

TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL

CONSEIL
DE TUTELLE

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English

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NOTE: Any corrections made according to the suggested revision of Provisional Rules of Procedure T/4, Rule 46, for the Trusteeship Council should be submitted in writing within forty-eight hours to Mr. E. Delavenay, Director, Editorial Division, in Room CC-87 at Lake Success. Corrections cannot be accepted unless they are accompanied by, or incorporated in, a covering letter on the notepaper of the delegation. The envelope containing the corrections should be marked "Urgent" and bear the appropriate document symbol number.

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE TWENTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Lake Success, New York
Thursday, 24 April 1947 at 2:00 p.m.

PRESENT:

The PRESIDENT: Mr. FRANCIS B. SAYRE

Mr. Pyman	Australia
Mr. Ryckmans	Belgium
Mr. Liu Chieh	China
Mr. Garreau	France
Mr. Khalidy	Iraq
Mr. Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Sir Carl Berendsen	New Zealand
Mr. Thomas	United Kingdom
Mr. Gerig	United States of America

The PRESIDENT: The Council is in session.

REQUEST FOR SPECIAL SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The PRESIDENT: Rule 9 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly provides:

"Copies of the notice summoning each session shall be addressed to all other organs and commissions of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57, paragraph 2, of the Charter."

The Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 9, has sent a letter to me, as President of the Trusteeship Council, dated 18 April 1947, which I shall ask the Secretary to read for the information of the Members of the Council.

Mr. BUNCHE (Secretary): The letter reads as follows:

"Sir,

"In accordance with Rule 9 of the Provisional Rules of Procedure for the General Assembly, I have the honour to enclose herein a copy of the telegram which I despatched to the Members of the United Nations on 13 April 1947 convening the First Special Session of the General Assembly.

" I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

" Your obedient Servant,

s/

"Trygve Lie
"Secretary-General"

The PRESIDENT: I have before me the enclosure in the Secretary-General's letter. In order to save time, I shall not read it, but I shall ask that it be included in the verbatim report.

(In accordance with the President's request, the following is incorporated in the verbatim record:

"HAVE HONOUR INFORM YOU THAT A MAJORITY OF MEMBERS HAVE TODAY CONCURRED IN THE REQUEST OF UNITED KINGDOM TO SUMMON A SPECIAL SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY. IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULES 3 AND 8 OF PROVISIONAL RULES OF PROCEDURE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY I HEREBY NOTIFY YOU THAT SPECIAL SESSION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY 28 APRIL 1947 AT ELEVEN AM IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL FLUSHING MEADOWS NEW YORK CITY.

"PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF SPECIAL SESSION FOLLOWS:

- 1 OPENING OF SESSION BY CHAIRMAN OF BELGIAN DELEGATION
- 2 ELECTION AND REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
- 3 ELECTION OF PRESIDENT
- 4 ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION
- 5 ADOPTION OF AGENDA
- 6 CONSTITUTING AND INSTRUCTING SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO PREPARE FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE AT SECOND REGULAR SESSION.

"TRYGVE LIE
"SECRETARYGENERAL")

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF MISSION TO WESTERN SAMOA.

The PRESIDENT: You will remember that yesterday, when we were discussing the Samoan visit, we were looking at a draft resolution on this Western Samoa visit, and we said that we would ask the Secretary-General for a report in accordance with the provisions of Rule 65 regarding financial implications.

I now have before me that report from the Secretary-General. I will ask the Assistant Secretary-General to read or summarize that report.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General): According to Article 65 of the Rules of Procedure of the Trusteeship Council, we have prepared an estimate of the financial implications of the proposed resolution authorizing a visit to Western Samoa in connection with the investigation of the petition from leaders and representatives of Western Samoa.

We have provided for three kinds of members of the mission, and the expenses involved are different for each kind. There is, first, the members of the mission, and of course the expenditures would vary according to the duration of the mission. For the members of the mission, the cost for one month would be \$1,800; two months, \$2,400; and three months, \$3,000, per member of the mission. Then, we have provided for certain consultants. The expenses for one month for each expert consultant would be \$2,700; for two months, \$4,400; and for three months, \$5,700.

