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DRAFT REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COVERING ITS SECOND
AND THIRD SESSIONS (29 APRIL 1947 TO 1948)

(Note by the Secretary-General)

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Trusteeship Council a draft of the Report of the Council to the General Assembly covering its second and third sessions.*

* In view of the fact that the final report, in the form in which it will have been adopted by the Trusteeship Council, will shortly be printed as a General Assembly document, only a limited number of copies of this draft have been produced.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

DRAFT REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
COVERING ITS SECOND AND THIRD SESSIONS

(29 April 1947 to...1948)

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CHAPTER I - ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

1. Membership

The membership of the Council increased by two, by reason of the entry into force, on 18 July 1947, of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In this Agreement, the United States of America was designated as the Administering Authority and, in consequence, its status in the Council was changed from that of a non-administering member to that of an administering member. In order to preserve the equal representation of administering and non-administering members in the Trusteeship Council provided for in Article 26, paragraph 1 (c) of the Charter, it was necessary that the General Assembly should elect two additional members. The General Assembly, therefore, at its 109th plenary meeting on 13 November 1947, elected Costa Rica and the Philippines as members of the Trusteeship Council.

The composition of the Council during the Second and Third Sessions was therefore as follows:

Members administering Trust Territories:

- Australia
- Belgium
- France
- New Zealand
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

Members mentioned by name in Article 23 of the Charter and not administering Trust Territories:

- China
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Members elected by the General Assembly:

	<u>Date of Retirement</u>
Costa Rica	31 December 1950
Iraq	31 December 1949
Mexico	31 December 1949
Philippines	31 December 1950

Eleven members of the Council were represented on it during the first and second parts of the second session, namely, Australia, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Representatives of all members of the Council were present at the third part of the second session /and at the

and at the third session.

Representatives of the International Labour Organization, of the Food and Agriculture Organization, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and of the International Monetary Fund attended meetings of the Council as occasion required.*

2. Officers

Mr. Francis B. Sayre (United States of America) and Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand) continued to serve as President and Vice-President respectively until the first meeting of the third session on 16 June 1948, when Mr. Liu Chieh (China) was elected President and Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom), Vice-President. These officers will continue to hold office until their respective successors are elected at the regular session due to be held in June 1949.

3. Sessions and Meetings

The Council and its subsidiary bodies held the following sessions and meetings during the period covered by this report. All meetings were held at Lake Success.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Second Session

First Part: (1st to 18th meeting) - 20 November to 15 December 1947
Second Part: (19th to 35th meeting)- 18 February to 10 March 1948
Third Part: (36th to 45th meeting)- 20 April to 5 May 1948

Third Session

(1st to meeting)- 16 June to August 1948

WORKING COMMITTEE ON JERUSALEM

(1st to 8th meeting) - 3 to 12 December 1947
(9th to 24th meeting) - 7 to 23 January 1948
(25th meeting) - 16 February 1948

In addition, the Council appointed from time to time when it was in session a number of drafting and working committees.

4. Changes in the Rules of Procedure

At the seventh meeting of its second session, 2 December 1947, the Council considered the extent to which its Rules of Procedure might need modification as the result of its approval, at the fourth meeting, of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council on arrangements for co-operation in dealing with

* A list of representatives, alternates and advisers is reproduced as Annex 1 of this document.

matters of common concern.* Amendments of two Rules only were found to be necessary: an amendment of Rule 3 to provide for the calling of a special session of the Trusteeship Council at the request of the Economic and Social Council, and an amendment of Rule 8 to provide for the communication to the Economic and Social Council of the provisional agenda for each session of the Trusteeship Council. At the same meeting, the Council approved also an amendment of Rule 85 to provide for the procedure to be followed in dealing with petitions to the Council of a manifestly inconsequential nature. At the fourteenth meeting of its second session, 11 December 1947, the Council approved a new Rule 80 bis, which permits the President, in certain circumstances, to inform a petitioner who requests an opportunity for an oral presentation, or petition, that he will be heard by the Council at such time and place as the President may name. At the same meeting an amendment was approved of Rule 99, which governs the procedure concerning the transmission to the Council of the reports of visiting missions, and the release and publication of such reports.**

5. Procedure for the Examination of Annual Reports

The Council during its second session gave consideration to the procedure to be followed in the examination of annual reports, with a view to discharging effectively its obligation under Article 87 (a) of the Charter.

At the thirty-first meeting, on 8 March 1948, it adopted a resolution,*** which provided inter alia, that a general discussion of each report as a whole should precede a more detailed examination of the report. The resolution furthermore provided that small groups of members should be specially assigned to undertake, with the assistance of the Secretariat, a detailed study of one or more of the four broad fields indicated in Article 76 (b) of the Charter. Such small working groups might avail themselves of the assistance of specialized agencies as envisaged by Article 91 of the Charter, and of such other information as might be available to the Council through petitions, reports of visiting missions, results of special investigations, or enquiries, and previous reports to the Permanent Mandates Commission and to the Council.

The procedure was put into effect in respect of the examination of the annual reports before the Council at its third session, the following

* For the activities of the Joint Committee, see page 5 below.

** For the revised text of the amended Rules, see document T/154.

*** Document T/146.

assignments having been made during the second session to study each of the four broad functional fields:

Political Advancement:

China
France
New Zealand

Social Advancement:

Australia
Mexico
Iraq

Economic Advancement:

Belgium
Costa Rica
United Kingdom

Educational Advancement:

United Kingdom
United States
Philippines

6. Relations with the Security Council

A Trusteeship Agreement for the Pacific Islands - a Strategic Area under the administration of the United States - was approved by the Security Council on 2 April 1947, and entered into force on 18 June 1947.

In view of the terms of Article 13 of this Agreement, the Trusteeship Council, at the eighteenth meeting of its second session, considered the question of its responsibilities under Article 83, paragraph 3, of the Charter in respect of strategic areas under Trusteeship and adopted a resolution* authorizing the establishment of a committee, composed of the President and two other representatives of the Council to be appointed by him, to confer with the President or a similar Committee of the Security Council on the arrangements to be made by the Security Council for the detailed application of Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter to the Trust Territory in question.

In the meantime, the Security Council referred the matter to its Committee of Experts which presented a preliminary report to the Security Council on 12 January 1948.

