a picked team representing the Sports League had met representative teams from Albertville, Uvira and Costermansville. Arrangements were now being made for matches against Astrida and the Ruanda team, as well as against Kigoma (Tanganyika Territory).

93. In reply to Mr. LAURENTIE (France), who explained that he was thinking more especially of athletic competitions, Mr. Leroy (special representative) observed that organized sports had so far been mainly confined to football.

94. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) referred to question 234 (page 179), of the report and asked whether the results obtained in mass education, employing the methods described there, gave full satisfaction, and whether the Administering Authority proposed to use the same or other methods to develop mass education.

95. Mr. LEROY (special representative) thought it somewhat premature to speak of the results obtained, the experiment in mass education being still in its infancy. It could be stated, however, that the results were encouraging.

The meeting was suspended at 4.45 p.m. and was resumed at 5.15 p.m.

96. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium), commenting on a point of vital importance dealt with under question 237 (page 182) of the annual report which referred to the abortive attempts made to standardize the native spelling of the Kirundi and Kinyarwanda dialects, stated that the Administering Authority felt that that question should be taken up again because the number of publications was increasing, and because a native literature was emerging. The problem, in the eyes of the Administering Authority, was not a purely territorial one. He therefore wondered whether the Council could not assist the Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories concerned in East Africa by inviting them to meet together to study the problem, the importance of which was becoming increasingly apparent. A recommendation by the Council to the Administering Authorities on the matter might be of real service to the indigenous populations; and the Administering Authorities concerned might of course be invited to seek the assistance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in studying the problem, which was one of extreme complexity.

97. The PRESIDENT noted that Members of the Council seemed to have no further questions to put to the special representative and invited them to submit their general comments on the annual report.

98. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) considered that before making their general comments, Members should have the opportunity of studying the verbatim records of the twenty-second and twenty-fourth meetings devoted to the examination of the annual report. He therefore suggested that the final and general appraisal of the report be deferred for one or two days.

99. Mr. AQUINO (Philippines) supported the United States representative's suggestion.

It was so agreed.

52. Question of printing the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa (T/217, T/218, T/333 and T/364)

100. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the question of printing the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa and called upon the Assistant Secretary-General to make an introductory statement on the subject.

101. Mr. Hoo (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories) recalled that the question of printing the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa on the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika respectively (T/217 and T/218) had been discussed at the fifth session of the Council in July 1949, and deferred to the present session.³ Rule 99 of the rules of procedure provided that the report of a Visiting Mission might be published by the Council in such form as it might deem appropriate; the observations made on each such report by the Council and by the Administering Authority concerned might be similarly published. Opinion within the Council on the publication of the reports of the Visiting Mission to East Africa had then been sharply divided. Some members had supported the publication of the reports together with the observations of the Administering Authority (T/333) on the report on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika; others had maintained that if the reports, together with the observations of that Administering Authority, were published the memorandum (T/364) submitted by the Costa Rican member of the Visiting Mission and distributed among the members of the Trusteeship Council should also be published. Yet another point of view had been expressed—namely, that since the Council itself had made no observations on the Visiting Mission's reports its publication together with the observations of the Administering Authority and the Costa Rican memorandum would give an incomplete picture. Finally, the Iraqi representative's motion that discussion of the question be deferred to the sixth session had been carried by 8 votes to 2 with 2 abstentions.

102. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) considered that the Council should adhere rigidly to its rules of procedure whose provisions were absolutely specific on the case in point. Under rule 99 the Trusteeship Council was required to prepare a single report for the General Assembly on the basis of the annual reports and the observations made during their consideration, the reports of visiting missions, petitions and such other sources of information as might be available. There was no provision, he stressed, which required the Council to make comments on the reports of the visiting missions themselves.

103. Citing rule 99 concerning Visiting Missions' reports, part of which read: "The report may be published by the Council in such form as it may deem appropriate. Observations on each such report by the Council and by the Administering Authority concerned may be similarly published", he submitted that, in all justice, if the Council decided to publish a visiting mission's report, it should also print the observations thereon of the Administering Authority concerned.

104. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) said he had always favoured the regular printing of the reports of Visiting Missions in order that the Council might have a continuous record of their work, and also in order to facilitate research. The cost of printing was

a minor consideration as compared with the total cost of sending a mission.

105. The precedent created by the printing of the report to the Trusteeship Council by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Western Samoa⁴ should therefore be followed.

