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Chairman: Prince WAN WAITHAYAKON (Thailand).

Report of the Trusteeship Council (A/1306)
(continued)

[Item 13]*

1. The CHAIRMAN called for continuation of the general debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council.
2. Mr. LIU (China) associated himself with the members who had congratulated the representative of Thailand upon his election to the chairmanship of the Fourth Committee and also upon the election of his country to membership of the Trusteeship Council. Both of those events were a recognition of the important part played by that country in the work of the United Nations to promote the welfare of the peoples of the Trust Territories.
3. He also congratulated the representative of the Dominican Republic upon the re-election of that country to the Trusteeship Council. As President of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Henríquez-Ureña had merited the admiration and gratitude of the members of the Council for the authority and distinction with which he had presided over the Council's seventh session. The report of that session was before the Committee.
4. In the course of its sixth and seventh sessions, which had been extremely long and arduous, the Trusteeship Council had considered broader and more numerous problems than at its previous sessions, including the question of an international régime for the Jerusalem area. Despite the length of those sessions and the burden of work placed upon the members of the Council, the latter had worked in a spirit of co-operation and understanding. That fact should be noted in view of the special circumstances which had disturbed the balance in the membership of the Council.
5. China, although aware of its responsibilities as a member of the Trusteeship Council, had played but a modest part in that body's deliberations, and even that

- part was not clearly revealed by the number of remarks attributed to the Chinese delegation in the report. The Chinese delegation had always tried to show a spirit of co-operation and understanding. Occasionally its views on certain questions had differed from those of the other delegations, but those differences of opinion had arisen only because of China's interest in the peoples of the Trust Territories. The Chinese delegation was not one of those which deliberately criticized every action taken by the Administering Authorities, but whenever it had deemed it appropriate, it had drawn the Council's attention to certain conditions which it considered open to criticism.
6. China's policy had consistently been to promote the achievement of the essential aims of the Trusteeship System and the progressive development of the peoples of the Trust Territories toward self-government or independence. In order to attain that goal, the peoples of the Trust Territories had to pass through successive stages of political, economic, social and educational development. There were differences of opinion regarding the relative importance of economic development, social development and educational development in the political advancement of peoples. The Chinese delegation had always held the view that educational development was the basic prerequisite for political advancement. For that reason, it had always advocated the improvement and expansion of educational facilities in the Trust Territories.
 7. A study of the report, and particularly of the measures taken by the Trusteeship Council in connexion with the consideration of the annual reports of the Administering Authorities, petitions and the reports of the visiting missions, showed that while progress had undoubtedly been made in many respects in the administration of the Trust Territories, there was still room for a great deal of improvement.
 8. The Chinese delegation had always attached the greatest importance to two questions to which it wished to draw attention, at the risk of being repetitive.

* Indicates the item number on the General Assembly agenda.

9. The first question was that of racial discrimination. From a study of the report, it was evident that there was a number of examples of discrimination in the Trust Territories. Many reasons had been advanced, it was true, to justify certain discriminatory measures, but the Chinese delegation was not convinced by those arguments. On the initiative of China (A/C.4/L.6), the General Assembly at its fourth session had incorporated in resolution 323 (IV), on social advancement in Trust Territories, a recommendation that discriminatory laws and practices contrary to the principles of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements should be abolished. It was regrettable that, during the Trusteeship Council's discussion of that resolution,¹ that body had not adopted the joint amendment of Argentina and the Philippines (T/L.40) to the draft resolution submitted by Iraq and the United States (T/L.7), which would have provided the most effective means of implementing the Assembly's resolution.

10. The second question was that of corporal punishment, the abolition of which had been requested in various General Assembly and Trusteeship Council resolutions. Despite the arguments put forward to justify the retention of the principle of corporal punishment in some Territories, the Chinese delegation considered that it could and should be replaced by another form of punishment more consistent with the letter and spirit of the provisions of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreements.

11. The problem of the Ewes was another grave problem which awaited solution. For three years the Ewe people had asked the United Nations for help. China shared the anxiety expressed at the 147th meeting by the representative of the Philippines regarding the events which had occurred since the Trusteeship Council had taken up that question. The appeals of the Ewe people should be listened to. The elections to be held in connexion with the setting up of the new standing Consultative Commission did not meet the wishes of the Ewe people, and the Trusteeship Council should pay attention to that critical situation.