A majority of the Committee of Experts recommended the adoption by the Security Council of a draft resolution of which the gist was that the Trusteeship Council would be requested: to perform in accordance with its own procedures, on behalf of the Security Council, the functions specified in Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter relating to the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of strategic areas, subject to the terms of the relevant trusteeship agreements and to considerations of security; to send to the Security Council, one month before forwarding it to the Administering Authority concerned, a copy of the questionnaire formulated in respect of a strategic area, and of any amendments thereof; to examine, and report to the Security Council on, all

* Document T/116.

reports and petitions received in respect of strategic areas; and, lastly, to submit to the Security Council its reports and recommendations on political, economic, social and educational matters affecting strategic areas.

Preliminary consideration was given to the Report of the Committee of Experts by the Security Council on 18 June 1948 when it was decided to appoint a Committee, consisting of the President and the representatives of Belgium and the Ukrainian SSR, to confer with the Committee established by the Trusteeship Council. On receipt of the invitation, the President of the Trusteeship Council appointed the representatives of Mexico and New Zealand to the Committee of the Trusteeship Council. A joint meeting of the two Committees was held on 22 June 1948 and, after an exchange of views on the responsibilities of the Trusteeship Council in connection with the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories, the President of the Security Council invited the President of the Trusteeship Council to ascertain the views of the Trusteeship Council in regard to the draft resolution recommended by the Committee of Experts.

The matter was taken up by the Trusteeship Council at the ninth and tenth meetings of its third session, on 25 and 28 June 1948, when a majority of the members expressed general satisfaction with the arrangements envisaged in the draft resolution, subject to certain reservations. The views of the majority, and of the minority which held that the arrangements envisaged in the draft resolution were contrary to the principles laid down in the Charter to govern the supervision of strategic areas, were communicated to the President of the Security Council at a second joint meeting of the two Committees held on 22 July 1948.

7. Relations with the Economic and Social Council and with Specialized Agencies

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its first session, a committee consisting of the representatives of France, Iraq, and the United States had been appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Economic and Social Council to discuss arrangements for co-operation in dealing with matters of common concern.*

The Committee joined with the Committee of the Economic and Social Council, which consisted of its President and the representatives of India and Venezuela. The Joint Committee held two meetings during August 1947, and submitted a report** to both Councils containing a number of detailed

* See "Trusteeship Council: Report to the General Assembly covering its first session", page 10.

** Document E&T/C.1/2/Rev.1.

recommendations regarding methods of co-operation between the two Councils. Of these recommendations the most important were, first, that the Economic and Social Council, while fully empowered to make recommendations or studies of general application on economic and social problems, should not single out Trust Territories for special recommendations, except with the concurrence of the Trusteeship Council; and, secondly, that all petitions to Organs of the United Nations (such as petitions on human rights or the status of women) emanating from or relating to Trust Territories should be dealt with in the first instance by the Trusteeship Council, which should subsequently seek the assistance of the appropriate Commission of the Economic and Social Council regarding those parts of such petitions which concerned them.

In accordance with the terms of its concluding paragraph, the report of the Joint Committee came into effect when it had been approved by both Councils. It was approved by the Economic and Social Council during its fifth session, and by the Trusteeship Council at the fourth meeting of its second session on 25 November 1947.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its first session, a committee consisting of the representatives of Australia and Mexico had been appointed to join, with respect to clauses concerning the Trusteeship Council, the representatives of the Economic and Social Council in any future negotiations with inter-governmental organizations to be brought into relationship with the United Nations.* This Committee participated in the negotiations which led to the conclusion of agreements between the United Nations and the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

The Committee's report** on its participation in the negotiations was approved by the Trusteeship Council at the fourth meeting of its second session, 25 November 1947.

At the thirty-fourth meeting of its third session, 28 July 1948, the President appointed the representatives of France and Iraq to the Committee for a further period of one year.

During its sixth session, in March 1948, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution*** calling upon the Secretary-General to initiate studies, and to collect and disseminate information and reports,

* See "Trusteeship Council: Report to the General Assembly, covering its first session", page 10.

** Document T/50.

*** Document E/741

concerning social welfare administration, social services in relation to rural welfare, training of social welfare personnel and child welfare in under-developed areas and territories. In so far as such studies might be carried out in relation to conditions in Trust Territories, the Secretary-General was enjoined by the resolution to consult with and obtain the concurrence of the Trusteeship Council.

The resolution was considered by the Trusteeship Council at the eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of its third session. At the latter meeting, the Trusteeship Council adopted a resolution* welcoming the effort envisaged in the resolution of the Economic and Social Council to promote the social amelioration of the inhabitants of Trust Territories, assuring the Economic and Social Council of its full co-operation, in every way within its competence, in the promotion or implementation of the objectives set forth in the aforesaid resolution, and inviting the Secretary-General to act as envisaged therein.

8. Consideration of the Action Taken by the General Assembly on the Report by the Trusteeship Council covering its First Session

By its resolution of 1 November 1947 on the Report of the Council covering its first session,** the General Assembly transmitted to the Council for its consideration during its future work comments made by members on the report.*** These comments consisted almost entirely of suggestions for the revision of certain rules of procedure of the Council and of certain questions contained in the Provisional Questionnaire.

At the fourteenth meeting of the second session, 11 December 1947, consideration of these suggested changes was postponed to the third session. At the thirty-fourth meeting of its third session, 28 July 1948, the Council decided again to postpone such consideration until the fourth session when, it was to be expected, the Council would undertake a revision of its Provisional Questionnaire and would re-examine its rules of procedure.

9. Provision of Information Concerning the United Nations and Trusteeship to the Peoples of Trust Territories

The vital importance of providing the peoples of the world with information on the aims and activities of the United Nations was recognized

* Document T/193

** Resolution 139 (II)

*** Document A/421

by the General Assembly in the resolution* adopted at its thirty-first plenary meeting on 13 February 1946. The question of the dissemination of such information to the inhabitants of Trust Territories was taken up by the Council at the eighteenth and nineteenth meetings of its third session. At the latter meeting, the Council adopted a resolution** inviting the Administering Authorities to furnish lists of the names and addresses of officials in Trust Territories to whom could be sent, for information, records of the Council's activities and other suitable documents, and suggestions as to appropriate channels through which information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations might be communicated to the general public; and requesting the Secretary-General and the Administering Authorities to co-operate in ensuring an adequate flow of suitable information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations to the inhabitants of the Trust Territories.

10. Records of the Council

By reason of the provisions of the budgetary resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1947,*** the Council was not provided with verbatim records during the second and third parts of its second session and during its third session.

The Council discussed this situation at the thirty-fifth meeting of its second session, 10 March 1948, and adopted a resolution**** by which it requested the Secretary-General to provide accurate and sufficiently detailed summary records within twenty-four hours of the close of meetings to which they referred, and to submit a report containing further suggestions for the improvement of the Council's records.