106. Since the inclusion in printed form of the observations of the Administering Authority was provided for under rule 99 of the rules of procedure, he would support the publication of the observations of the United Kingdom Government on the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to East Africa on Tanganyika (T/333) both for the sake of completeness and veracity.

107. The only debatable point which had arisen and had caused delay related to the publication of the Costa Rican memorandum. He supposed that he was right in thinking that that memorandum contained comments on the observations of the Administering Authority on the report of the Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Tanganyika under British administration. Thus the memorandum passed judgment on a comment. If it were printed the Administering Authority would naturally claim the right to reply to that judgment, and an endless process of comment and counter-comment would ensue.

108. It had become an established practice for the Council not to allow any minority report to be attached to a report emanating from the Council or from any one of its committees unless the Council or the committee concerned had had an opportunity of examining such a report. He would recall the occasion on which the Soviet Union representative had, on the last day of the third session, claimed the right to append a minority report.⁵ In order to allow him to exercise that right, the Council had held an extra meeting the following day for the purpose of examining that report, which, in the course of discussion, had been amended by the deletion of certain wholly inadmissible sentences. He was in no way suggesting that the Costa Rican memorandum resembled the Soviet Union report, but felt that the Council's right to examine and accept any report which was intended in due course to appear as a document emanating from the Council or from one of its committees must be safeguarded. Furthermore, the Costa Rican memorandum was not a minority report; it contained comments on the observations of the Administering Authority and had been submitted after the dissolution of the Visiting Mission and neither the Mission nor the Council had at any time accepted it.

109. He accordingly moved that the Council publish, in printed form, the reports of the Visiting Mission to East Africa on the Trust territories of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika respectively (T/217 and T/218), together with the observations of the United Kingdom on

⁴ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council*, second session, Special supplement, No. 1.

⁵ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council*, third session, 42nd meeting.

³ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council*, fifth session, 21st meeting.

the latter (T/333) but that the Costa Rican memorandum (T/364) should not be published.

110. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) agreed with the United States representative that the reports of Visiting Missions should be regularly printed, not only for the benefit of the Council, but also for that of interested bodies and libraries.

111. He also endorsed the principle that the observations of the Administering Authority concerned should be printed together with visiting missions reports. Since the Council would shortly have before it other reports from the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, that principle should be adopted once and for all to avoid similar delays in the future.

112. Although he was fully aware of the difficulties involved in publishing reports within a reasonable period after their adoption by the Council, he would draw attention to the fact that the printing of documents was frequently so long delayed as sometimes to detract from their value. If the reports of the Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in West Africa, for instance, were published only in two years' time, it would be of no interest to libraries, organizations or individuals. The time factor should be taken into account by the Secretariat.

113. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom), while agreeing with the Iraqi representative, considered that no useful purpose would be served in printing the reports of the Visiting Mission to East Africa at the present stage. If, however, the Council decided to do so, he would not oppose that decision, but would urge the inclusion in the printed document of the observations of his Government on the Visiting Mission's report on Tanganyika.

114. In supporting the United States representative's motion, he also strongly supported the argument of that representative that the Costa Rican memorandum should not be published in printed form.

115. There was no good reason for printing comments, which allegedly emanated from the Costa Rican delegation, but which were, in actual fact, the expression of the personal views of one of the members of the Mission. If those comments were printed, he would insist on the right of the United Kingdom to print its comments on them.

116. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines) said he was in favour of the publication of the Visiting Mission's reports in printed form, and was prepared to accept the inclusion in the printed document of the observations of the United Kingdom Government on the Visiting Mission's report on Tanganyika.

117. He also considered that the Costa Rican memorandum should be printed since, in his view, it was essential to publish the comments of a member of the Visiting Mission. Moreover, his delegation held that, since no reply to the Costa Rican memorandum had been made in the Council, no further reply was permissible, once the discussion on the Visiting Mission's

reports had been closed. The issue therefore of an interminable exchange of comments and counter-comments did not arise.

118. He could not endorse the contention that the Costa Rican memorandum was rendered inoperative because it had been submitted after the disbandment of the Visiting Mission. That memorandum contained comments which had been prompted by certain special circumstances, and could not possibly have been made before the dissolution of the Mission. What mattered was that those comments had been submitted to the Council while it had been discussing the Visiting Mission's reports.⁶

119. Moreover, even if the comments of the Costa Rican member of the Mission represented merely a minority view, he considered that they were entitled to inclusion, as in his opinion the Council's rules of procedure implicitly allowed for the publication of minority reports. If the Council decided against the printing of that memorandum, the public might wonder whether the Council had not intended to suppress certain important and relevant information.