Then, for the members of the Secretariat, an average expense--because the allowances vary according to the rank--for one month would be \$1,500; two months, \$2,000; and three months, \$2,300.

These figures are inclusive of all expenditures, including travel, salaries, and indemnities. The estimate indicated for experts comprises a total salary per day of \$50, but it does not include allowances. The estimate expenditure for the material requirements of the visit--that is to say, the transport of documents, typewriters, printing of reports, renting of offices,

and hospitality expenses--would amount to approximately \$16,000.

Certain expenditures of lesser importance still remain to be defined; for instance, the cost of transportation from one island to another, the transportation into the interior, and salaries of secretaries and interpreters to be recruited locally. Estimates of these costs would be requested by cablegram from the territory concerned.

Therefore, according to the basis I have just mentioned, the total expenditure for a two-month's visiting mission of four members plus a few members of the Secretariat would amount to an approximate total of \$45,000 to \$50,000. That would be for a visiting mission lasting two months.

The PRESIDENT: You remember yesterday we were considering a draft resolution which had been recommended by our Committee, and I think that, if everyone here is prepared to do so, we should pass that resolution in order to be able to set up the selection committee for the selection of those who are to go to Samoa.

Perhaps, I should read again that draft resolution so as to refresh your memories on it. It read:

"RESOLVED that subject to the provisions of Rule 65 regarding financial implications, the Trusteeship Council hereby authorizes the sending of a visiting mission to Western Samoa with instructions

1. to investigate the petition dated 18 November 1946 of the Fautua, Members of the Legislative Council, Associate Judges, Faipule and District Representatives of Western Samoa that Western Samoa be granted self-government.
2. to visit Western Samoa for this purpose, to remain in the territory for a sufficient period to ascertain all the relevant facts and to report back to the Trusteeship Council.

"THAT a Committee of representatives of China, France, Mexico and the United Kingdom, together with the President, be authorized on behalf of the Council to select the individuals who shall compose the aforesaid visiting mission."

Mr. THOMAS (United Kingdom): I should like to say a few words later, after this motion has been adopted.

Mr. PYMAN (Australia): Mr. President, the Australian representative raised a question yesterday as to whether this committee would be able to report back to the Council prior to the close of this session.

Have you any further information as to that possibility?

The PRESIDENT: I have no further information because the committee has not yet been set up. It was my thought that we ought to get the committee set up at once, if possible, so that we may be able to have information for the Members of the Council before the adjournment of this session. That is why I am bringing the motion up here now.

Mr. PYMAN (Australia): Mr. President, I take it, then, that the committee will be set up on the understanding that it will do everything possible to report back to this Council prior to the close of this session.

The PRESIDENT: My thought is, as I suggested yesterday, that this committee might go into a committee of the whole. I think that in as much as this will involve names and other matters, the report should not be made to this committee sitting in regular session, but we should resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): Mr. President, I have a point for clarification. Do I understand the procedure is going to be that if this committee is appointed by this resolution, then this committee will sit and select the visiting mission, and that they will then report to this Council in a sort of private session? I am inquiring as to the procedure after hearing the question asked by the representative of Australia and your answer to it.

Then, on the basis of this report, the Council will give its approval, so to speak, to the mission; is that the procedure?

The PRESIDENT: That is not exactly the procedure. We are confronted here with a situation which is very difficult. If we succeed in getting a committee of the calibre and of the stature which we should have, it is going to take more than three days. It means communicating with individuals in various countries in different parts of the world. From some of them we doubtless will not have replies. I do not think it will be possible, before this Council adjourns, to know exactly what the make-up of that committee will be.

What I was suggesting yesterday, and again today, to the representative of Australia, was that this committee should be set up at once; that it should vigorously seek to discover the right men, of the type suggested yesterday, for such a visiting committee; that just before this Council adjourns, the committee should report to the Council, sitting as a committee of the whole, such progress as it has been able to make. I do not think that the committee will yet know definitively the names of all the Members of the visiting team.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): Mr. President, according to the procedure outlined by the Chair just now, it seems to me that this is going to be in the nature of an interim committee. If that is the case, or if the case is, in any way, as represented in the resolution, then there is not very much difference, indeed, between the Council's prolonging its session and the committee's proposing the resolution.