12. A complaint had been made by the *Unité togolaise* that the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration had made numerous arrests (T/PET.7/160-T/PET.6/194/Add.1). Those arrests had created an atmosphere of tension in the Trust Territory which was certainly not conducive to a solution of the problem. Mr. Liu hoped that the French representative would give all necessary explanations in that connexion. The Chinese delegation considered that the Fourth Committee should not hesitate to take measures to safeguard the rights of the Ewe people. The Secretary-General should communicate to the members of the Committee any additional information he received on the question in order that the Committee might be kept informed of events.

13. Mr. FARRAG (Egypt), in welcoming the representative of the Republic of Indonesia, recalled that until recently that country had been a Non-Self-Governing Territory and expressed his conviction that In-

donesia would make its contribution to the progress of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Republic of Indonesia was not the only country to have been admitted to the United Nations after having been a Non-Self-Governing Territory. India and Pakistan had been similarly placed.

14. He emphasized the wisdom of the policy which had induced the United Kingdom and the Netherlands to grant independence to India, Pakistan, and Indonesia, and hoped that that policy would be an example to other Powers entrusted with the administration of territories whose peoples had attained a level of development which justified their being given independence.

15. As the representative of Argentina had said, (144th meeting), it was unnecessary to wait until everything was perfect in a dependent territory before granting it independence. The Iraqi representative had stated at the 146th meeting that Asia and Africa were reacting strongly against colonialism, and it was to be hoped that the administering Powers would soon apply the high principles of the Charter by granting independence to those Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration whose civilization was sufficiently advanced.

16. He congratulated the Trusteeship Council on the work it had done during its sixth and seventh sessions and the Administering Authorities on the progress made, albeit slowly, in the Trust Territories. In connexion with the form in which the report of the Trusteeship Council had been drafted, he associated himself with the remarks of the Danish representative (146th meeting) on the way in which a single subject had been dealt with in several different parts of the report. The Danish representative had given the Cocoa Marketing Board of the Gold Coast as an example; Mr. Farrag mentioned the Cameroons Development Corporation, reference to which was made in five completely different parts of the report. He thought that the report would be easier to read if each subject were treated thoroughly in one place, and supported Mr. Lannung's suggestion that the Committee's report should include the remarks made by members in that connexion. He also felt that the part of the report which contained the individual observations of the members of the Trusteeship Council should be retained, though it should be simplified and repetition avoided.

17. Turning next to consideration of the substance of the Council's report, he remarked that that document was expected to contain, in the first place, an account of the progress made toward solving the problem of the development of the Trust Territories and of the way in which the system of international supervision exercised by the United Nations had contributed to that progress. The General Assembly had recognized the importance of that question when, the preceding year, it had recommended (resolutions 320, 322, 323 and 324 (IV)) that the Trusteeship Council should include in its annual reports a section dealing with the implementation by the Administering Authorities of the recommendations of the Council. The latest report of the Trusteeship Council partially complied with those resolutions of the General Assembly. In several places in the report, reference was made to such implementation, but the references were followed only by the relevant rec-

¹ See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Sixth Session, 73rd meeting.*

ommendation of the Trusteeship Council and by a brief comment from the Administering Authority, often merely explaining why the recommendation had not been implemented. The opinion of the Trusteeship Council in that connexion was not given. Hence it seemed that the Council had not yet found a way of evaluating the direct influence it could have on the development of the Trust Territories.

18. The Administering Authorities had repeatedly stated that they were doing everything in their power to solve the basic problems of the Trust Territories. If, however, their efforts were inadequate, the Trusteeship Council should help them by recommending other methods.

19. There were many ways in which international co-operation might assist in the development of the Trust Territories, but the Council and the Administering Authorities did not appear to have made adequate use of them. The Trusteeship Council maintained a close relationship with the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies and had consulted UNESCO and the ILO on certain matters. There was, however, a form of international assistance which the Trust Territories needed particularly and which the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authorities had not yet utilized, i.e., the international technical assistance which could be provided by the specialized agencies and the technical assistance programme of the United Nations. That assistance would, *inter alia*, enable economic and social investigations to be made, research centres to be set up and demonstration projects to be carried out. All those activities were essential if the peoples of the Trust Territories were to be rescued from primitive living conditions. Such technical assistance could accelerate the economic, social and educational development of the Trust Territories and hasten their advance toward independence.