The matter was discussed again at the thirty-fourth meeting of the third session on 28 July 1948, when the Council examined estimates submitted by the Secretariat***** of the cost of various forms of records. The Council adopted a resolution***** by which it expressed its opinion that its work was considerably impeded by the absence of verbatim records, particularly as regards the examination of reports and petitions, and

* Document A/64, Chapter XII, Part 3, Section II

** Document T/194

*** Resolution 166 (II)

**** Document T/152

***** Document T/196

***** Document T/...

requested the General Assembly to make regular budgetary appropriations to provide it with facilities for verbatim records in mimeographed form, as well as printed summary records.

CHAPTER II - PROVISIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Revision of the Provisional Questionnaire

The question of revising its provisional questionnaire was considered by the Council at the seventh meeting of its second session, and at the ninth meeting of its third session. On each occasion it was decided to postpone the question in order that all the Administering Authorities, the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies might have sufficient time to present suggestions for the Council's consideration.

2. Transmission of the Provisional Questionnaire to the Government of Australia

At the seventh meeting of its second session, the Council adopted a resolution* that the Provisional Questionnaire should be transmitted to the Government of Australia, as the Government responsible for administering the Trust Territory of Nauru.

* Document T/115.

CHAPTER III - ANNUAL REPORTS

1. Western Samoa

The Secretary-General on 28 November 1947 transmitted to members of the Council with a covering note* the Annual Report on the Administration of the Territory of Western Samoa for the year ended 31 March 1947, previously transmitted to him by the Government of New Zealand. In a communication dated 14 November 1947, the New Zealand Government stated that the report had been sent in order that the Trusteeship Council might have the latest available information concerning Western Samoa, pending settlement of the form of the annual questionnaire.

As the report referred in greater part to a period prior to the entry into force of the Trusteeship Agreement, and as in any case the Report of the United Nations Mission to Western Samoa covered more recent developments, the Council considered the Annual Report in connection with the Report of the Mission.**

2. Tanganyika

(In the final report, this section will consist of the relevant passage separately adopted.)

3. Ruanda-Urundi

(In the final report, this section will consist of the relevant passage separately adopted.)

4. Cameroons under British Administration

The Report on the administration of the Territory for the year 1947 was received by the Secretary-General on 18 June 1948, and transmitted by him to members of the Council on the same day. At the sixth meeting of its third session, the Council decided that the examination of this report should, in accordance with Rule 72, paragraph 2, of its Rules of Procedure, be deferred until the fourth session.

5. Cameroons under French Administration

The Report on the administration of the Territory for the year 1947 has not yet been received by the Secretary-General in sufficient numbers to permit of its distribution to members of the Council.

6. Togoland under British Administration

The Report on the administration of the Territory for the year 1947 was received by the Secretary-General on 21 June 1948 and was at once transmitted to members of the Council. At the sixth meeting of its third session, the Council decided that, in accordance with Rule 72, paragraph 2,

* Document T/65.

** For the examination of this report, see page 15 below.

of its Rules of Procedure, the examination of the Report should be deferred until the fourth session.

7. Togoland under French Administration

The Report on the administration of the Territory for the year 1947 has not yet been received by the Secretary-General in sufficient numbers to permit of its distribution to members of the Council.

8. New Guinea

(In the final report, this section will consist of the relevant passage separately adopted.)

CHAPTER IV - PETITIONS

1. Petition from the Leaders and Representatives of Western Samoa

The United Nations Mission to Western Samoa, set up during the first session of the Council to investigate the petition of the leaders and representatives of Western Samoa,* unanimously adopted a report,** which was transmitted to the members of the Council on 24 September 1947.

In its report, the Mission, reviewing the political, social and economic development of the people of Western Samoa, noted that the actual political organization and social structure of the Territory was sufficiently advanced to serve as the basis for progressive self-government. Nevertheless, the Mission was of the opinion that the people of Western Samoa were not at the present time capable of assuming without assistance from outside, full responsibility for the government of the Territory. The Samoan people themselves recognized to a considerable degree their own limitations and the necessity of receiving help. Such help, however, would not be welcomed by the Samoan people unless a government were established in which the people would have an important or even a dominant role in the making of decisions.

In the circumstances the Mission felt that fundamental reforms should be introduced in the administration of Western Samoa.

The Mission recommended that a Government of Western Samoa should be established. At the head of the Government of Western Samoa, there should be a representative of the New Zealand Government and a representative or representatives of the inhabitants of Western Samoa, sitting together as a Council of State or High Council.

The representative of the New Zealand Government should preside over the Council of State. To stress the difference from the old regime, he should have the title of High Commissioner.

The New Zealand Government, as the Administering Authority, should exercise powers commensurate with its responsibilities under the Charter and the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement. The New Zealand Government should reserve control over the adoption and amendment of the constitution, external relations, defence, loans, control of foreign exchange, and audits of public accounts. The New Zealand Government should also retain the right to initiate and enact legislation through Acts of the New Zealand Parliament and Orders-in-Council of the Governor-General.

* See "Trusteeship Council: Report to the General Assembly covering its first session", pages 7-8.

** Documents T/46 and T/46/Add.1.

The Government of New Zealand should appoint the High Commissioner and the Chief Judge of the High Court.

The High Commissioner should preside over the Government. He alone should have the power of legislative initiative in financial bills, and he should also have the right to initiate legislation on all other matters. He should have the right to disallow all measures passed by the legislature of Western Samoa. All instances in which this right was used should be mentioned in the Annual Report on the administration of the Territory.

The Samoan people should be represented in the Government of Western Samoa. The three Fautua, who were universally recognized as qualified to represent the Samoan people, should for the present act as the representatives of the local inhabitants in the Council of State which would be the Supreme Body of the Government of Western Samoa. The High Commissioner and the Fautua would constitute the Council of State, which on all appropriate occasions would represent the Government of Western Samoa.

The Mission believed that legislative power should be placed in the hands of a local legislature, subject to the rights reserved to the Administering Authority. The legislature should consist of a single body. Samoan representation should have an absolute majority in the legislature.

The President of the legislature should be chosen from among its members. All members of the legislature should have the power to initiate legislation, with the exception of purely financial bills. The annual budget should be presented to the legislature by the High Commissioner, and the legislature should have power to discuss and make recommendations thereon.

The representatives of the Samoan people should have the power to initiate legislation on all matters except those reserved to the Administering Authority, and to advise the High Commissioner on all matters relating to the government and welfare of Western Samoa. This should include the right to be consulted on the choice of the heads of executive departments, and also on any emergency regulations proposed by the High Commissioner.