Five of the representatives on this Council are going to constitute themselves a committee to sit after we adjourn, which means fairly the same thing as the Council itself sitting. The procedure is logical, but it is not very clear to me. It is an interim committee, and yet it is not an interim committee.

On the point of principle, I have to maintain my position of yesterday, and say again that this visiting mission is going to be a very important one; that it is the first of its kind; that the position is made especially delicate

by the noble attitude taken by the New Zealand Government; and that this mission is going to set a precedent for almost all the visiting missions of its kind in this Council.

I, for one, must say clearly that I will not feel at liberty to delegate such an important power of this Council to a committee of five. I believe that this power is one of the most important functions, if not the most important function of this Council, and it ought to be handled by the Council itself.

It will be readily understood that I am raising a very important point of principle. I doubt if any of our functions is more important than that. The question concerns a large group of people asking for self-government. The administering authority itself has concurred and asked for a visiting mission to investigate on the spot.

This is a Council of nine -- actually ten, but one member is absent just now. Is it really reasonable that this important power and function be delegated to a committee of four -- with the President, five altogether? If this committee is going to speak in the name of this Council -- and it will -- are the other Members not entitled to know who are the Members authorized to speak in their name? This committee is not going to speak in the name of this Council only; it is going to speak in the name of the United Nations. This Council represents the United Nations, and this visiting mission is a mission of this Council. Therefore, not only the Council, in the long run, is involved, but the whole number of the United Nations.

I still ask, Mr. President--and this bears repetition--is it reasonable that only four Members, five with the President, should handle this important function? I will bow to the will of the majority, as we all do, but this is a point of principle. This is the first of your functions; this is the first of your visits. Would you like to lay yourself open to criticism in the eyes of the world? If we are going to set up a committee which will sit after we adjourn, why can we not do it ourselves?

Mr. THOMAS (United Kingdom): Mr. President, if we were asked to delegate the whole choice of this mission to a small sub-committee, I could understand the anxiety of the honourable representative for Iraq, but I am inclined to think that he is crossing the bridge before he has come to it. For, as I understand the procedure, though perhaps it is not clearly outlined in the resolution, this sub-committee would be appointed this afternoon and asked to get to work straight-away. It may very well be that before we adjourn sometime next week it will have completed its work or, at any rate, have obtained the names of some suitable persons who would be willing to go on this mission and those recommendations could be approved by the Council.

It may happen that it can not in the available time complete its work. Then, we should have to consider what is to be done, whether we are to authorize the same sub-committee to go on in our absence, or whether the Council should be adjourned to a definite date, or some such procedure of that sort. But I suggest that the urgent interest at this moment is to approve this resolution and set up this sub-committee so that it can get on with the job and report to the Council early next week.

To that end, I should be willing to propose an amendment to this resolution, in the last line but one, as follows: instead of saying "to select the individuals", I suggest we alter it to read "to recommend to the Council the individuals". I think this would satisfy the honourable representative from Iraq.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): Mr. President, yesterday an event of some significance took place, which has, I fear, not been given the proper recognition. Throughout the course of our long and very valuable discussions, I had always hoped that at some time, on some occasion, on some subject, there would arise a debate in which I would find it possible to abstain. Yesterday that happy event occurred. I said not one word. I would endeavour to maintain the record for today were it not for the fact that, I think for the second time during the whole of our discussions, I find myself somewhat apart from our colleague from Iraq who always speaks so sensibly and so moderately.

I do not believe that the mission we are proposing to establish now does set or should set a precedent for any future occasion, except those occasions upon which the same fundamental type of question is raised.

I believe the question to be considered by this mission is unique, sui generis, and I think the steps we are taking to investigate it are also unique, and they should be unique. In the normal course of events, I would have no hesitation at all in adopting the principle that all visiting missions should be confined to Members, to the representatives of the Members who sit around this table, but this, I say, is a very special occasion. Nor--if my friend would allow me to differ from his view again--I suggest is it correct to say that this visiting mission is going to speak in the name of the Council. If it does its job as I think it should do it, it will speak to nobody at all until it speaks to the Council. It will do a great deal of listening and a

great deal of questioning, but it will, I suggest, express no opinions whatever except to the Council.