20. If the problems of the Trust Territories were looked at from that point of view, the role which visiting missions should play in future appeared in a new light. In the past the missions, which had now visited all the Trust Territories, had merely given a general picture of the situation in each Territory in their reports. Future missions should devote themselves to the study of specific problems, with the help of technical experts if necessary, in order to give the Trusteeship Council information on those problems and to suggest methods for their solution.

21. Mr. TURGEON (Canada) stated that during the general debate on the report members of the Committee had made interesting remarks and proposals which might be considered by the Trusteeship Council at its forthcoming session. In order to facilitate the Committee's work, the Canadian delegation had submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.69), which had been distributed. In doing so, his delegation had in no way intended to limit the general debate or to precipitate its closure. As was stated in the draft resolution, the Secretary-General was to be requested to prepare for the use of the Trusteeship Council an appropriate document setting forth the comments and suggestions made in the Committee. A similar resolution (223 (III)) had been adopted during the first part of the third session

of the General Assembly and had served to accelerate the work of the Trusteeship Council.

22. The Canadian delegation joined with previous speakers in congratulating the representative of Thailand on his election as Chairman of the Committee and on his country's election to membership of the Trusteeship Council. It also wished to pay a tribute to the representative of the Dominican Republic, who had presided with so much authority over the work of the seventh session of the Trusteeship Council. Mr. Turgeon, who was taking part in the work of the General Assembly for the first time, was especially proud to have been assigned to the Fourth Committee, which had the good fortune of having as its Secretary Mr. Ralph Bunche, who had so brilliantly contributed to the purposes defined in Chapter I of the Charter.

23. The CHAIRMAN appreciated the Canadian representative's wish that the Committee should do effective work. The Canadian draft resolution would be considered after the general debate.

24. A number of speakers still remained on the list for the debate and he intended to close the list at the end of the afternoon meeting. On Friday morning, he wished to set the final time-limit for the submission of draft resolutions relating to the Trusteeship Council's report.

25. Mr. PEREZ CISNEROS (Cuba) congratulated the Chairman on his election; under his enlightened guidance, the Fourth Committee would do constructive work in a spirit of equity and progress. He welcomed the representative of Indonesia, whose contribution to the Committee's work would certainly be extremely valuable.

26. The voluminous report of the Trusteeship Council was a highly important work. The Council had had far more to do in the course of that year than in previous years; it had drawn up special reports on Somaliland and Jerusalem, and, for the first time, its report dealt with all the Trust Territories; moreover, there were the reports of the Visiting Mission to West Africa and the consideration of the unprecedented number of 361 petitions.

27. In view of such a variety of activities, it would be natural to wonder whether quality had not given way to quantity. Unfortunately, it had to be admitted that the Council's voluminous report often called to mind a virgin forest through which it was extremely difficult to find a path.

28. Mr. Pérez Cisneros wished to give the Cuban delegation's analysis of the report. If there were time, he would like to dwell first of all upon the technical aspects and to consider, in the case of each Territory, the four principal spheres—political, social, economic and educational; he would then deal with procedural questions, which were of primary importance. Since time was short, he would confine himself to giving his delegation's views on the second aspect of the problem, namely, on procedural questions, as that seemed to be the field in which far-reaching improvements were most needed.

29. The report of the Trusteeship Council raised four fundamental questions, which called for the Committee's

undivided attention. They were the following: the legal basis of the relations between the Council and the General Assembly; the form of the Council's report to the Assembly; the problems raised by the activities of the visiting missions; and the problems raised by the continual increase in the number of petitions.

30. Regarding the relations between the Council and the General Assembly, the Cuban delegation had had occasion, during the previous session,² to point out that the considerable number of delegations joining in the debate on the report of the Trusteeship Council proved that the General Assembly was firmly decided to exercise the functions and fulfil the responsibilities allotted to it in Article 85, paragraph 2, and in Article 87 of the Charter. It should be noted that, according to that Article, the Trusteeship Council was placed under the authority of the General Assembly. It was a matter for congratulation that the General Assembly realized better and better each year the fact that it possessed the supreme authority with regard to the administration of Trust Territories.