In its report, the Mission made certain other recommendations regarding changes in village and district government, the constitutional recognition of Samoan customs and traditions, the eventual abolition of legal distinctions between residents of "European" and "Samoan" status, the achievement of racial equality, the establishment of a Samoan public service in the field of public administration, improved services in the fields of education and health, and the development of the economic resources of Western Samoa.

/In conclusion,

In conclusion, the report expressed great satisfaction that the plans for the new Government of Western Samoa which the New Zealand Government had outlined to the Mission were closely in line with the report's recommendations.

The New Zealand Government, as the Administering Authority concerned, submitted to the Council a communication dated 21 November 1947 containing its observations in the Mission's report.* In its communication the New Zealand Government expressed its intention of transferring progressively to the people of Western Samoa a greater measure of responsibility for the government of the Territory, and stated that any steps which might be taken immediately would be the first of a series leading ultimately to full self-government for the people of Western Samoa.

Mr. George Laking was designated as special representative of New Zealand for the examination of the report by the Trusteeship Council; with the special task of supplying any additional information which the Council might desire regarding the Bill which had been introduced in the New Zealand Parliament to give effect to certain of the proposals embodied in the report of the Mission.

The Council examined the Report of the Mission to Western Samoa at the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh meetings of its second session. Following the examination of the report in plenary session, in consultation with the special representative for New Zealand, the Council appointed a drafting committee composed of four members (Belgium, China, Iraq and Mexico), with the specific task of drafting a resolution.

The Drafting Committee recommended a resolution which, with certain changes, was adopted by the Council** at the tenth meeting. By the resolution the Council, noting with satisfaction the declared policy of the Administering Authority, as reaffirmed in the communication from the delegation of New Zealand of 21 November 1947, resolved that at the present time the people of Western Samoa should be accorded such measures of self-government as were indicated in the report made by the Council's Visiting Mission, and that the people of Western Samoa should be encouraged and assisted to assume increasing responsibilities for self-government and ultimately be accorded full self-government as soon as they were capable of assuming the responsibilities involved.

* Document T/62.

** Document T/111.

2. Other Petitions considered during the Second Session

The Council had before it at its second session forty-three petitions, all of which had been addressed to the Secretary-General directly and had been transmitted by him to the members of the Council.*

At the third meeting, the Trusteeship Council appointed, in accordance with Rule 90 of its Rules of Procedure, an ad hoc committee on petitions composed of four members (Belgium, China, Iraq and the United Kingdom) to classify the petitions and make recommendations to the Council as to the admissibility of each one.

The Council accepted the recommendation of the ad hoc committee** that the petitions be classified, for purposes of examination, into the following seven groups:

- (a) Petitions from Togoland under British Administration and Togoland under French Administration;
- (b) Petitions from Tanganyika and Cameroons under British Administration: questions relating to repatriation;
- (c) Other petitions concerning Tanganyika;
- (d) General petitions relating to the ILO Draft Convention concerning Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories;
- (e) General petitions concerning special areas (Polar and strategic) and strategic raw materials;
- (f) Petitions concerning former Italian colonies;
- (g) Other general petitions.
- (a) Petitions from Togoland under British Administration and Togoland under French Administration

The Council had before it seven petitions from representatives of the Ewe people in Togoland under British administration, in Togoland under French administration, in the Belgian Congo, and in the Gold Coast. All these petitions involved a request that Eweland, which the petitioners stated was at present partitioned between Togoland under British administration, Togoland under French administration, and the Gold Coast Colony, should be unified under a single administration.

Although the petition from Augustino de Souza, Lomé, Togoland under French administration, dated 4 November 1947, had been received at a date later than that prescribed by Rule 86, paragraph 3 (b), of the Rules of

* For the text of each of these petitions, see "Official Records of the Trusteeship Council", Supplement to the Second Session.

** Document T/57

Procedure, the representative of France informed the Council that his Government, as the Administering Authority concerned, would be entirely agreeable to its being considered at the second session.

The Governments of France and the United Kingdom, which were the Administering Authorities concerned, had submitted to the Council a joint memorandum on the petitions* setting forth economic, fiscal and cultural measures proposed by them with a view to improving the conditions of the Ewe people.

An opportunity to make an oral presentation in support was requested in paragraph 19 of the petition from the All Ewe Conference, Accra, Gold Coast, dated 9 August 1947.** At the second meeting, on 20 November 1947, the Council decided, in accordance with Rule 80 of its Rules of Procedure, to grant the request. Thereupon, the All Ewe Conference designated as its representative Mr. Sylvanus E. Olympio of Togoland under French administration.

In accordance with Rule 92 of the Rules of Procedure, the Government of France designated Mr. H. Laurentie and Mr. J. Maillet as special representatives for France, and the United Kingdom Government designated Mr. Mead as special representative of the United Kingdom, to be present during the examination of these petitions.

At the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth meetings, Mr. Sylvanus E. Olympio presented to the Council an oral statement on behalf of the petitioners and answered questions. Following the examination of the petitions in plenary session in consultation with the special representatives of France and the United Kingdom, the Council referred to a drafting committee on petitions composed of four members (Australia, China, Iraq, and the United States) the drafting of a resolution setting forth the conclusions of the Council on the petitions. The Drafting Committee on Petitions recommended a resolution which, with a few changes, was adopted by the Council.***

In the resolution the Council noted that the petitions of the All Ewe Conference represented the wishes of the majority of the Ewe population and that the representatives of the Administering Authorities had recognized the point of view of the Ewe people. The Council observed also that the existing frontiers dividing the Ewe people had been a cause of real difficulty to them and that this division had aroused resentment on their part.

* Document T/58

** Documents T/PET.6/5-T/PET.7/6.

*** Document T/109.

/The Council

The Council welcomed the measures proposed by the Administering Authorities as representing an earnest and constructive initial effort to meet the immediate difficulties of the problem described in the petitions. The Council noted that the representative of the All Ewe Conference considered those measures to be inadequate, as not providing for a sufficient unification of the Ewe people by means of a single administration, a common political organization, economic unity and a common educational system, and that, therefore, they would not solve the basic problem complained of in the petitions.

The Council recommended that the Administering Authorities concerned should foster the association and co-operation of the Ewe people and assist and encourage them to develop their capacity for self-government, through free discussion among themselves and through progressively increasing opportunities for primary and secondary education.

The Council also invited the Administering Authorities concerned to consult with each other and with Ewe representatives with a view toward evolving further measures for fulfilling the wishes of the Ewe people as expressed in the petitions.