Now, sir, I agree with the representative from Iraq, and I am sure with many of my colleagues here, that it / would be unfortunate if the Council were to find itself unable to approve formally the actual personnel. Obviously, that is the best course to adopt. If it could be adopted, I would insist on it just as much as the representative from Iraq. But we are coming to the end of a long, and, I assert, a useful session, and I wonder whether it is physically possible to do that. If it is, so much the better. If it is not-- and I am definitely not without interest in the personnel of this visiting mission--and only if it is not possible, I for my part will be quite willing to agree to the establishment of a committee of the whole, if that is satisfactory. Or, I am perfectly willing to agree to the proposal made by the committee which considered this matter so carefully and responsibly that we leave the final decision to a sub-committee. For my part, I would be prepared to agree, in the light of the discussions that have been taking place and the general principles that have been laid down, to leave the final selection to the President and/or the Secretary-General. If it is possible to have a recommendation from the committee to lay before the Council before it disperses, so much the better. If it is possible or desirable to establish an ad hoc committee of all representatives on Council, so much the better. If it is not, I suggest we should make up our minds whether we agree on the general principles that have been so admirably outlined by the President. For my part, I am quite prepared to abide by any decision by any committee, or by the President, or the Secretary-General, on the lines so indicated.

Mr. Padillo NERVO (Mexico): Mr. President, if no objection had been raised in this Council regarding this draft resolution, I would not have spoken. in view of But/the fact that Mexico was proposed as one of the Members of that Committee, whose task^{is} to select the individuals who shall compose the mission to Western Samoa, and the fact that the representative from Australia and the representative from Iraq have raised the objections that we have heard, I am obliged to call the attention of the Council to several points.

In the first place, I wonder -- and I say that before the representative of the United Kingdom just proposed an amendment to this draft resolution -- I wonder whether Rule 96 of our Rules of Procedure that we have approved, which states that: "The Trusteeship Council shall select the Members of each visiting mission", could be compatible with the fact that the selection of those Members should be made by the small committee authorized to do that by the Council. In other words, are we, against the actual text of Rule 96, authorized to modify it in this particular case and in view of the circumstances? That is one point.

Another point that is not very clear to me after I have thought it over carefully, is whether or not this Council has an obligation to stay in session as long as the business on its agenda is not concluded, and if this Council considers that a visiting mission should be sent to Western Samoa in order to investigate, regarding the petition of the inhabitants for self-government, whether the Council should not remain in session until it finishes with that business. What is the reason for adjourning on a special date and not waiting for the recommendations of that Committee?

The modification just proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom to the last paragraph of the draft resolution consists, if I heard well, to substitute the words "select individuals" for the words "to recommend to the Council the individuals". If that is the case, and if we approve the amendment proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom, then that Committee has to

make recommendations to the Council, and the Council has to remain in session in that order to make formal approval of recommendation. But if we adjourn when the committee makes its recommendation to the Council when the Council is not in session, no action can be taken regarding the sending of the mission. Therefore, we have that problem.

Now, in case the Members of the Council finally approve this resolution, I would like this Council, if it approves the resolution in the sense that a small committee would have authority to finally select the Members, and to send them to Western Samoa without referring back their choice of individuals to this Council, then I would like this Council to give more definite instructions to that Committee. I say that in case Mexico will remain one of the Members of that Committee.

I would like this Council to say, first, what is the number of the Members? We know, as has just been stated by the Assistant Secretary-General, the amount that this mission will cost the United Nations. We have therefore the responsibility in the financial as well as in other respects, to the United Nations.

I would think that it should be this Council which should state the general directives to the committee as to how many members should be included in that visiting mission.

Secondly, the committee should give instructions to the mission; if the Council agrees that all the instructions which the committee has to give to the visiting mission are thus contained in paragraph 1. Those will be the formal instructions of this Council to the committee.