31. The Trusteeship Council had a balanced membership, in other words, it consisted of an equal number of members administering Trust Territories and of members which did not administer such Territories; the result was a certain stagnation, or at least a conservative attitude which did not correspond to what the great majority of the Members of the United Nations expected of the Council. In order to remedy that situation it was important that the General Assembly should become more and more conscious of its duties and rights, and that it should fully exercise its functions as an organ which was supposed to guide and stimulate the Trusteeship Council.

32. In his opinion, the Trusteeship Council during its sixth session had given an unsatisfactory interpretation of the Article of the Charter which defined the relations between the Council and the General Assembly. He regretted not having the time to deal properly with that question, but he drew the attention of members of the Fourth Committee to certain passages in the verbatim record of the 73rd meeting of the sixth session of the Council (T/PV.275).

33. At that meeting, the Belgian representative in the Trusteeship Council had said: "When the General Assembly goes further than the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, it is perhaps not quite within its functions and would perhaps do better if, before making recommendations, it invited the Trusteeship Council, which is the main organ of the United Nations set up for this purpose, to study the problem."³ That would seem to claim for the Trusteeship Council functions of initiative and direction which the Charter in fact conferred upon the General Assembly. During the same meeting, the Belgian representative had further stated: "I wonder whether the General Assembly is not lacking in courtesy towards the Trusteeship Council in calling upon it to do this or that."³ The Cuban delegation considered that the point at issue was not courtesy but a constitutional relationship: the General As-

sembly had the supreme authority and could therefore make recommendations to the Trusteeship Council; it was not for the latter to vote upon them, but simply to accept them and act upon them.

34. In the course of the same meeting, the President had said the following: "That is why the General Assembly should exercise the greatest prudence in adopting resolutions that involve an intervention by the Assembly in the work of the Trusteeship Council . . . But in any case the Trusteeship Council cannot be considered as an executive office for resolutions adopted by the General Assembly".³ The speaker had made it clear that he was not giving his personal views but was speaking as President of the Trusteeship Council.

35. The Cuban delegation did not consider that the General Assembly could be taxed with taking rash decisions: its decisions were the subject of long discussions first in committees and then in plenary meetings; they required a vote by a two-thirds majority; the Assembly's decisions were therefore thoroughly weighed and considered. Obviously the Trusteeship Council could not be a mere "executive office"; but the provisions of Articles 85 and 87 of the Charter, which were perfectly clear, must be borne in mind: the General Assembly was the organ which possessed the supreme authority, and its authority should be respected by the Council.

36. To be sure, the Council had specific high and important functions, which no one would dream of contesting or underestimating, but the question of the relations between the Council and the General Assembly should be defined clearly and as soon as possible.

37. With regard to the form of the Trusteeship Council's report, it should be remembered that the specific purpose of that document was to enable the members of the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly to make a rapid but thorough survey of the situation in each of the Trust Territories. The report should therefore be technically valuable, which had always been the case thus far, but it should also be one that all the delegations could use easily. As most Member States had no colonial experts, the report should be presented in a simple and easily understood form.

38. At the previous session the Fourth Committee, acting upon the proposals of the delegation of Cuba, had requested that the annual report of the Trusteeship Council should in future contain three special sections on political, economic and social advancement.⁴ Similarly, at the proposal of the delegation of Brazil, the Committee had also requested that a special chapter on educational advancement should be added to the report.⁴ It was surprising that the Trusteeship Council, in preparing the report now under discussion, had not taken into consideration the resolutions recommended by the Fourth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly (320, 322, 323 and 324 (IV)). The verbatim record of the 74th meeting of the sixth session of the Trusteeship Council (T/PV.276) showed the trends of opinion that had appeared in the Trusteeship Council. Unfortunately the trend that had prevailed was that of the Council members who had erroneously interpreted

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 91st meeting.*

³ Official translation of the Belgian representative's statement as given in the French text of T/PV.275.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Plenary Meetings, Annex, document A/1028.*

the desires of the General Assembly, interpreting the word "section" as an isolated and uncorrected paragraph in the body of the report. That interpretation was contrary to what might be inferred from discussions at the fourth session of the General Assembly, in the course of which "sections" and "chapters" had been indifferently mentioned. That proved that the General Assembly had not wished an unconnected series of scattered paragraphs, but the compilation in one section or chapter of everything relating to a specific subject. The Assembly had asked for four specific sections: one on political, one on economic, one on social and one on educational matters. That wish of the Assembly had not been met by the Council in its report.