With regard to the petition from Augustino de Souza, dated 14 November 1947, the Council obtained the assurance of the representative of the French Government as the Administering Authority concerned that it was the policy of his Government to grant full freedom of assembly to the people of the Trust Territory in question.

The terms of the resolution also provided that the first visiting mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration should devote special attention to the problem set forth in the petitions and to the implementation of measures designed to cope with the problem, and that the Council should re-examine the problem stated in the Ewe petitions at the session at which the report of the visiting mission would be considered.

(b) Petitions from Tanganyika and Cameroons under British administration: questions relating to repatriation

Sixteen petitions were presented to the Council from German and Italian residents or former residents of the Trust Territories of Tanganyika and Cameroons under British administration. Some of the petitioners were about to be and some had already been repatriated to Germany or Italy. The plea made in the petitions was that the repatriation orders issued by the Tanganyika Government should be revoked. In some cases the petitioners asked for permission to return to Tanganyika and Cameroons under British administration.

/The petitions

The petitions were examined by the Council at its fifth and seventeenth meetings. The Government of the United Kingdom, which was the Administering Authority concerned, had submitted to the Council its observations on the petitions in communications dated 21 November and 11 December 1947.*

The representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika agreed that those petitions which had been presented after the date prescribed in Rule 86, paragraph 3 (b), of the Rules of Procedure should be considered during the second session.

The Government of the United Kingdom designated Mr. Ian Watt of the Colonial Office as special representative of the United Kingdom for the examination of the Tanganyika petitions:

Following a preliminary examination of the petitions in plenary session in consultation with the special representative of the United Kingdom the Council referred the drafting of resolutions to the Drafting Committee on Petitions. The Drafting Committee on Petitions recommended to the Council four resolutions, which were adopted by the Council.**

In the resolutions, the Council noted that the petitions concerned residents and former residents of German and Italian nationality who had been, or who would be, dealt with in accordance with the repatriation policy of the Administering Authority, and that the questions raised related to the implementation of the policy, which had received the general approval of the Council at its first session.*** The Council reaffirmed its approval of the policy in question.

(c) Other Petitions concerning Tanganyika

Three petitions in this group were before the Council. In a letter dated 21 November 1947**** the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government did not agree that a petition presented by Marius Fortie after the date prescribed in Rule 86, paragraph 3 (b), of the Rules of Procedure should be considered at the present session, since there had been insufficient time in which to study the various points raised by the petitioner. At the fourth meeting, the Council agreed that the examination of this petition should be postponed until its next session.

* Documents T/71, T/89.

** Documents T/106, T/107, T/108 and T/110.

*** See "Trusteeship Council: Report to the General Assembly covering its first session", page 7.

**** Document T/67.

The two other petitions, presented respectively by Raja Mahendra Pratap and H. Arnesen, were examined by the Council at the fourth meeting in consultation with Mr. Ian Watt, special representative of the United Kingdom. Regarding them, the Drafting Committee on Petitions recommended for the approval of the Council two resolutions, which were adopted by the Council.*

In the resolution concerning the petition from Raja Mahendra Pratap, the Council noted that the subject-matter of the petition involved the problem of the establishment of a Jewish state in Tanganyika, a question which did not fall within the jurisdiction of the Trusteeship Council, and decided that no action was required thereon.

In the resolution concerning the petition from H. Arnesen, the Council considered that no action was possible because the matter complained of was not set forth in sufficiently precise terms.

(d) General Petitions relating to the ILO Draft Convention concerning Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories

During its first session the Trusteeship Council had considered two petitions relating to the terms of the Draft Convention concerning Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories drawn up by the International Labour Office, with particular reference to discrimination on the basis of sex, and had decided to transmit copies of them to the International Labour Office with a request that the Council be advised of any action the International Labour Conference might take on the questions raised in them.

In reply to a letter dated 20 May 1947, which the Secretary-General sent to the International Labour Office in pursuance of the decision of the Council, the Director-General of the International Labour Office informed the Trusteeship Council of the action taken by the International Labour Conference relating to the prohibition by law of discrimination in matters of employment.**

Six petitions before the Council at its second session dealt with the same subject-matter. The Council examined them at its fourth meeting, at which the representative of the International Labour Office informed the Council that the petitions transmitted to the International Labour Office by the Secretary-General had been taken into account by the International Labour Conference and that, to some extent, the wishes of the petitioners had been complied with in the proposed conventions prepared by the International Labour Office.

* Documents T/97 and T/98.

** Document T/51.

The Council adopted a resolution, prepared by the Drafting Committee on Petitions,* noting the action already taken by the International Labour Conference on the subject-matter involved in the petitions.

(e) General Petitions concerning special Areas (Polar and strategic) and strategic raw materials

At the fourth meeting, the Council examined five petitions of this group. Three of them contained proposals to internationalize the Polar Regions of the globe; one, a proposal that strategic areas, both land and water, be placed under an international control and protected by the United Nations; and one, a proposal for an international control of production and distribution of strategic raw materials in non-self-governing territories or trust areas.

The Council adopted three resolutions recommended by the Drafting Committee on Petitions,** whereby the Council decided to take no action on the petitions.

(f) Petitions concerning former Italian colonies

The Council examined, at the fourth meeting, three petitions concerning former Italian colonies. Following a preliminary examination by the Council, the Drafting Committee on Petitions drafted a resolution which was approved by the Council.*** Under the terms of the resolution, the Council decided that no action was called for on these petitions.

(g) Other general Petitions

At the fourth and seventeenth meetings the Council examined three petitions in this group. One petition concerned the views of the International Alliance of Women, London, with regard to the status of women in the work of the Trusteeship Council.

The Council decided that no action was called for on these petitions and authorized the President to reply to the petitioners.

In regard to the petition from the International Service Seminar concerning suggested modifications of Articles 73 and 87 of the Charter of the United Nations, and the petition from Charles Pelton presenting a plan for universal colonial and mandate trusteeship under the United Nations, the Council adopted two resolutions recommended by the Drafting Committee on Petitions,**** whereby no action was required by the Council.

* Document T/99.

** Documents T/100, T/101, and T/102.

*** Document T/103.

**** Documents T/104 and T/105.

3. Petitions considered during the Third Session

The Council had before it at its third session thirteen petitions,* of which ten had been addressed to the Secretary-General directly, two had been addressed to him through the Administering Authority concerned, and one had been addressed to another person for transmission to him.