In the third place, this Council should say something with regard to the composition of this visiting mission. In other words, it should say whether the committee should take into consideration the composition of the Trusteeship Council in order that the visiting mission may reflect that composition. That is to say, it should specify whether the mission should consist of Members who are representatives of administering powers and also Members who are representatives of non-administering powers, or whether the committee is given the discretion to choose only Members who represent administering powers, to make up the composition of that mission.

I think, Mr. President, that something should be said here to clarify the situation regarding the points I have mentioned, in order that, finally, the Council will agree to give the necessary discretion to that committee. In case we consider that we have that power, then more definite instructions should be given to that committee, in order that the responsibility which it is taking shall be with the full consent, knowledge and authority of the Members of this Council.

Mr. GARREAU (France)(Interpretation from French): Mr. President, the representative of Mexico has just set forth the remarks which correspond in a large degree to those I was about to make before the Council. Therefore, I shall be fairly brief.

Generally speaking, I agree with what has been said by the representative of Mexico, but I would like to draw the attention of the Council to the importance of the remarks made by my colleagues from Australia and Iraq.

We are now a Council of nine Members just at the present moment, so that it seems to me that it would not be quite logical to grant special powers, such as those which we have contemplated in our resolution, to simply four or five Members of this Council.

This is a suggestion which I throw out for the consideration of the Council. It is the following: If this committee we contemplate is to sit longer than the actual session of the Council, then I would suggest, Mr. President, that this committee be composed of nine Members; that is, one Member for each State represented on the Council at the present time. This committee, having thus received full powers to designate the Members of the mission which will go to Western Samoa, the Council could adjourn until its next session, and the committee would be able to await the replies from the various countries respecting the persons whose co-operation we should have asked for to go on this visit to Western Samoa. I think this might meet the points raised by the representatives of Australia and Iraq.

On a more specific point raised by the representative of Mexico, I would suggest that before adjourning, the Trusteeship Council itself should make a decision on the question of the actual Members of this Council who would be included in this visiting mission.

I sincerely hope, Mr. President, that you would accept the presidency and direction of this visiting mission. If it were to be composed of three

Members of the Council, then the other two Members should, I suggest, be one Member representing administering powers and one Member representing the non-administering powers. That constitutes, in my opinion, the essential part of the mission, because when these three Members have been designated, it seems to me that the choice of experts would not be such a difficult one. I would then suggest that the sub-committee, which is to sit after the close of this session and which would be composed of nine Members, could have all the time which would be necessary in order to choose these necessary experts.

I set quite apart the question which I believe will raise no difficulty, the members of the Secretariat who would be designated to accompany this mission. It seems to me that this is a matter which the Secretary-General himself could solve, and of course the sub-committee would have to take a decision on it finally.

The PRESIDENT: I think the suggestion made by the representative of France is a very interesting one and one which, so far as I can see, would satisfy the views of us all; that is to say, if we pass such a resolution as you have before you, but instead of appointing a committee of five, to appoint a committee of nine, one representative for each of the States sitting around this table, asking that committee to meet immediately after this session this afternoon and go at the job and, if possible, select the names and report back to the Council before its adjournment, otherwise, with power to make the final selection.

I wonder if I may turn to the representative of Iraq and ask whether such a suggestion would be agreeable to him.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): Yes, sir.

The PRESIDENT: May I turn to the representative of the United Kingdom, who made a counter-proposal. Would that be agreeable to you, sir?

Mr. THOMAS (United Kingdom): Yes, Mr. President. I will withdraw my proposal, with leave by the Council.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN (New Zealand): Mr. President, I think it is an admirable proposal. I have not the faintest objection, but I must call to the attention of you, sir, and the Members of the Council, that precisely that situation has arisen which, to my colleagues' knowledge, I have been so anxious to avoid.

As you all know, sir, I must leave here at a quarter past five tonight. As a result, I will not be able to take my small part in the discussions on this committee. I have a very admirable deputy, whom I am sure will be able to expound the New Zealand point of view so far as it is necessary, but I was most desperately anxious to be present throughout the whole course of the discussion of this matter, which is of such fundamental interest to New Zealand.