39. He wondered why the Council had not complied with the perfectly legitimate requests of the General Assembly. To do so would not have detracted from the value of the report but would have made it much easier to examine its contents.

40. The delegation of Cuba wished to emphasize the fact that the General Assembly had serious responsibilities with regard to Trust Territories and needed all the assistance the Trusteeship Council could give it; it was the duty of the latter, in its turn, to facilitate the work of the Assembly. In order to settle the question of the form of the report, it might be advisable to set up a joint committee, consisting of members of the Fourth Committee and representatives of the Trusteeship Council, which would study the matter and make proposals in that connexion. But the Cuban delegation would not, for the time being, insist on that idea, hoping that the Council, in its next annual report, would conform more closely to the Assembly's needs and requests.

41. Passing on to the question of the visiting missions, he said that the Committee ought to pay tribute to the members of those missions, who had visited eight Trust Territories and had drafted a number of well-documented and highly valuable reports within a very brief space of time. However, the work of these missions should be examined in the light of the results obtained, in order, if necessary, to propose improvements in the system. The Cuban delegation was convinced that the visiting missions would achieve better results if they operated on a more rational system.

42. It must not be forgotten that the inquiries conducted by the visiting missions constituted, together with the petitions, the most valuable means the General Assembly had for discharging its duties. It was quite natural that the system should not operate perfectly since it had only recently been set up, but it was essential to make every effort to remedy any defects from which it might suffer.

43. As far as the last two visiting missions were concerned, it was startling to note that four representatives and six members of the Secretariat had had to visit four widely separated and very large territories in a few weeks, during which period they had covered thousands of kilometres. During those missions, therefore, most of the time had been spent in travelling; nevertheless the missions had received hundreds of petitions. It might be asked how the members had been able to examine all those texts, draw up reports on

every aspect of the development of the Territories visited, reach conclusions in connexion with certain special questions which the Council had requested them to study and give their opinion on the petitions received.

44. In those circumstances, the local authorities had sometimes perhaps been disappointed to find that, owing to lack of time, it was materially impossible for them to demonstrate and elucidate the results of their administration and explain to the visiting missions some of the delicate problems which still remained to be solved. The undue briefness of the missions' visits and the lack of flexibility of their itineraries might also have made an unfortunate impression on the indigenous peoples, who had in many cases had no opportunity to express their views on certain essential aspects of the situation in their Territories, or to state orally petitions or claims which they found it difficult to express in writing.

45. It might therefore be asked whether the situation described did not run the risk of impairing the Trusteeship Council's prestige among the peoples of the Trust Territories, and likewise of reducing the value of the reports submitted. It was noticeable, in fact, that certain of the reports submitted by visiting missions contained no observations with regard to petitions. Lack of time perhaps also explained why missions had in some cases reproduced in their reports without comment the highly interesting information communicated to them by local authorities, whereas the General Assembly was entitled to expect to find in such reports the observations of the visiting mission. In those circumstances it might be doubted whether a visiting mission served any useful purpose since the same information could if necessary be obtained by mail.

46. The deficiencies which the Cuban delegation had just pointed out were therefore caused by the unsound organization of visiting missions. The first visiting mission, in 1948, had visited two Territories, while the second and third missions, in 1949 and 1950 respectively, had each visited four Territories although they had not been given any more time than the first mission. In their reports the visiting missions paid a tribute to the way the local authorities had received them and the co-operation they had given them. In the light of the information contained in the reports, however, particularly in the report of the Mission that had visited Togoland under British administration, it might be asked whether the visiting missions were not creating unnecessary difficulties for the local authorities, which was not the purpose of a visiting mission.

47. It would therefore be advisable to consider the possibility of simplifying the travel methods of missions, a process which would in no way interfere with their mobility. Before the beginning of the next series of visiting missions, it would be appropriate to recommend the Council to consider possible methods of improving the organization of missions, for example by increasing the length of time spent by a mission in a given Territory, limiting its activities to one or perhaps two Territories, organizing simultaneous missions each of which would consist of a smaller number of members, and requesting missions to give particular attention to the study of certain specific problems rather than again asking them to examine the whole political, economic,

social and educational situation. It would be desirable for the Trusteeship Council to take steps in that connexion; the Fourth Committee would certainly help it in its task of presenting some recommendations on the subject.