At the third meeting the Council decided that it was unnecessary to appoint, under Rule 90 of the Rules of Procedure, an ad hoc committee to undertake a preliminary examination of the petitions, and adopted the recommendation of the Secretariat that they be classified as follows:

- (a) Petition concerning Togoland under British Administration and Togoland under French Administration;
- (b) Petitions concerning Cameroons under British Administration;
- (c) Petitions concerning Tanganyika.

At its tenth meeting, 28 June 1948, the Council appointed a drafting committee on petitions, consisting of Australia, Iraq, the Philippines and the United States.

- (a) Petition concerning Togoland under British Administration and Togoland under French Administration

The Council had before it a petition from the Togoland Progress Party, dated 29 November 1947, containing a motion of the Party, supported by declarations of certain African chiefs in Togoland under French Administration, opposing the unification, under a single administering authority, of the two Trust Territories now administered respectively by France and the United Kingdom. The petitioners moreover expressed approval of the joint proposals of the Administering Authorities concerned - which have been described earlier in this chapter, in part 2, section (a) - for closer co-operation in the administration of the two Territories.

The petition was considered by the Council at its seventh meeting, 23 June 1948. As the Council had thoroughly examined the matter in issue at its second session and had decided to examine it anew at the session at which the report of a visiting mission to the two Territories would be considered, and as it had decided also to postpone to its fourth regular session consideration of the annual report for the year 1947 on the administration of Togoland under French administration, the Council decided that consideration of the petition should be postponed.

* For the text of each of the petitions, see "Official Records of the Trusteeship Council", Supplement to the Third Session.

(b) Petitions concerning Cameroons under British Administration

There were three petitions in this group before the Council.

- (i) In a petition dated 28 November 1947, the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, London, England, called to the Council's attention an article in the "Catholic Citizen" concerning the customs of compulsory marriage and child marriage prevalent among the chiefs of the Tikar communities in the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons under British administration. The Government of the United Kingdom, the Administering Authority concerned, had submitted its comments on the petition in a communication* dated 7 June 1948. The petition was examined at the seventh meeting, 23 June 1948, and at the eighteenth meeting, 7 July 1948, the Council adopted a resolution** in which it condemned the customs of compulsory marriage and child marriage, noted that the Administering Authority was endeavouring to achieve a modification of the customs, requested the Administering Authority to keep it informed, in future annual reports on the Territory concerned, on the steps taken and the progress made to end such practices, and decided to bring the problem to the attention of the first visiting mission to be sent to the Territory concerned. At the same time, the Council decided that, in accordance with the agreed arrangements*** for co-operation with the Economic and Social Council, a copy of the petition should be sent to that Organ for the information of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women.
- (ii) In two petitions, dated respectively 24 August 1946 and 17 November 1947, the Bakweri Land Committee claimed that approximately 580 square miles of land in the Victoria Division of the Cameroons under British administration, which had belonged to the Bakweri people, had been seized by the Germans when they had occupied the Territory and had been transferred to individuals, missionary groups, and companies; that after the First World War, when Great Britain had been given the mandate for the Territory, the plantations of the Germans had been sold by auction, generally to their former German owners, and that other lands had been declared Crown Lands; that most of the land in question was now controlled by the Cameroons Development Corporation; and that the petitioners, having been deprived of their most fertile lands,

* Document T/178.

** Document T/189.

*** Document E&T/C.1/2.Rev.1, paragraph 11 (e) (i)

had had to resort to difficult and uneconomical farming on rocky mountain slopes, causing great hardship to them.

The petitioners requested:

- (1) that all lands in the Cameroons under British administration known as Crown Lands be designated "native lands" and controlled by the natives;
- (2) that all alienated land of the Victoria Division which formerly belonged to the Bakweris be returned to them;
- (3) that compensation for the exploitation of these lands be given to the Bakweris; and
- (4) that mission lands, except those containing ecclesiastical and education buildings, be returned to the Bakweris without compensation for exploitation.

The observations of the United Kingdom Government, the Administering Authority concerned, were transmitted to the Council in a communication* dated 9 June 1948, in the course of which it was stated that a senior administrative officer had already been posted to the area in question to investigate the matter, with a view to ensuring that the local inhabitants had fully adequate land for their needs.

In a communication dated 9 April 1948 the petitioners requested that their representative be granted an opportunity to make an oral presentation in support of their written petition. In accordance with Rule 80 bis of the Rules of Procedure, the President of the Council, having ascertained of the Administering Authority that there were no substantial reasons why the matter should first be discussed in the Council, informed the petitioners through the Secretary-General of the Council's willingness to grant their representative an opportunity to make an oral presentation during the third session. However, the Secretary-General received on 17 June 1948 a cablegram from the Bakweri Land Committee in which the petitioners stated that, owing to financial difficulties, their representative would not be able to appear before the Council at its third session, and requested that consideration of their petition be postponed until the November Session. At its seventh meeting, 23 June 1948, the Council decided to postpone the examination of the petition, as requested by the petitioners. At its eighteenth meeting, 7 July 1948, the Council adopted the

* Document T/182.

text of a letter for transmission to the petitioners by the Secretary-General in which they were informed of the postponement of the examination of their petition and of the Council's willingness to hear an oral presentation in support of it; their attention was called to the investigations which had already been set afoot by the Territorial Government and they were informed that a visiting mission would visit the Territory sometime in 1949.

(c) Petitions concerning the Trust Territory of Tanganyika

There were ten petitions in this group before the Council.

- (i) The first petition in the group, from Mr. Marius Fortie, of Washington, D.C., U.S.A., had been received prior to the second session of the Council but had been postponed for consideration until the third session, in the circumstances noted earlier in this chapter, in part 2, section (c). In his petition, dated 15 October 1947, Mr. Fortie requested the Council to provide for a visit to Tanganyika in order to investigate policies and practices followed by the Administering Authority which, he alleged, were inimical to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants. The policies and practices in question were elaborated under thirteen heads and, in a subsequent communication dated 14 January 1948, the petitioner elaborated further on three of them.

In a letter dated 16 June 1948, the petitioner requested an opportunity to make an oral presentation in support of his petition. At its third meeting, 17 June 1948, the Council rejected the petitioner's request; the question was re-opened, however, by the petitioner in a letter dated 18 June 1948 in which he requested that the Council reconsider its decision, and, at its seventh meeting, 23 June 1948, the Council upheld its earlier decision.

(A statement of the Council's decision on the petitions from Mr. Fortie will be incorporated in the final report.)