You will never find me difficult, Mr. President; I raise no objection at all, but I am sure my colleagues will understand me if I reserve all rights to express some modest criticism if I happen to differ with the decisions the committee may come to.

Mr. MAKIN (Australia): Mr. President, I was wondering whether the difficulty that presents itself regarding my distinguished friend from New Zealand might be overcome, because I do realize how important it is that he should have some opportunity of sharing in the deliberations of the Committee upon this matter, if the Council was to adjourn almost immediately, permitting that committee to meet prior to such departure as he has mentioned, and thus affording the opportunity that he would wish to participate in that particular committee meeting.

I would suggest that this might be an appropriate moment, after we have finalized the actual terms of the work that is to be referred to the Committee,

to then permit that Committee to actually meet during the time now that Sir Carl would be here, and that would overcome the difficulties that he has presented regarding the question of his having to leave our deliberations at some time later this afternoon.

The PRESIDENT: I think that is an excellent suggestion, sir, and I have the greatest sympathy for the representative of New Zealand. He is very greatly interested in the outcome of our deliberations. I suspect that the final outcome will not be reached until his return. I see no way other than the way which has been proposed, that is, to go to work at once on that job and hope that we will be well along before our colleague from New Zealand is forced to leave; but then to continue the work so that we, I hope, will be in a position to be reaching final results when he returns. I wish that he did not have to be absent himself, but I see no other way except to go ahead now.

Therefore, if it is agreeable to all, what I am going to suggest is this: that we adjourn this meeting for the moment, and that we meet in one of the conference rooms, if possible with simultaneous interpretations, ^{so} that we may save as much time as possible; that we discuss this matter with our colleague from New Zealand before his departure, and it may be there will be time at the conclusion of the afternoon to have a word or two about these questionnaires.

Sir Carl BERENDSEN. (New Zealand): Mr. President, I am most grateful to my colleague from Australia and to you. I have no objection to the course that you propose, but I want it distinctly understood that I do not ask for it. We have to consider the convenience of the number of people, including the number of the public who have come out to hear these discussions. I would not like to feel responsible for our suddenly retiring into private life, nor am I convinced that in the time between 3:25 pm and 5:15 pm we will make any substantial progress in this matter.

If the general view of my colleagues on the kind of mission we should seek is in conformity with the outline that we heard from our President, which was the unanimous view of the committee this Council appointed, then I repeat, so far as the actual selection of the personnel is concerned, on the lines so

outlined, I am prepared to leave it to the Council, to the President, or indeed to any reasonable person at all. It is the principles that I am concerned with.

Now, sir, if you wish to adjourn now, and go into committee, I have no objection at all. But I have been taken quite by surprise that this discussion rose at all. It is not on the agenda. I have been taken quite by surprise. I would not like my colleagues or anybody else to believe that I asked for that course, though I do not object to any course the President will ever offer to take.

The PRESIDENT: I can assure the Vice-President that we will not saddle him with responsibility for our action. It is merely our desire to adjust our efforts to the situation as it exists, and an indication of how much we think of our Vice-President.

Now, before doing this, I take it we must pass this resolution, so that there will be a Committee of the Whole to consider this matter.

If it is agreeable to everyone, I will not stop to read this resolution again, but I will read the second paragraph. The second paragraph reads as follows: "That a committee of representatives of the nine Members of the Council attending this session, together with the President, be authorized on behalf of the Council to select the individuals who shall compose the aforesaid visiting mission."

I take it that . . . is agreeable to everyone. I will not take time to ask for a show of hands. Unless I hear objection, I will consider this resolution as passed.

(No objection voiced.)

The PRESIDENT: It is so ordered.

Mr. MAKIN (Australia): Mr. President, I do not know whether you have included, in the text of the resolution that has just been carried, a question of those States that have not really been named in that particular paper.

The PRESIDENT: The language which I read was as follows: "A committee of representatives of the nine Members of the Council attending this session."

Unless there is objection, we will temporarily suspend this session and adjourn, and meet as a Committee in Conference Room 2 where we will have simultaneous interpretations.

(No objection voiced.)