48. Turning to the matter of petitions, the Cuban delegation wished to commend the members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions for the considerable amount of work which they had accomplished in a very short time. That Committee had reviewed 361 petitions, 254 of which had been transmitted by the Visiting Mission to West Africa, and since that Mission had not had enough time to examine those petitions itself, the *Ad Hoc* Committee and the Council had had a particularly difficult task. The efforts of the *Ad Hoc* Committee were extremely laudable, but it was obvious that it had not been able to devote adequate time to the consideration of each petition.

49. It was therefore to be hoped that, in the future, missions would be able to perform on the spot the preliminary work essential to the consideration of petitions. Nevertheless, if petitions continued to be so numerous, the Trusteeship Council should consider setting up a permanent or semi-permanent committee to classify and screen petitions between sessions of the Council so that that body would have to deal only with petitions which were of definite interest to it. Moreover, it might also be well for the Council to be kept informed of the development of the questions raised in petitions about which it had taken an important decision. It seemed that the Council lost sight of questions dealt with in petitions on which it had taken a decision unless the petitioners later sent a further petition on the same question or the Administering Authority itself referred to the problem in its annual report.

50. If several of the members of the Fourth Committee shared the opinions which the Cuban delegation had expressed, it might be well to submit to the Committee some draft resolutions for the purpose of encouraging the Trusteeship Council to revise and improve certain aspects of its working methods.

51. In conclusion, he wished to emphasize, as the Iraqi representative had done (146th meeting), that political considerations should not enter into the discussions relating to Trust Territories, and that the sole aim of the Fourth Committee should be to ensure the well-being and political development of the peoples of those Territories.

52. Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) wished to reply to certain observations of the Cuban representative concerning statements he had made in the Trusteeship Council. The Belgian delegation had never intended to question the General Assembly's authority. He had confined himself to stating that differences of opinion existed in the Trusteeship Council as to the way in which the General Assembly's authority should be exercised. Certain members had claimed that the General Assembly had the right to make recommendations to

the Trusteeship Council, which was bound to comply with those recommendations. He could not accept that concept of the relations between the General Assembly and the Council. If, for instance, a member of the Trusteeship Council voted in the General Assembly against a recommendation made by that body to the Council, how could that member vote in the Council in favour of the same recommendation? That was the difficulty. The only solution was for the Assembly to exercise its authority by making recommendations direct to the Administering Authorities if it did not agree with the Trusteeship Council. The authors of the Charter had wished the Trusteeship Council to be a technical organ on which two groups were equally represented; therefore, before taking any decision on a question concerning trusteeship, the Assembly should invite the Council to study that question and report to it. The General Assembly should subsequently address the Administering Authorities directly if it did not agree with the Council.

53. Referring to his second observation cited by the Cuban representative, Mr. Ryckmans said he had made that remark in reply to a member of the Council who had asked him to vote contrary to his own government's instructions in order to be polite to the General Assembly.

54. As regards the form of the report, he had never had the intention of objecting to the solutions suggested. He had stated his opinion simply with the idea of making the report clearer. He felt, in fact, that it would be more logical to refer at the end of each chapter of the report to the events which concerned the questions dealt with in those chapters, in order to avoid unnecessary repetition.

55. He wished, before concluding, to associate himself with those representatives who had congratulated the representative of Thailand on his election to the chairmanship of the Committee and on the election of his country to membership of the Trusteeship Council. He also wished to congratulate Mr. Bunche on the honours which had been bestowed on him, and to welcome the representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

56. Mr. JOBIM (Brazil), speaking on a point of order, referred to the distribution during the meetings of the texts of certain speeches made in the Committee. He wished to know whether all representatives had the right to have the texts of their speeches distributed, or whether the decision rested with the members of the Secretariat responsible for the distribution of documents.

57. The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it was not a question of Committee documents but of Press releases, and that there was nothing to prevent representatives from having their speeches reproduced in that form by the Department of Information.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.