- (ii) In a petition dated 18 November 1947, Mr. Semakula Mulumba, London, England, adduced certain complaints against the new scheme of inter-territorial organization in East Africa, including Tanganyika, as set forth in Colonial Paper No. 210. The petitioner alleged: firstly, that the proposals contained in Colonial Paper No. 210 had not been discussed by the Africans or translated into African languages; secondly, that the African members of the legislative councils of the Territories concerned were not elected by the African people, and therefore tended to favour the

/Government

Government viewpoint over that of the Africans; and, thirdly, that the new scheme did not contain the principle of equal racial representation which had been embodied in an earlier plan set forth in Colonial Paper No. 191. He alleged that the Africans in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika strongly opposed the implementation of the present plan for inter-territorial organization, requested the United Nations to send a commission of enquiry to East Africa to investigate the matter, and suggested that three Africans from each Territory, elected by the Africans and not nominated by the respective Governors, be co-opted to the United Nations commission. The petition had been addressed to the permanent delegate of the USSR for transmission to the Secretary-General.

The representative on the Council of the United Kingdom, the Administering Authority concerned, objected to the admissibility of the petition on two grounds: firstly, that it had not been submitted in conformity with Rule 82 of the Rules of Procedure, and, secondly, that the matter complained of in the petition did not concern a Trust Territory. The questions whether the petition had been properly transmitted and was admissible were considered at the eighth and ninth meetings, 24 and 25 June 1948, and the Council decided at the latter meeting that the petition had been transmitted in accordance with Rule 82, and that it should be accepted in so far as it concerned Tanganyika, and that it should be rejected in so far as it concerned Kenya and Uganda. Consideration of that part of the petition accepted as admissible was postponed until after the completion of consideration of the annual report on the administration of Tanganyika for 1947.

(A statement of the Council's decision on the petition from Mr. Semakula Mulamba will be incorporated in the final report.)

- (iii) In a petition dated 12 January 1948, Mr. Paul Wamba Kudililwa complained that he had been removed by the Territorial Government from a chieftainship which he had held in the Shinyanga District of Tanganyika, and requested reconsideration of his case. He furnished additional information on his case in a further communication received on 7 June 1948.

The Government of the United Kingdom, the Administering Authority concerned, furnished its observations on the petition in a communication dated 18 June 1948,* and the Council examined the

* Document T/187.

petition at its tenth meeting, 28 June 1948, in the presence of Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, the special representative designated by the Administering Authority. At its eighteenth meeting, 7 July 1948, the Council adopted a resolution* embodying its conclusion that no action on its part was called for by the petition.

- (iv) There were four petitions before the Council concerning the repatriation, or proposed repatriation, to Germany of Germans resident, or formerly resident, in Tanganyika. In one, dated 15 February 1948, the petitioner, Mrs. Else Augoustides, who was born in Germany and had married a Greek subject, requested permission to remain with her husband in Tanganyika. The three others related to the case of Mr. Rolf Trappe. In a petition dated 25 February 1948, Mrs. Margarete Trappe requested that her son, Mr. Rolf Trappe, be allowed to remain in Tanganyika to manage her farm. In a petition dated 17 March 1948, Mr. Rolf Trappe, who was born in Tanganyika of German parents, claimed that he had held a British passport until 1943, that he was not a Nazi - although he had been forced to join the Nazi Party in Tanganyika - and requested permission to remain in Tanganyika. In a petition dated 26 April 1948, Mr. Trappe informed the Council that the Tanganyika Government had rejected his appeal for revocation of the expulsion order against him, and requested reconsideration of his case.

The four petitions were examined by the Council at its tenth meeting, 28 June 1948, in the presence of Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, the special representative of the United Kingdom, the Administering Authority concerned. At its eighteenth meeting, 7 July 1948, the Council adopted in regard to the petitions two resolutions** in both of which it noted that the questions raised concerned a German resident, or former resident, of the Territory who had been, or would be, dealt with in accordance with the repatriation policy of the Administering Authority, which had been fully considered and had been approved by the Council during its first session; the Council reaffirmed its approval of the policy and decided that no action was called for on the petitions.

* Document T/190.

** Documents T/191 and T/192

CHAPTER V - VISITS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

1. Special Visiting Mission to Western Samoa

At its first session, the Council had approved a resolution authorizing the sending of a visiting mission to Western Samoa for the purpose of investigating the petition from leaders and representatives of Western Samoa, and reporting its findings back to the Council.*

A special visiting mission to Western Samoa was appointed comprising the following members:

Mr. Francis B. Sayre, President of the Council;

Mr. Pierre Ryckmans, Representative of Belgium on the Council;

Senator Eduardo Cruz-Coke, of Chile.

Mr. Francis B. Sayre was elected Chairman of the Mission. Mr.

Peter Anker, Deputy-Director of the Division of Trusteeship, was appointed Secretary of the Mission, and Mr. Felix Keesing, Professor of Anthropology at Stanford University, California, accompanied the Mission in the capacity of expert consultant.

With the exception of Senator Cruz-Coke who arrived at Apia, Western Samoa on 9 July 1947, the members of the Mission arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, on 26 June and made contacts with members and officials of the New Zealand Government.

The Right Honourable Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, received the Mission on 28 June 1947 and stated the view of his Government on the question of self-government for the Samoans. Mr. C.G.R. McKay, former Secretary of Native Affairs in Western Samoa; Professor J. W. Davidson, lecturer on colonial affairs at Cambridge University, England; Professor Ernest Beaglehole, Professor of Anthropology at Victoria College, Wellington; Dr. Beeby, Director of Education in New Zealand; and Mr. Parsonage, Officer in charge of Education in the Department of Island Territories in New Zealand, stated their views on this matter before the Mission.

On 3 July, the Mission, accompanied by Mr. G. R. Laking, personal representative of the Prime Minister, and Mr. R.T.G. Patrick, Secretary of the Department of Island Territories, left for Samoa and arrived in Apia on 4 July.

During the first two weeks after the arrival of the Mission, a series of meetings and interviews were held with officials of the New Zealand Administration, representative Samoan leaders, members of the

* See "Trusteeship Council: Report to the General Assembly covering its first session", pages 7-8.

European Citizens' Committee, spokesmen for the religious missions, and other representative groups and individuals. During this time the Mission also visited a number of institutions such as schools and hospitals.

In view of the reference in the petition to the British protectorate of Tonga, the Mission made a short visit, from 20 to 22 July, to the capital of that Kingdom to study its system of government.

Following its return to Samoa, the Mission spent ten days visiting the outlying districts of the country. From 24 to 29 July a tour was made through the island of Upolu, and from 31 July to 3 August a tour was made through the island of Savai'i. During these journeys, meetings and interviews were held with the district leaders and the population of the main villages, and a number of private individuals were granted hearings by the Mission. Schools, hospitals and religious missions were also visited.