Mr. Padilla NERVO (Mexico): Mr. President, the French interpretation, in the last paragraph, read, "with the amendment proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom".

I do not know whether that is the way that you proposed this resolution, or whether you wanted the committee of nine Members to select the mission. The French interpreter said that a committee of nine Members should recommend to the Council the composition of the mission.

The PRESIDENT: I can only answer that I read this in the form in which we see it before us: "...be authorized, on behalf of the Council, to select..." Now, my thought was that this committee of the whole might have power and be authorized to act even after the adjournment. Rule 66, you will remember, provides that committees may be authorized to sit while the Trusteeship Council is not in session. If the Council desires otherwise, I hope someone will so suggest and I will put the motion.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium)(Interpretation from French): There are a few difficulties here, Mr. President. One of them is to know who will preside over this committee of nine Members to which you will not belong.

The PRESIDENT: May I return again to the clause which I read from the sheet before you: "...that a committee of representatives of the nine Members of the Council attending this session, together with the President, be authorized on behalf of the Council..."

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium)(Interpretation from French): But it seems to me, Mr. President, that now, at the present juncture, without having adopted this resolution, the Council, as a Council, is entitled to decide that it will sit as a Council but in private. There is no necessity to set up a special committee today. We can do that later, if it is necessary and if no decision has been taken. It seems to me that today we can, as a Council, simply decide to sit in private.

The PRESIDENT: I will ask the Secretary-General to speak on that.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Trusteeship Affairs): I think, Mr. President, the honourable representative from Belgium is quite right. The Council can decide to sit in private and can decide to sit in another room and discuss the resolutions before the Council. It is for the Council to decide what it wants to do.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): Mr. President, I could set at ease our Belgian colleague's mind when I tell him that the original idea was that this committee would sit after the adjournment of this Council, if necessary.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium): It is not necessary now.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): Well, it was a sort of compromise between the two ideas. However, it is up to the President and the Council; I have no special feeling in the matter.

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps I should remind the Council that we have passed this resolution and, as passed, it creates a Committee of nine together with the President. Time is passing, and I hope that we will not delay our deliberations too long. I am thinking of our Vice-President.

Mr. Padilla NERVO (Mexico): Mr. President, I was just going to mention that we could invoke Rule 45 regarding the publicity of meetings, which the representative of Belgium / ^{just} proposed. In fact, we can decide now that we will make it private. As I see it we are allowed to do so under Rule 44.

I was going to say before you spoke, Mr. President, that if this Council met in private we could attempt to arrive at this selection before we entrust that to the Committee. If the Council does not meet in private but meets in Committee and arrives at that selection, then we will have the problem as to whether or not we are in conflict with Rule 96, which was one of the questions that I asked of the Council and which was not answered. Rule 96 expressly states that the Council shall select the Members. Now, we say that the Committee shall select the Members. I would suggest, Mr. President, that we meet now as a Council and try to arrive at that selection, which I believe we will be able to do.

The PRESIDENT: So far as Rule 96 is concerned, which reads: "The Trusteeship Council shall select the Members of each visiting mission who shall preferably be...", the Trusteeship Council, having the power to select, can I suppose delegate that power to a committee which it chooses and clothes with such power. I suppose it may select the Members of such a visiting mission either by action of its own or by action of one of its committees. I suppose there is no legal objection there.

Now, I am informed that the room is ready and that the interpreters are ready. I would suggest, unless there is objection, that the committee of nine Members meet in Room 2 now.

(The Council suspended at 3:40 pm)

(After the suspension, the Council reconvened as a Committee of the Whole in Conference Room 2 at 3:45 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN: I should like to ask the Members of this Committee at the outset, whether they desire verbatim records.

If we are going to talk about individuals, I am doubtful whether we want verbatim records kept. I suggest that we dispense with verbatim records. Is that agreeable to all the Members of the Committee?

I think we might have summary records without mentioning any names. Is that agreeable to the Members of the Committee? If I hear no objection, we will proceed with no verbatim records kept, but with a summary record only, and that summary record will not mention names of candidates.

(No objection voiced.)

CHAIRMAN: It is so ordered.

(At this point the verbatim reporters withdrew.)