120. Finally, since the Council as a whole had made no observations on the Visiting Mission's reports, it stood to reason that the observations of individual members submitted to the Council should be included, if only for the sake of complying with rule 99 of the rules of procedure.

121. The PRESIDENT considered that it would be of interest to hear the views of the French representative on the matter as he had been the Chairman of the Visiting Mission.

122. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) stated that he was unable to share the opinion of the Philippines representative, and felt bound to point out that the two reports of the Visiting Mission to East Africa on the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika respectively had been unanimously approved, as the result of a general compromise. There were thus no grounds for claiming that a minority report existed. The representative of Costa Rica could have commented in the Council on the observations of the Administering Authority on the Visiting Mission's report on the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, but by appending his signature to both reports of the Visiting Mission he had renounced his right to submit a minority report and in any event was no longer entitled to do so after the disbandment of the Visiting Mission. He (the French representative) could not conceal his surprise at the action taken by the Costa Rican member of the Mission, as it did not seem to him to be entirely correct. A very important question of principle was at stake.

123. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) expressed his approval of the French representative's statement and agreed that the crucial point was that there had been a unanimous report signed by the four members of the Visiting Mission. The Council should adhere to rule 99 of its rules of procedure, which did not provide for any

⁶ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council*, fifth session, 20th and 21st meetings.

publication other than that of reports of Visiting Missions, together with any observations by the Council, and any comments by the Administering Authority concerned.

124. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines), re-iterating his arguments, emphasized that, if some members of a Visiting Mission were prepared to forego the right of reply to the observations of the Administering Authority on its report, they could neither deny that right to a member who wished to exercise it nor decide against the inclusion of such a reply in a printed document emanating from the Council and containing a Visiting Mission's report. In his view, the Costa Rican memorandum should be considered as a minority report dealing with matters which had arisen subsequently to the submission of its report by the Visiting Mission.

125. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) pointed out that the text of the Costa Rican memorandum showed that it was not a minority report. Its covering note from the Costa Rican delegation, dated 5 July 1949, read as follows: "The delegation of Costa Rica to the United Nations presents its compliments to his Excellency the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose for the information of members of the Trusteeship Council certain comments on the observations of the United Kingdom Government on the report of the Visiting Mission to Tanganyika (T/333)."

126. Thus the author had himself made the issue clear. Meanwhile, rule 99 of the rules of procedure strictly limited publication to Visiting Missions' reports and the observations of the Council and the Administering Authority thereon.

127. The PRESIDENT drew the attention of the Council to its resolution 107 (V), whose terms read as follows:

"The Trusteeship Council

"Takes note of the reports of its Visiting Mission of 1948 to Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika and the observations submitted thereon by the Administering Authorities concerned;

"Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

"Takes note of the conclusions formulated by the Visiting Mission and included in its report;

"Decides that, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations in the course of its examination of future annual reports on or of questions relating to the Trust Territories concerned, the observations and conclusions of its Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authorities concerned shall be taken into account;

"Invites the Administering Authorities concerned to give most careful consideration to the conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as to the comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council."

128. He recalled that during discussions⁷ on rule 96 of the draft rules of procedure concerning the compo-

sition of Visiting Missions, the view had been expressed by several members of the Council that, once a member of a Visiting Mission had been appointed, he ceased to represent his Government and served in a strictly individual capacity. It was with that interpretation in mind that rule 96 had been adopted in its present form. It followed that, once a Visiting Mission had been disbanded, a former member of it could not submit his observations as such, but only as a representative of his Government in the Council. After the Visiting Mission to East Africa had ceased to exist, Mr. Woodbridge, for example, would have been entitled to submit his observations on its reports as a representative of Costa Rica, but not as a member of the Mission.

129. Before putting the United States representative's motion to the vote, he wished to emphasise the fact that the decision the Council was about to take was of great importance, since it would constitute a precedent as to the interpretation of rule 99 of the Council's rules of procedure. In view of the active part he himself had taken in the drafting of the rules of procedure, he felt qualified to affirm that the phrase "Observations . . . by the Council" should be understood as referring to observations adopted unanimously or by the majority of the Council, and not to observations made by individual members.

130. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines) considered that since no comments on the content of the Visiting Mission's reports had been made during the fifth session and that, apart from the adoption of resolution 107 (V) thereon, only the question of printing had been discussed, it would be advisable for the sake of completeness to annex such observations of a general character as had been made, amongst which he counted the Costa Rican memorandum, to the printed document, which would contain the Visiting Mission's reports and the observations of the one Administering Authority which had submitted them. He therefore proposed that the motion of the United States representative be amended in that sense.

131. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) observed that, since the observations made by members during the deliberations of the Council were published in its official records, it would be entirely redundant to print them elsewhere, as proposed by the Philippines representative.

132. Mr. LIU (China) said he was inclined to support the amendment proposed by the Philippines representative. He did not think the Council needed to delve too deeply into the legal interpretation of its rules of procedure. For practical reasons, he thought it would help to give a complete picture of the situation if the Council decided to publish, not only the Visiting Mission's reports and the observations of the Administering Authority on the report on Tanganyika, but also the Costa Rican memorandum. That would avoid creating the impression that the Council was withholding certain information from the public.

133. The PRESIDENT pointed out to the Chinese representative that the Philippines representative had pro-

⁷ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, first session, 17th and 18th meetings.*

posed the printing, nor only of the Costa Rican memorandum, but also of the comments made by members of the Council during its discussion on the subject at the fifth session.

134. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines) maintained that since the Costa Rican representative had submitted his memorandum in his capacity as a member of the Council, it was incumbent upon the Administering Authority to take those comments into account by virtue of resolution 107 (V) of the Council. The memorandum had so far been made available only in mimeographed form (T/364) to which rule 99 was inapplicable, since it specifically dealt with printed and published documents. His amendment proposing that the observations of members of the Council made during the fifth session be annexed to the printed document implied as a matter of course the inclusion of the comments of the Costa Rican representative contained in his memorandum.

135. Mr. LAURENTIE (France) thought that if the Council adopted the Chinese representative's suggestion the result would be rather paradoxical and would place the members of the Council in an embarrassing position.

136. Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom) thought the whole incident had been regrettable, and that the present attempt to secure the publication of the Costa Rican memorandum was even more regrettable. In the course of discussion the Philippines representative appeared to have changed his mind, since he had first described the memorandum as a minority report, but had later stated that it was a comment made by a member of the Council. In point of fact, the memorandum was merely a comment made by a certain gentleman and submitted to the Council in the name of the Costa Rican delegation.

137. He moved the closure of the debate.

138. The PRESIDENT enquired whether the United States representative would agree to Council resolution 107 (V) being published together with the reports of the Visiting Mission to East Africa on the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika respectively and the observations of the Administering Authority on the latter.

139. Mr. SAYRE (United States of America) signified his agreement.

140. Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) stated that he would vote for the motion of the United States representative but would abstain from voting on the amendment proposed by the Philippines representative on the grounds that the comments submitted in the name of the Costa Rican delegation did not constitute a minority report, and that at the time of their submission the author had been acting neither as a member of the Visiting Mission, nor as a representative of his Government in the Council. Moreover, if the Council agreed to include the comments of one of its members, it should then include all other comments, in which case he would have to insist on the inclusion of his own observations

in the Visiting Mission's reports. However, since all the remarks made during the discussion on the subject, both at the fifth and the current session of the Council, appeared in the verbatim records, they would be available for consultation.

141. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the amendment proposed by the Philippines representative, for appending observations made during the fifth session by Members of the Council on the reports of the Visiting Mission to East Africa.

The amendment was rejected by 6 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

142. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the motion of the United States representative that the reports of the Visiting Mission to East Africa on the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika respectively, together with the observations of the Administering Authority on the latter and Council resolution 107 (V), be published.

The motion was carried by 9 votes to 1 abstention.

143. Mr. INGLÉS (Philippines) explained that he had voted against the motion of the United States representative on the grounds that the action therein laid down would result in the presentation of an incomplete picture of the situation.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.

227th meeting

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

*Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Thursday, 16 February 1950, at 2.30 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.

53. Announcement by the President

1. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that, in answer to its invitation to interested governments to send observers to attend its deliberations on the question of the draft Statute for the City of Jerusalem, he had received a telegram from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, the text of which read as follows: "Jordan Government decided that their representatives at Conciliation Commission will represent them at the Trusteeship Council individually or collectively".

2. In another communication, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan stated that the representatives in question would be Mr. Edmond Roch and Haifez Abdul-Hadi Bey. No reply had as yet been received from the Government of Israel.