The last three weeks in Samoa were devoted to final investigations, additional meetings with New Zealand officials and with Samoan and European leaders, and to the preparation of the report to the Council.

The Mission left Western Samoa on 28 August and returned to headquarters in New York where work on the report was completed and the final draft unanimously approved on 12 September 1947.*

2. Visiting Mission to East Africa

The Council, at the sixth meeting of its second session, on 1 December 1947, decided to send a visiting mission to the Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi, under Belgian administration, and Tanganyika, under British administration.

After the Chairman had consulted the Administering Authorities concerned in accordance with Article 87 (c) of the Charter, the Council decided at the seventeenth meeting on 15 December 1947 that the visit should take place shortly after the termination of the June 1948 session of the Council. This date was considered the most suitable from the point of view of both the Administering Authorities and the Council.

At the thirty-third meeting of the second session on 8 March 1948 the Council decided that the visiting mission should consist of four members; persons to be suggested by China, Costa Rica and Australia or New Zealand, under the chairmanship of Mr. Laurentie, alternate French representative on the Council.

The matter was further considered by the Council at the seventeenth, nineteenth and twenty-third meetings of its third session. The following representatives were appointed to the mission: Mr. H. Laurentie (France)

* For action taken by the Trusteeship Council on this Report see page 15 above.

/ (Chairman),

(Chairman), Mr. E.W.P. Chinnery (Australia), Mr. Lin Mousheng (China), and Mr. R. E. Woodbridge (Costa Rica).

At the twenty-third meeting, 13 July 1948, the Council adopted a resolution* in which, after reciting the appointment to the visiting mission of the representatives mentioned above, and the decision that the mission should visit Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika during July, August and September, 1948, it set forth the mission's terms of reference. By the terms of reference, the mission was directed to observe the developing political, economic, social and educational conditions in the two Trust Territories, their progress toward self-government or independence, and the efforts of the respective Administering Authorities to achieve all the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System; to give attention to issues raised in and in connection with the annual reports on the administration of the two Territories, and in petitions received by the Council relating to the two Territories; and to report its findings together with such observations and conclusions as it might care to make.

In accordance with a further decision by the Council, the visiting mission departed from the interim headquarters on 15 July 1948.

CHAPTER VI - CITY OF JERUSALEM

1. The Draft Statute for the City of Jerusalem and Questions arising out of it

Part III of the Plan of Partition with Economic Union, annexed to the Resolution of the General Assembly dated 29 November 1947 on the future Government of Palestine*, established the City of Jerusalem as a corpus separatum under a Special International Regime to be administered by the United Nations. The Trusteeship Council was designated to discharge the responsibilities of the Administering Authority on behalf of the United Nations, and was assigned the task of elaborating and approving within a period of five months a detailed Statute for the City on lines set forth in the Plan.

In a letter** dated 1 December 1947, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the President of the Council to the responsibilities envisaged for it in the Plan. At the sixth meeting of its second session, the Council decided to appoint a working committee of five or six members to prepare for its consideration a draft Statute for the City. The composition of the Working Committee was entrusted to the President, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Trusteeship, and at the seventh meeting the President announced that he had appointed Australia, China, France, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States as members of the Working Committee on Jerusalem.

The Working Committee held twenty-five meetings. At its first meeting, it elected Mr. Gerig (United States) as Chairman, Sir Alan Burns (United Kingdom) as Vice-Chairman; and at its second meeting it elected Mr. Laurentie (France) as Rapporteur. In the course of its first eight meetings it completed a general examination of the Plan, hearing explanations of it from Mr. Lisicky (subsequently Chairman of the United Nations Palestine Commission), and heard evidence on the situation in Palestine from certain officers of the Palestine Government. It adjourned on 12 December 1947, after having set up two drafting groups of experts to prepare a preliminary draft Statute.

The Working Committee reassembled on 7 January 1948 and during its next sixteen meetings examined the preliminary draft Statute submitted by the Drafting Groups. During that period, and in pursuance of a Resolution*** adopted by the Council at the fourteenth meeting, it heard representatives of the Jewish Agency, of the Agudath Israel World Organization and of the Patriarch of Jerusalem (Greek Orthodox Church);

* Resolution 181 (II).

** Document T/77.

*** Document T/117

the Arab Higher Committee was afforded a similar opportunity to be heard but did not avail itself of it.

At its twenty-fourth meeting, 23 January 1948, it adopted a draft Statute* for submission to the Trusteeship Council.

During the second part of its second session, the Council examined the draft Statute prepared by the Working Committee, and gave several hearings to representatives of the Jewish Agency on various matters provided for in the draft. The draft underwent considerable amendment as a result of the examination. At the thirty-fifth meeting, 10 March 1948, the Council adopted a Resolution** to the effect that the draft Statute*** was then in satisfactory form, but that the question of its formal approval should be deferred until the Third Part of the Second Session.

On a number of matters the draft Statute required the Council to issue Instructions to the Governor of the City. At the thirty-third meeting, 9 March 1948, the Council adopted Provisional Instructions to the Governor of the City of Jerusalem.****

The Council considered also the financial implications of the Statute and at the thirty-fifth meeting adopted a resolution***** requesting the Secretary-General to provide funds during 1948 for such activities as it might authorize, and to lay before the Council, at its next regular session, estimates for the year 1949 to enable the Council to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly.

During the third part of its second session, at the thirty-sixth meeting on 21 April 1948, the Council adopted a resolution***** transmitting the draft Statute in its latest form***** to the General Assembly, and referring the question of the Statute to it for further instructions. No such further instructions were issued by the General Assembly at its second special session.

At the first meeting of its third session, the Council included in its agenda the item "Present state of the question of the Statute for the City of Jerusalem". The question was taken up by the Council at the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth meetings of its third session, 28 and 29 July 1948 and, at the latter meeting, it was decided to postpone consideration of the question indefinitely.

* Document T/118.

** Document T/150.

*** Documents T/118/Rev.1 and T/118/Rev.1/Add.1.

**** Document T/144.

***** Document T/151.

***** Document T/156.

***** Document T/118/Rev.2.

2. The Protection of the City of Jerusalem and its Inhabitants

The General Assembly at its Second Special Session by a resolution dated 26 April 1948* referred the question of the protection of the City of Jerusalem and its inhabitants to the Trusteeship Council.

The Council submitted a separate report on the question** to the General Assembly on 5 May 1948.

* Resolution 185 (S-2).

** Document A/544.